

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
MEETING WITH MONTANA GOVERNOR

DATE: Monday, March 13
LOCATION: Governor's Office
TIME: 1:45 pm
FROM: Tim Williams External and Intergovernmental affairs, 202-706-4982

I. PURPOSE

Opportunity to reset dialog between the State and the department of the Interior. In the past the states have felt they were ignored and did not have a seat at the table. The states want a dialog since they feel they have to live the consequences of the Department's decisions.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Steve Bullock: Governor. 1st elected in 2013.

Patrick Holmes: Natural Resources Policy Advisor, Governor's Office

Adam Schafer: Senior Advisor & Director of Public Engagement, Governor's Office, Montana

Advance: Rusty Roddy, DOI, Office of Secretary,

III. AGENDA

This is an open conversation between the Secretary, Governor and some of his key staff concerning Montana and their issues.

1:45PM	Start of meeting
2:15PM	Secretary Zinke departs

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Grizzly - Governor supports delisting
Bison and the possibility of a in-state quarantine station
Sage Grouse
Invasive Species

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

None

VI. BACKGROUND

None.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

None

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SECRETARY ZINKE VISIT TO NATIONAL BISON RANGE

DATE: March 9, 2017

FROM: Noreen Walsh, Regional Director, Mountain-Prairie Region, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (303) 236-7920

SUBJECT: National Bison Range

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To inform the Secretary about the National Bison Range in Montana.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Bison Range (NBR) was established on May 23, 1908, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed legislation authorizing funds to purchase suitable land for the conservation of bison. The overall mission of the 18,800-acre NBR is to maintain a representative herd of bison to ensure the preservation of the species for continued public enjoyment. The NBR is one of the last intact publicly-owned intermountain native grasslands in the U.S. NBR is located completely within the boundary of the Flathead Reservation, home to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT).

III. DISCUSSION

Twenty years of negotiation for an Annual Funding Agreement (AFA) with CSKT has been met with mixed success due to litigation, personnel management issues, and differences in expectations regarding how the agreement should be crafted. In June of 2016, CSKT released draft legislation that would transfer management of NBR from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to be held in trust for the CSKT, maintaining its management for bison and other wildlife. This action would support Indian Self Determination while maintaining these lands in federal ownership.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) in the *Federal Register* on January 18, 2017 announcing FWS's development of a comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) for the management of NBR began a scoping and engagement process with partners and the public. Included in the NOI, is an alternative that would transfer NBR to BIA. The CSKT will be invited to participate in the CCP development process. The comment period for the NOI closed on February 17, 2017.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Consolidate and analyze comments from the NOI.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
FLATHEAD RESERVATION EVENT IN GLACIER NP

DATE: Friday, March 10
LOCATION: (Location of event)
TIME: (Time of event—start to finish)
FROM: (Memo's author: name, title, office or bureau acronym, phone number)

I. PURPOSE

Provide a one-to-three paragraph description of the event and any relevant background information about the participants, the purpose of the event, and desired outcome. How does it support our mission? The information provided should do more than generally describe the purpose of the meeting or event. It should include the information the Secretary will need to participate effectively and meaningfully. This section should define the Secretary's role as well as any information on the last time he met with this person/group. Longer background information, if necessary, can be provided as an attachment to the memo.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Provide a bulleted list of all key participants, including Members of Congress/Senators, stakeholders, other VIPs, and Department of Interior staff. If the list of participants is more than ten people include the list in an appendix. Please contact Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office and Melissa Simpson in the outreach office to confirm attendees.

III. AGENDA

Indicate the step-by-step ("tick-tock") sequence of the event as indicated below, highlighting the Secretary's role. Note if the meeting will be open or closed to press, and include any other relevant information about press components of the event. Please copy Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm the agenda, and Heather Swift to confirm press participation.

10:30AM	Secretary Zinke opens the meeting by welcoming the participants and offering introductory comments
11:00AM	Other speakers make remarks
11:30AM	Secretary Zinke makes closing remarks
11:45AM	Secretary Zinke takes questions from reporters, if appropriate
12:00PM	Secretary Zinke departs

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Provide any key facts, statistics, or hot topics related to this event which may highlight current issues. Where particular discussion topics, or questions from event participants can be anticipated, offer a suggested responses in italics. Statistics and key facts should be provided as a bulleted list with each bullet taking up no more than three lines.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
FLATHEAD RESERVATION EVENT IN GLACIER NP

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

Identify the speechwriter or person/persons who will be responsible for creating the Secretary's remarks. All remarks must be cleared with the Chief of Staff and the OS Communications office. Additionally, if this is a major event requiring lengthy remarks, a draft summary should be included as an attachment along with press releases and briefing papers.

VI. BACKGROUND

This section can be used to dive deeper into relevant policy issues, to provide a general history of the event, or to present the Department's track record on relevant policy issues. It should also include any key points/bios about others involved in the event.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach a list of additional items that the Secretary should review before the meeting including bios/background information on the participants or any policy papers as mentioned in **Section I**. Include only the items that are necessary for a successful meeting outcome, not general supplemental material.

Date of Submission

Prepared by: Christine Bauserman, Special Assist. to Secretary, 202-706-9330, 3/9

SUMMARY

Governor Steve Bullock. Claims to be a moderate. Vetoes conservative bills.

Patrick Holmes, Natural Resources Policy Advisor, appears to be far left environmentalist. Advises the Governor on energy policy, water use, wildlife, state lands, and mining.

Adam Schafer, Senior Advisor & Director of Public Engagement. Previous exec director of NCEL, National Council Environmental Legislators, which is committed to advancing environmental progressive legislation and opposes energy production unless 'green'.

Current Negative activism: opposing the annual Bison culling. Lead by the "Alliance for the Wild Rockies" and environmental activist Steve Kelly.

DETAILED

Governor Steve Bullock

Political / Professional Profile

- Political History: Governor of Montana, 1st elected 2013, won re-election in 2016 running against R Greg Gianforte (Trump won MT).
- Montana's Attorney General - elected 2008
- Private Sector experience: operated his own law firm,
- Chief Legal Counsel to MT Secretary of State, Chief Deputy Attny General - MT DOJ
- Adjunct Professor - George Washington Univ. Law School

Personal Profile

- Birth State: Montana: born in Missoula, raised in Helena
- Party: Democrat
- Spouse: Lisa Downs Bullock
- Family: Married Lisa Downs Bullock; three children
- School(s): Claremont McKenna College, CA; Columbia University Law School, NY, Juris Doctor with honors

Media Highlights

"... Gov. Bullock, Interior Secretary nominee Ryan Zinke, and President Donald Trump have all said they oppose selling federal public lands..."

Yellowstone Bison Roundup

- Governor Bullock and Superintendent Wenk, being asked to expedite a new Interagency Bison Management Plan and adopt an alternative B of the Environmental Assessment on Year-round Habitat for Yellowstone Bison.
- 2/22/17 Billboards went up west of Bozeman, Montana on the highway leading to Yellowstone National Park and in Helena near the state capitol building asking Governor Steve Bullock to "Stop the Yellowstone Massacre."
- Billboards lead by: Steve Kelly, environmental activist and Mike Garrity, Executive Director of the 'Alliance for the Wild Rockies'

Recap of Governor's votes from 2013, source is election win article

Prepared by: Christine Bauserman, Special Assist. to Secretary, 202-706-9330, 3/9
“... Many of the vetoed bills seek to advance typically conservative causes: tax reform, states’ rights, school choice, market oriented energy policies, and protecting 2nd Amendment rights. However, several of the bills also dealt with more centrist issues such as providing aid to Eastern Montana localities impacted by oil and gas development, and sportsmen’s issues, such as allowing hunters to use sound suppressors... “

Summation from election night article

Bullock, who pushed through Medicaid Expansion, LGBT workplace discrimination protections, created a budget surplus and a champion of Equal Pay defeated right-wing wealthy businessman Greg Gianforte (R. MT).

Patrick Holmes, Natural Resources Policy Advisor

Employment History

Chief of Staff, Office of the Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environ USDA, April 16 – Jan 17
Advisor to the Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment USDA, October 2011 – April 2016
Conservation Program Coordinator, Colorado Conservation Trust, July 2008 – October 2011
Program Coordinator, State of the Rockies Project, September 2003 – August 2005 (2 years)

Holmes most recently served as the chief of staff to the undersecretary for Natural Resources and Environment. During his tenure at the Department of Agriculture, he provided counsel to the secretary of agriculture on issues related to forest restoration, innovative wood products, working lands conservation, wildland fire, and others affecting the U.S. Forest Service and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Master's degree, environmental management Yale Univ - Yale School of Forestry Environmental Studies
Bachelor of arts in natural resources management and policy.

For the last four years, Baker has served as Bullock’s natural resource policy adviser. In that capacity he has worked on issues ranging from **energy development and water use, to wildlife, state lands, and mining. He will continue to advise the governor on energy policy.** Baker was born in Detroit, Michigan and after graduating from the University of Michigan, he moved west to attend law school at the University of Montana. He worked for the Montana Public Service Commission as a staff attorney and chief counsel, and then with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, where he focused on air quality. After leaving state government he was executive director of the Montana Wilderness Association, and was working for Montana Trout Unlimited when Bullock asked him to return to public service.

Adam Schafer, Senior Advisor & Director of Public Engagement

Employment History

Senior Advisor, Gov Bullock, Jan 2015 - present
Deputy State Auditor, Office of the Commissioner of Securities, Jan 2012 - Jan 2015
Executive Director, National Caucus of Environmental Legislators, May 2001-Jan 2012

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Yellowstone NP - Summer Transportation and Visitor Use

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: Summer Transportation and Visitor Use Management

Park Site: Yellowstone National Park

Date: March 17, 2017, 11:00 - 12:00 pm

Background:

Annual Yellowstone visitation has increased by more than 40% since the early 2000's, a time period during which staff levels have remained more or less the same.

- Visitation spiked with a dramatic increase of 21% from 2014-16, shocking capacity of park systems.
- Based on historic visitation trends, growing international visitation, retirement of Baby Boomers, and high levels of visitation from Gen X, demand for visitation is likely to continue to increase.

Transportation System Capacity & Performance:

- During July peak-summer conditions, park roads and parking lots currently operate at 82% of the theoretical capacity of the park (e.g. all parking spots 100% utilized, roads full of free-flowing traffic spread evenly throughout park).
- In reality, most park traffic is concentrated in focal corridors connecting the West Entrance with Geyser Basins and the Canyon Area, an area representing roughly one-third of park roadways. During peak summer months and times of day, parking demand in these focal corridors is regularly well above capacity and road segments perform at sub-standard conditions.
- Outside of these focal corridors, roadways volumes are still high, with vehicles closely following other vehicles more than 60% of the time. Parking shortages and wildlife jam issues are widespread.

Visitor and Employee Safety:

- From 2014-16, rates of major safety, EMS, and Law Enforcement incidents increased at levels much greater than the background rate of visitation, compromising the safety of both visitors and staff.
- From 2014-16, motor vehicle accidents with injuries were up 90%, EMS transports outside the park were up 61%, and search and rescue incidents climbed 130%.
- Across divisions, staff indicated a need for more personnel to deal with these conditions. Law enforcement rangers across the park pointed to staff levels that were stretched so thin that best practices and industry standards were regularly compromised.

Tour Buses and International Visitation:

- Numbers of tour busses in the park have increased by 128% in the last five years.
- International visitors account for 14% of park visitors. 20% of these visitors come from Canada, and 19% come from China. 5% of visitors prefer park communications in Mandarin, the highest preferred language after English. Chinese/Mandarin speaking visitation is increasingly rapidly over time. The park currently lacks lingual and cultural resources to support this visitor segment.
- Gateway communities voice concern that rapid increases in tour bus traffic and international visitation are driving up prices and displacing domestic visitors.

Visitor Experience:

- Yellowstone visitors most value the park for its natural character. In visitor surveys, the following park resources and values are considered extremely or very important to most visitors: natural scenery, viewing wildlife in natural habitat (bison elk, bears, wolves), thermal

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Yellowstone NP - Summer Transportation and Visitor Use

features, a largely intact ecosystem, experiencing a wild place, and hearing sounds of quiet / nature.

- A majority of visitors think that parking (66%), too many people in the park (56%), and traffic (53%) are big or moderate problems.
- The majority of visitors (84%) are satisfied with their experience. Of the 16% that are not satisfied, not seeing enough wildlife and traffic/parking/crowding are biggest reasons.
- The majority of visitors support public transit and parking expansion – management actions that don't limit use of private vehicles. Different management options that limit the use of private vehicles receive support from roughly a third of visitors and opposition from a third to half of visitors.
- Visitors want a natural park experience with fewer people and parking/traffic problems, but only some visitors support limits on private automobiles. Visitor experience tradeoffs and tough management decisions are inevitable in the future.

Resource Impacts:

- Increasing visitation is leading to a number of inter-related resource impacts, including a) extensive social trailing and vegetation loss due to trampling, b) unsanitary conditions associated with out of bounds camping and restroom limitations, c) impacts and vandalism to thermal features, and d) resource theft and other backcountry impacts.
- The park has mapped the extent of social trailing and vegetation loss during 2014-16. It is especially pronounced around focal visitor attractions, including thermal areas and wildlife viewing locations.
- Park staff have regularly found evidence that visitors are using roadside pullouts and parking lots as bathrooms to avoid long restroom lines. This may also be associated with the rate of visitors intercepted for out-of-bounds (OB) camping which has increased by 198% from 2014-16.
- Numbers of resource violations issued by interpretive rangers (includes walking off boardwalk in thermal areas, approaching wildlife at too close a distance, hiking in closed areas, and other behaviors) increased 19% in both 2015 and 2016 over 2014 levels (roughly 8500 more resource violations in each of these years).

Current Status:

- Summer visitation challenges are comprehensive and complex. The park is mobilizing short- and mid-term strategies, while gathering information on the best long-term solutions.
- Civic engagement strategies have involved states and gateway communities in understanding and addressing visitation challenges.
- Yellowstone is working with NPS partners, including WASO EQD, IMR Transportation, and Federal Highways, to mobilize resources to understand and address visitation challenges.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Tour Yellowstone Housing

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Employee Housing at Yellowstone National Park
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 2017, 12:00 - 12:30 pm

Key Points

- Yellowstone has implemented a significant housing improvement program to deal with long-standing deficiencies and deferred maintenance backlog. In the early 1990's, the NPS initiated a Service-wide initiative to eliminate mobile housing units and to improve employee housing, recognizing the importance housing plays in recruitment and retention of a qualified and dedicated workforce.
- Building and maintaining quality housing remains a top priority of the park.
- Declines in the Housing Improvement Program, an appropriated fund source within the Line Item Construction account, have hindered NPS's ability to make substantive improvements to employee housing.
- The park needs approximately 150 new or replacement bedrooms to accommodate the seasonal workforce. To construct 150 bedrooms of multiplex housing will cost a total of \$65 Million.

Background:

Currently, at peak season, the park houses 620 employees in 342 units, including 47 trailers (60% of the service-wide inventory) and 16 transa-home units, which are over 50 years old and are functionally obsolete.

Employees also live in adjacent communities, though housing in gateway communities within a commuting distance is limited and very expensive. The park operates a daily bus service from Livingston, Montana (60 miles north of park HQ) to support employees stationed in Mammoth who are able to secure housing outside the park. Areas in the interior of the park, such as Old Faithful and the Yellowstone Lake are long distances from gateway communities and these communities (West Yellowstone, Cody) have limited seasonal affordable housing.

In 2016, two employees requested that OSHA inspect their assigned trailers – both units were condemned, and are awaiting dispensation following compliance with the McKinney Act, a law that requires all Federal facilities be examined for potential habitability by homeless individuals. Additional trailers have been condemned in recent years at the park, some while inhabited by seasonal employees. There are many mobile units throughout the park that are in poor condition. Extensive mold growth in crawl spaces, flooring, and in walls is contributing to poor indoor air quality and health issues for park employees and families. Complete mitigation of rodent infestation, including mice carrying Hantavirus, is nearly impossible in tin-sided mobile units. The housing challenge is not limited to the park's mobile units. In addition to replacing all trailers and transa-homes, the park needs to rehabilitate 145 permanent housing structures to bring them up to code.

Meanwhile, visitation at Yellowstone has reached historic highs. In 2015, the park exceeded 4 million visits for the first time, a 16% increase over 2014 levels. Visitation increased an additional 4% in 2016. Based on this increase, the park hired additional seasonal employees in the summer of 2016 to ensure manage this increasing demand. These employees had to be placed in any and all available housing throughout the park, and park managers were forced to

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Tour Yellowstone Housing

use all but the very worst housing units.

Since 1996, Yellowstone has replaced 50 trailers and transa-homes with numerous “plexed” units throughout the park. The most recent 6-plex cost approximately \$2.4 million, though units may be scaled to match available funding. If funded, Yellowstone has the capacity to have two multi-plex units under construction annually. The cost to operate Yellowstone’s housing program is \$912,000 annually.

60+ historic and “Mission 66” units have been rehabilitated since 1999.

Current Status:

The significant progress attained from 1996 through 2006 stalled due to reduced funding in the housing program. Improving the quality and quantity of employee housing remains mission-critical work in Yellowstone as documented in the 2013 Housing Needs Assessment. Yellowstone’s Trailer Replacement and Rehabilitation projects are heavily populated in the Service-wide, five-year Housing Program and have the highest Capital Improvement Scores.

In the long term, Yellowstone plans to replace all mobile units with multiplex buildings. The park aims to remove all 63 mobile units within three years, beginning in 2017 if possible with those in the poorest conditions. All multiplex units are planned for areas of the park already dedicated to employee housing, so no extensive compliance will be required to build in these areas. The park needs approximately 150 new bedrooms to accommodate the seasonal workforce.

In the short term, the park must house employees while it pursues funding and constructs new, permanent facilities. To ensure employees are housed in safe conditions, the park plans to replace mobile units with new or newer 2-bedroom trailers in good condition from Federal surpluses or by purchasing on the open market. Trailers range in price from \$6,500 to \$50,000. Yellowstone obtained a policy waiver from the NPS Director. Yellowstone also has the ability to construct 2-bedroom “Port-a-Dorms.” These units cost the park approximately \$100,000, and take six months to build and install. They are considered temporary structures, though they can last longer than trailers. The park will likely pursue a mix of newer trailers and port-a-dorm construction as a short-term solution for housing employees over the next 5-10 years.

Since 2005, the park has struggled to secure reliable, consistent funding to improve employee housing. The NPS Housing Improvement Program appropriation is \$2.2 million. Yellowstone would like to work with the Intermountain Region and the NPS Washington Office to propose alternatives to traditional funding sources for housing improvement.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

Bison Grazing Effects on Northern Grasslands

Key Points:

- Bison numbers in northern Yellowstone have doubled since 2011, but migrating and dispersing bison are generally not tolerated in surrounding states. As a result, increasing bison densities in the park have led to concerns about high grazing intensities on some summer ranges that may not be sustainable over time.
- Research during 2012 to 2016 found bison grazing intensities in some grassland areas were higher than previously reported for elk, especially in dry areas. Consumption of vegetation exceeded 70% in some areas and the amount remaining at summer's end was approximately 30% of what was available in areas where grazing was excluded.
- Yellowstone and other members of the Interagency Bison Management Plan are implementing actions to substantially decrease the number of bison in northern Yellowstone this winter, using hunting in Montana and culling (primarily shipments to slaughter) to remove as many as 1,300 bison.
- Scientists are monitoring indicators and drivers of undesired plant community changes and will continue to evaluate the impacts of grazing by bison on plant productivity, species composition, and nutrient cycling.
- Yellowstone National Park is not a ranch with domesticated animals and human-controlled animal, nutrient, and water inputs, but rather a wilderness where untamed, free-roaming animals and natural processes with wide-ranging variations are allowed to prevail in an environment not dominated by humans.

Background:

- Numbers of elk in northern Yellowstone exceeded 20,000 during the 1990s, which led to contentious debates about whether they were irreversibly damaging the landscape by removing too much vegetation, compacting soils, and reducing the diversity of plants. An independent investigation by the National Research Council concluded in 2002 that the grasslands were not overgrazed.
- The recovery of predators such as bears and wolves by the mid-2000s contributed to the reduction of numbers of northern Yellowstone elk by ~70%. Subsequently, bison numbers in northern Yellowstone quadrupled and intense grazing by bison in some areas such as the Lamar Valley rekindled the debate about grazing effects on grasslands. The transition from an elk- to a bison-dominated system on grassland communities is unprecedented and, thus, effects are unknown.
- Plants subject to excessive grazing may be unable to maintain leaf tissue growth, which makes overgrazed areas susceptible to loss of rare species, reduced productivity, increases in bare ground, loss of plant litter, and exotic vegetation introduction; thereby beginning a cascade of events that changes the state of the vegetation community.
- Invasion by exotic winter annuals such as cheatgrass, annual wheatgrass, and desert alyssum has occurred in some grassland and shrub land communities in northern Yellowstone, which has fundamentally changed those communities. Also, portions of the Lamar Valley were managed as hayfields during the early 20th century.

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Current Status:

- Bison were recently declared the national mammal. The Yellowstone population is considered the only ecologically and genetically viable population of plains bison in existence due to its large size, genetic diversity and purity, and continuous persistence in its original range.
- The State of Montana and the Society for Range Management have expressed concerns over grassland conditions in northern Yellowstone and the size of the bison population, calling for assessments of conditions by their scientists, drastic reductions in numbers of bison and elk, and the hunting of bison in the park.
- The Lacey Act of 1894 prohibits hunting and the possession or removal of wildlife from Yellowstone. Hunting in the park would affect the behavior of many wildlife species and drastically change the experiences of visitors.
- Scientists are monitoring grazing effects on grassland production and nutrient cycling at 16 sites in Yellowstone.
- Climate is the single most important driving factor of plant community composition in northern Yellowstone. Over the past 50 years, temperatures have warmed and precipitation has decreased in northern Yellowstone. Further warming could increase the combined effects of climate and grazing on grassland sustainability.

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: Bison Issues (Population, Quarantine, Removal/Winter Operations)

Park Site: Yellowstone National Park

Date: March 2017

Key Points:

- Bison management and the migration of bison outside of Yellowstone National Park (YELL) remains a contentious issue involving the National Park Service (NPS), State of Montana, Animal Plant Health and Inspection Service (APHIS), Native American tribes, U.S. Forest Service, and assorted stakeholder interests (livestock, conservation, animal rights).
- Bison are currently migrating to lower elevations in search of forage due to snow accumulation in the higher elevations of the park. Winter operations, including harvests in Montana outside the park and capture/culling in northern YELL, are being conducted pursuant to the Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP).
- Twenty-four male bison have been held in isolation at the Stephens Creek capture facility in northern YELL since March 2016, pending transfer to nearby quarantine pastures leased by APHIS. After completing a brucellosis surveillance period lasting 1 year, bison remaining test-negative will be transferred to, and released on, the Fort Peck Reservation in their wild conservation/cultural herd upon approval of environmental assessment.
- As of March 13, about 460 bison have been harvested/removed, 660 shipped to slaughter, and another 100 are being held in the park's capture facility for shipment next week. Tribes transport bison to slaughter and distribute meat and hides to their members.
- Bison management requires communication and cooperation among multiple federal and state agencies and tribes with different mandates, philosophies, and treaties. Complicating any movement of bison outside the park are Montana and APHIS requirements about brucellosis-free certifications and a Montana executive order regarding state approval to transport bison on state roads. If those parties are in disagreement with NPS actions, they may reach out to DOI leadership for engagement.

Background:

- Yellowstone bison are important due to their large population size, high genetic diversity, lack of interbreeding with cattle, and wild behaviors and adaptive capabilities like their ancestors.
- Many bison are infected with the disease brucellosis, which was introduced by cattle and induces abortions, reduces pregnancy rates, and poses a risk of transmission back to cattle.
- Brucellosis and concerns about property damage, human safety, and competition with cattle limit tolerance for bison outside Yellowstone and prevent relocations elsewhere to restore the species.
- Yellowstone bison have high reproductive and survival rates, with few animals perishing due to old age, predators, and severe winter conditions. Thus, some bison need to be culled from the population.
- Alternative strategies for bison management have been constrained by legal and administrative factors, including federal trust responsibilities to tribes, Montana statutes and executive orders having to do with brucellosis-free certification and state approval for any transport of bison within the state, and APHIS' "uniform methods and rules" with regard to protocols for quarantine.

Current Population Size and Management Actions

- The federal government and State of Montana are signatories to the IBMP, which they have implemented since 2001 to sustain a viable population of Yellowstone bison and reduce the

risk of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle.

- Bison numbers have almost doubled since 2008, and there are concerns that high grazing intensities on some summer ranges may not be sustainable over time. Population size was about 5,500 bison during summer 2016. To date, no cases of brucellosis transmission directly from Yellowstone bison to cattle have been detected. However, there have been at least 20 documented cases of transmission from infected wild elk to cattle in the Greater Yellowstone Area in the past 15 years.
- High bison densities can result in the migration of thousands of bison into Montana, which can overwhelm managers' abilities to maintain separation with cattle and protect people and property.
- Consistent with the IBMP, managers developed an operations plan to decrease bison numbers by 750 to 1,300 during the winter of 2017 through public and treaty harvests in Montana and culling in YELL at the Stephens Creek capture facility.
- The NPS has signed agreements with several tribes to provide them with bison for direct transfer to meat processing facilities and subsequent distribution to their members.
- The effectiveness of hunting in Montana has been limited by concentrations of hunters near the park boundary that prevent bison from distributing, wound bison, and cause safety issues.
- The shipment of bison to processing facilities is extremely controversial and generates negative publicity. The State of Montana and APHIS object because of the risk of brucellosis transmission; animal rights groups object on humane treatment grounds.

Development of a New Interagency Bison Management Plan

- The NPS and the State of Montana have entered into an agreement to co-lead the development of a new Yellowstone Bison Management Plan. There are also six cooperating agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, the Nez Perce Tribe, and the InterTribal Buffalo Council. The states of Wyoming and Idaho, as well as APHIS, declined to participate.
- The EIS is managed by the NPS, who is providing sole funding for the EIS effort at this time.
- Public scoping was initiated in 2015 that included a newsletter identifying alternative concepts. About 8,300 individual comments were received. Since that time, the NPS and Montana have met on several occasions to develop a range of alternatives for a Draft EIS.
- To assist with alternative development, the co-leads contracted the Udall Foundation, U.S. Institute on Environmental Conflict Resolution, to provide third-party, neutral facilitation and engagement services for the EIS process. The Udall Foundation completed a situational assessment of co-lead and cooperating agencies perspectives on bison management, and provided facilitation at one meeting between the NPS and Montana.
- There has been little agreement on many facets of bison management, both under the existing IBMP and in this new EIS process. Montana has two agencies involved, the Department of Livestock and Fish, Wildlife & Parks. Both of these state agencies differ in their perspectives on bison management and thus, there is no "unified" state approach towards bison management from Montana. This has made it very difficult to come to agreement on a range of alternatives, tools for management, and overall objectives and goals.
- In addition, relationships are strained due to the conflict over the NPS bison quarantine proposal and current management under the existing IBMP. There may need to be a reevaluation of goals and objectives, as well as renewed State of Montana commitment, to a new bison management plan in order to move forward.

Current Status:

- YELL will retain the 24 male bison in isolation at Stephens Creek until APHIS is ready for them to be transported to their leased quarantine pastures.
- Shipments of other captured bison to slaughter may continue through March.
- The Intermountain Region is prepared to complete its work on the quarantine Environmental Assessment and sign the Finding of No Significant Impact.
- The tribal hunt outside the park should largely end next week.
- Critical bison management issues-Bison Management Status, Bison Grazing Effects on Northern Grasslands, and Quarantine Program for Yellowstone Bison- (see attached)

Contact:

Daniel N, Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

Supporting documents:

- Bison Management
- Bison Grazing Effects on Northern Grasslands
- Quarantine Program for Yellowstone Bison

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Yellowstone NP Deferred Maintenance Review - Concession Management

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Overview of the Concessions Management Program
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 17, 2017

Key Points:

- Xanterra Parks & Resorts provides lodging, food, beverage, retail, transportation and other services around the park. Xanterra's contract includes a \$14.5 million obligation for kitchen improvements around the park, a \$15 million obligation for food service improvements at Canyon, Lake, and Old Faithful lodges, and a \$148 million concession facility improvement program (CFIP). Most of the leasehold surrender interest (LSI) generated by the CFIP will be resolved by the end of the contract.
- DNC Parks & Resorts provides retail and food service at general stores around the park. It does not have any LSI.
- Yellowstone Park Service Station provides gasoline, towing, and repair around the park. It does not have any LSI.
- Medcor provides medical services at three locations in the park. It does not have any LSI.
- Yellowstone Expeditions provides a skiers' camp at one location in the park. It does not have any LSI.
- Thirty-eight companies hold forty-one concession contracts for providing saddle and pack stock trips during the summer.
- Eight companies hold twenty-two contracts for providing oversnow vehicle trips during the winter.
- Approximately 260 companies hold commercial use authorizations for providing various suitable services in the park.

Background:

- By number of contracts, number of CUAs, and total gross receipts, the concessions program is the largest in the NPS.
- In 2015, concessioners grossed approximately \$163 million and paid approximately \$6.250 million in franchise fees.
- The park retained approximately \$5.0 million of the fees and spent the income on road improvements, law enforcement vehicles, emergency vehicles, and oversnow vehicles.
- New contracts represent a significant opportunity to increase franchise fees and address deferred maintenance in their facilities.

Current Status:

- Xanterra Parks & Resorts' contract expires on November 30, 2033.
- DNC Parks & Resorts' contract expires on December 31, 2018.
- YPSS' contract expires on October 31, 2018.
- Medcor's contract expires on December 31, 2019.
- Prospectuses for the contracts held DNC and YPSS will be released in summer 2017.
- Prospectus development for the contract held by Medcor will begin in 2017.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov
Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

Bison Management

Key Points:

- There is very limited tolerance for wild bison in Montana due to concerns about competition with cattle, human safety, property damage, and brucellosis transmission. Idaho and Wyoming do not want wild bison outside parks.
- Approximately 5,500 Yellowstone bison were counted during summer 2016. High bison densities can degrade other resources and result in the migration of thousands of bison into Montana, which can overwhelm managers' abilities to maintain separation with cattle and protect people and property.
- In December 2016, YELL and other members of the Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP) agreed to manage for a decreasing population this winter, using hunting in Montana and capture/culling (primarily shipments to slaughter) to remove more than 750 bison; possibly as many as 1,300 bison.
- As of March 13, 2017, 460 bison have been harvested, 660 have been shipped to slaughter, and 23 have been removed by other means (1,143 total). Another 100 bison have been captured, but not yet shipped to slaughter. Additional captures and shipping may continue through March.
- The shipment of bison to meat processing (slaughter) facilities is extremely controversial and generates negative publicity. However, there is limited habitat inside the park and limited tolerance for bison outside the park.

Background:

- The federal government and the State of Montana are signatories to the IBMP, which has been implemented since 2001 to manage Yellowstone bison and reduce the risk of brucellosis transmission from bison to cattle.
- The plan has been successful at conserving a viable population of wild, wide-ranging bison and there have been no transmissions of brucellosis from bison to cattle. Other members involved with the IBMP include the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, *Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation*, Forest Service, InterTribal Buffalo Council, and the Nez Perce Tribe.
- Five tribes have hunted bison on open and unclaimed lands in Montana adjacent to YELL, including the *Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes*, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, and the Yakama Nations.
- There are recurring ethical, public relations, and safety issues in communities of Montana adjacent to YELL due to concentrations of hunters, gut piles near roads and residences, shooting across roads, shooting elk, and hunting practices perceived to be unethical (e.g., firing lines of hunters along the park boundary; "flock" shooting).
- Hunting is prohibited in YELL. However, when bison migrations into Montana are small or late, tribal hunters become frustrated and assert that treaty rights include hunting bison inside the park; a point that is encouraged by the Montana legislature, state veterinarian, and organizations associated with the livestock community.

Current Status:

- While hunting and meat processing are currently available tools for managers, quarantine and release of live, brucellosis-free animals are being considered as a future option.
- Montana recently decided to provide for some additional tolerance of bison north and west of the park. In addition, the NPS and Montana have initiated the preparation of a new environmental Impact Statement to consider changes in the management of bison and brucellosis given substantial new information, changed circumstances, and the passage of 15 years since the IBMP was initiated.

Quarantine Program for Yellowstone Bison

Key Points:

- The NPS has proposed to transfer Yellowstone bison testing negative for brucellosis exposure for several months from YELL to a facility on the Fort Peck Reservation for the completion of the quarantine testing protocol and eventual release on the Reservation. Bison transport would necessarily occur on highways through Montana.
- The State Veterinarian maintains the shipment of Yellowstone bison through Montana to the Fort Peck Reservation is not allowed per Montana Code Annotated [MCA] 81-2-120 until the bison complete quarantine and are certified as brucellosis-free. Otherwise, he maintains Montana's livestock industry will be threatened.
- The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) maintains quarantine facilities must be located in or near YELL and approved by state and federal animal health officials per the Uniform Methods and Rules (2003; 91-45-013). This livestock rule was not declared prohibitive during collaborative planning from 2012 to 2016.
- The actual risk of brucellosis transmission from wild bison in quarantine to cattle is negligible due to the state-of-the-art facility, rigorous and proven testing protocol, and commitments from the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes at the Fort Peck Reservation to collaborate with the Montana State Veterinarian and APHIS on further testing.

Background

- A quarantine feasibility study (2006-2010) by the State of Montana and APHIS north of YELL demonstrated Yellowstone bison repeatedly testing negative for brucellosis exposure could be considered brucellosis-free. Since that study, APHIS has used the facilities for fertility control research.
- In 2012, the Secretary of the Interior directed the NPS to explore options for quarantine for Yellowstone bison. The purpose of quarantine is to (1) augment or establish new conservation/cultural herds, (2) enhance cultural and nutritional opportunities for Native Americans, and (3) reduce shipments of bison to slaughter.
- During 2012 to 2016, Yellowstone bison numbers increased to about 5,500 and biologists have observed high grazing intensities on summer ranges that may not be sustainable. There is a need to regulate bison numbers inside YELL unless and until there is additional tolerance for them to migrate and disperse outside the park.
- Culling bison from the population is necessary for the proper management of YELL under the NPS' statutory authorities. Shipments of bison to slaughter are disdained by the public and, as a result, bison managers have investigated alternatives such as quarantine to preserve valuable brucellosis-free bison for augmenting or creating new herds with the diverse genetics and unique adaptive capabilities inherent in Yellowstone bison.
- The Fort Peck tribes constructed a double-fenced quarantine facility, within a larger fenced pasture, that meets the specifications used by APHIS and the State of Montana during the quarantine feasibility study and agreed to use the same brucellosis testing requirements (as specified in the Uniform Methods and Rules developed by APHIS).

Current Status:

- Despite extensive discussions since March 2016, the State of Montana and APHIS remain steadfast that the shipment of Yellowstone bison through Montana to the Fort Peck Reservation cannot occur until bison have completed quarantine. They maintain the NPS should build and operate a quarantine facility within or near YELL.
- The NPS has prepared a decision document (i.e., FONSI) which is currently under review at the Intermountain Region. The NPS is not proposing to conduct quarantine within, or to release Yellowstone bison onto, lands under the jurisdiction of Montana. Rather, the NPS is

proposing to conduct initial brucellosis testing inside YELL, which is an exclusive federal jurisdiction, and then send bison to the Fort Peck Reservation, which is a sovereign domestic-dependent nation, to complete the quarantine testing protocol.

- The Fort Peck tribes are frustrated the NPS has not released a decision document and by the State of Montana's and APHIS' refusal to allow the quarantine of bison at Fort Peck.
- The NPS is currently holding 24 male bison testing negative for brucellosis since March 2016 for relocation in the near future to the quarantine facility north of the park leased by APHIS. The bulls will complete quarantine (~1 year) and, eventually, be relocated to the Fort Peck Reservation. The Governor of Montana has agreed to this plan.

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Deferred Maintenance Review

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: Deferred Maintenance Backlog

Park Site: Yellowstone National Park

Date: March 2017, 1:15-2:00 pm

Key Points:

In 2017, Yellowstone has identified \$738 million in deferred maintenance projects.

Yellowstone is responsible for a vast amount of infrastructure, facilities, and fleet that must receive regular repair and maintenance and re-investment. Asset management in Yellowstone can be defined in a similar fashion as a large county with several communities.

Yellowstone asset portfolio contains:

- 1,541 buildings (831 are maintained by concessioners), 900 of these buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places,
- 466 miles of road and 61 bridges maintained within the park as well as 43 miles of primary road maintained outside of park (the Beartooth Highway),
- Eight major water and wastewater systems that treat and transport 285 gallons of water and wastewater annually.
- 1000 miles of trails and boardwalks,
- 870 items in the fleet (heavy equipment and light-duty vehicles),
- 12 campgrounds (5 operated by concessioner), and
- 3000 tons per year of solid waste collected and hauled out of the park to a regional composting facility.

Background:

Yellowstone's infrastructure is declining. In 2017, a total of \$738 million deferred maintenance projects have been identified to bring the entire infrastructure up to a maintainable condition, \$69 million of which is for facilities assigned to concession operations. Once facilities are at a maintainable condition, a viable cyclic and preventive maintenance program will be required to keep the infrastructure at that condition level and maximize the life-cycle of these systems and facilities.

Current Status:

One-time project funding (Repair/Rehab, Line Item Construction, Road Program, Recreation Fee etc.) is contributing to reducing the backlog. Based on the current program priorities, historic structures, utility systems, roads and major visitor facilities have been the primary targets for this funding.

Key projects that have been recently completed or ongoing include:

- Rehabilitate Albright Visitor Center completed in 2015, had a total project cost of \$9.9 million and eliminated \$3.4 million of deferred maintenance.
- Replace Fishing Bridge Water System completed in 2016 had a total project cost of \$13.6 million and eliminated \$8.5 million of deferred maintenance.
- Rehabilitate Mammoth Hotel (Phase 1) is ongoing and scheduled to be completed in 2017. Total project cost is \$12.2 million and will eliminate \$3.5 million in deferred maintenance.

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Deferred Maintenance Review

Concessions facility improvement programs that are included in the more recent concession contracts are addressing significant deferred maintenance projects on assigned facilities. The size and number of projects is limited by the capacity of each concession contract.

The 2017 deferred maintenance identified for Yellowstone include:

NPS buildings excluding housing	\$31 million
Housing	\$17 million
Roads and Bridges	\$465 million
Parking areas	\$29 million
Water Systems	\$46 million
Wastewater Systems	\$18 million
Trails and Boardwalks	\$25 million
Communications (radios, dispatch and phones)	\$20 million
Visitor Amenities (campgrounds, waysides, picnic areas, etc.)	\$7 million
Concession Assigned Facilities	\$69 million
Other Misc. Facilities	\$11 million
TOTAL	\$738 million

Summary:

Of the \$738 million in deferred maintenance projects identified, \$612 million are for high priority projects focused on critical assets (Optimizer Bands 1 & 2).

Resources for performing cyclic and preventative maintenance are critical to ensure the deferred maintenance gains are maintained.

Contact:

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INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

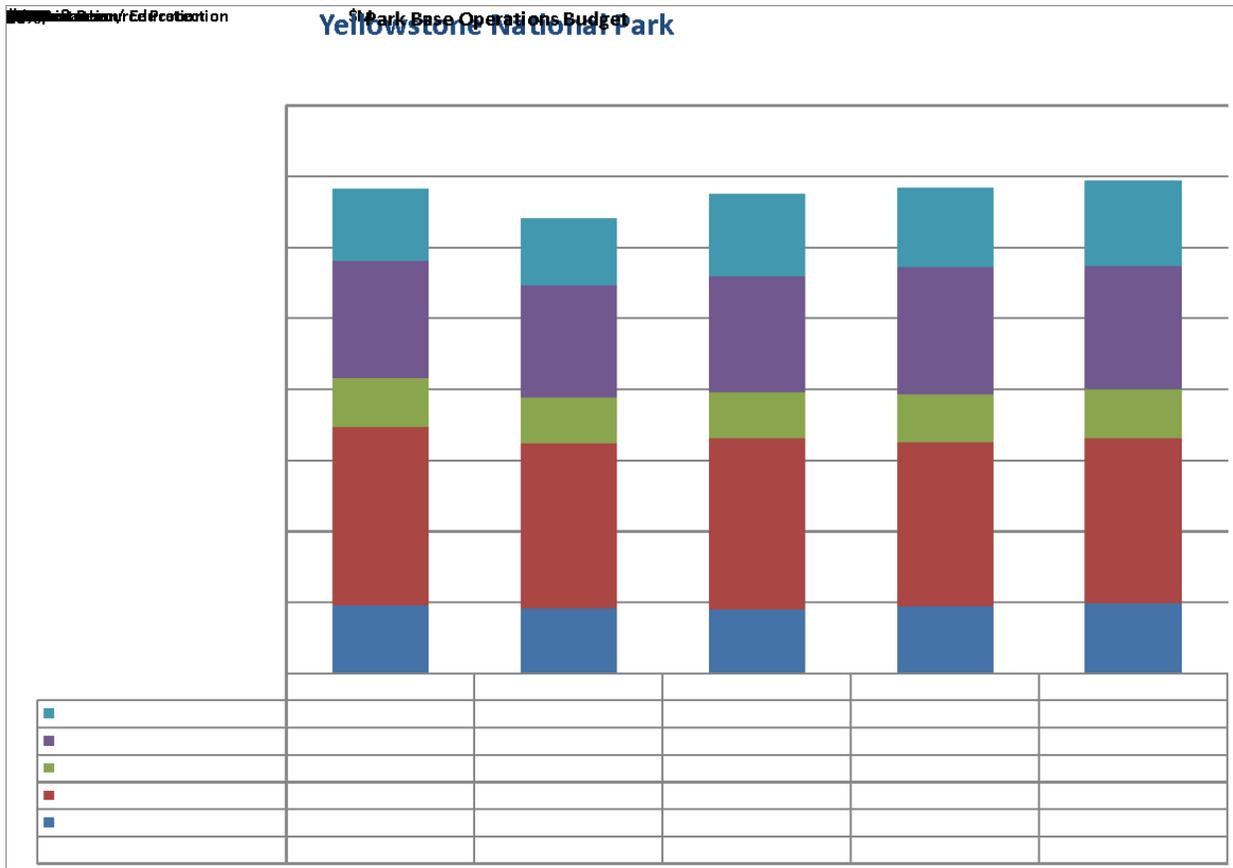
Deferred Maintenance - Budget Overview

Yellowstone National Park

Budget Overview

Prepared March 13, 2017

Appropriated Park Base Operations Overview

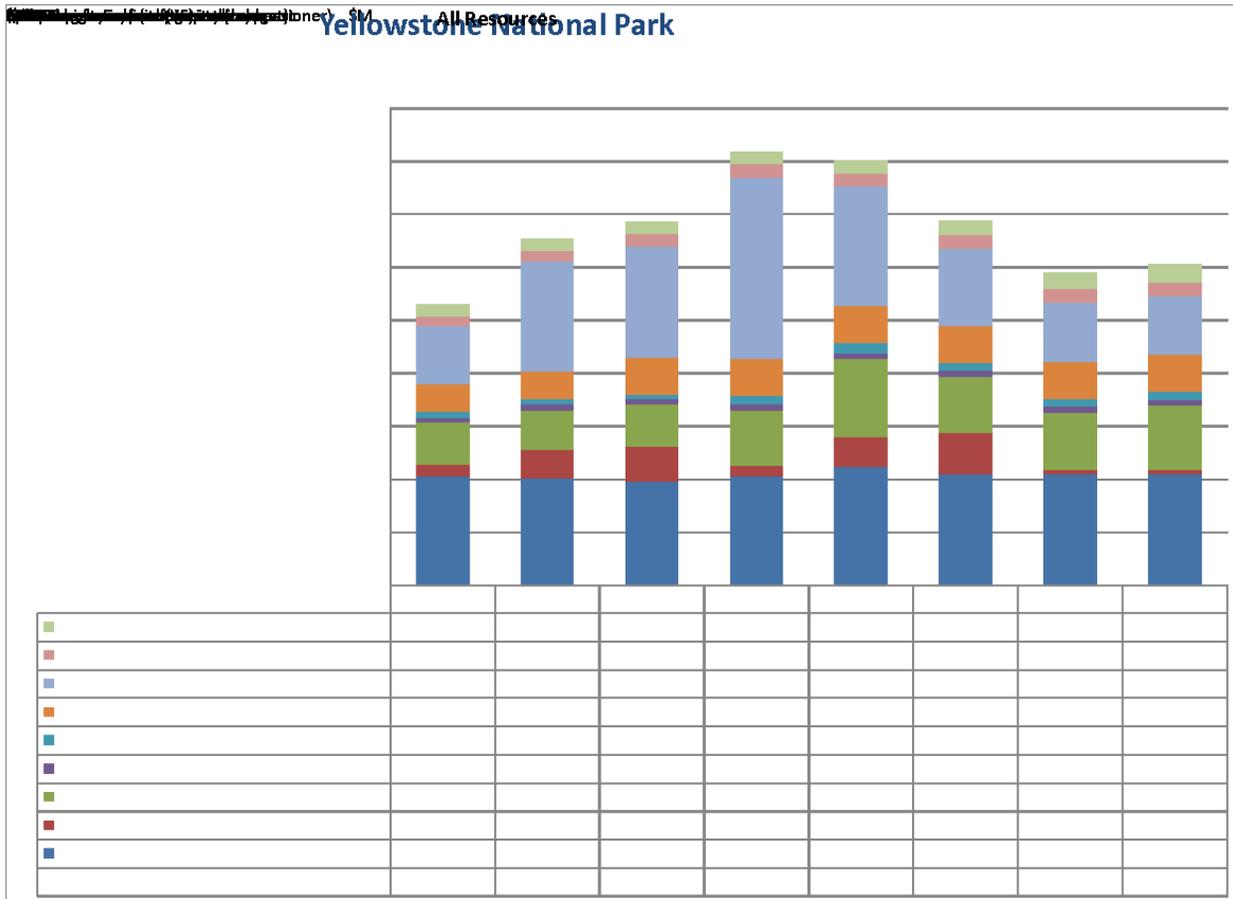


Key takeaways:

1. The park’s base operations appropriation has been relatively flat over the past five years.
2. Allocation of these funds has also remained steady among competing priorities.
3. Essentially, the park is doing more with less each year as inflation erodes buying power.

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Deferred Maintenance - Budget Over view

All Fund Sources Overview



Key Takeaways:

1. Operating appropriations have remained flat over the past five years are expected to remain flat. The park is planning / budgeting for declining purchasing power with these funds.
2. Resources from visitation include entrance fees, campground fees, and concession franchise fees. These sources have increased in recent years as a result of:
 - a. increased entrance fee price from \$25 to \$35 in FY15
 - b. separate park fees for both Yellowstone & Grand Tetons National Parks
 - c. increased visitation
 - d. new concessions contracts coming online paying higher franchise fees
3. Resources from third parties are generally agreements the park has with outside parties such as researchers, as well as utility payments made to the NPS by the concessioner and quarters occupants. This is expected to remain steady.
4. Federal highways funding has historically been regular.
5. Real property improvements made by the Concessioners includes new construction, major rehabilitations, and repair and maintenance. This is work done on NPS-owned facilities done on the government's behalf. Between FY13-17, a major investment was made in concession facilities including

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Deferred Maintenance - Budget Overview

lodging and dormitories, spending more than \$150M. These investments are expected to return to historic levels in the forecast period.

Detail Park Budget Overview

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Deferred Maintenance - Budget Overview

Yellowstone National Park Funding History - \$K 20160930	Actual FY12	Actual FY13	Actual FY14	Actual FY15	Actual FY16	Forecast FY17	Forecast FY18	Forecast FY19 note	
ONPS Base									
Admin	\$ 2,301	\$ 2,275	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,262	\$ 1,801	Division allocations subject to pending internal budget discussions			
Concessions	\$ 598	\$ 439	\$ 504	\$ 584	\$ 540				
Maintenance	\$ 10,988	\$ 9,778	\$ 9,195	\$ 9,516	\$ 9,947				
Management	\$ 1,884	\$ 1,831	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,845	\$ 2,583				
Parkwide	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,888	\$ 2,866	\$ 2,093	\$ 1,718				
REYP	\$ 3,417	\$ 3,201	\$ 3,237	\$ 3,367	\$ 3,402				
RVP	\$ 8,270	\$ 7,885	\$ 8,218	\$ 8,964	\$ 8,698				
YCR	\$ 5,073	\$ 4,790	\$ 5,823	\$ 5,619	\$ 6,016				
Total	\$ 34,112	\$ 32,087	\$ 33,802	\$ 34,251	\$ 34,705		\$ 34,705	\$ 34,705	\$ 34,705
Internal sources of funding in park budget									
operating resources from taxpayers	\$ 41,268	\$ 40,130	\$ 39,053	\$ 41,115	\$ 44,486	\$ 42,004	\$ 42,004	\$ 42,004	
other resources from taxpayers	\$ 4,136	\$ 10,723	\$ 13,290	\$ 4,082	\$ 11,317	\$ 15,299	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,633	
resources from visitation	\$ 15,944	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,575	\$ 20,776	\$ 29,554	\$ 21,487	\$ 21,589	\$ 24,179	
resources from housing rent	\$ 1,876	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,186	\$ 2,117	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,062	
resources from third parties	\$ 2,059	\$ 1,890	\$ 1,705	\$ 3,309	\$ 4,191	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,991	\$ 2,991	
Total	\$ 65,283	\$ 70,030	\$ 71,991	\$ 71,398	\$ 91,431	\$ 83,843	\$ 70,279	\$ 72,868	
Select external sources of funding									
federal highways (not in park budget)	\$ 10,501	\$ 10,501	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 14,000 1)	
real property improvements (concessioner)	\$ 21,997	\$ 41,651	\$ 41,981	\$ 68,579	\$ 44,946	\$ 29,079	\$ 22,173	\$ 22,173 2)	
Yellowstone Forever (YF) in-kind	\$ 3,792	\$ 4,108	\$ 4,604	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,165	\$ 5,165 12)	
Yellowstone Forever (YF) cash support	\$ 4,632	\$ 4,706	\$ 4,902	\$ 4,696	\$ 5,046	\$ 5,746	\$ 6,446	\$ 7,146 13)	
Total	\$ 40,923	\$ 60,966	\$ 65,487	\$ 92,440	\$ 69,157	\$ 53,990	\$ 47,784	\$ 48,484	
Total resources	\$ 106,206	\$ 130,997	\$ 137,478	\$ 163,838	\$ 160,588	\$ 137,833	\$ 118,063	\$ 121,352	
Detail internal obligations (except FLREA & Concessions; see notes)									
12 - ONPS Base	\$ 34,112	\$ 32,087	\$ 33,802	\$ 34,251	\$ 34,705	\$ 34,705	\$ 34,705	\$ 34,705 3)	
1E/F/M/N/P/Y - ONPS project	\$ 2,445	\$ 1,984	\$ 3,335	\$ 4,054	\$ 4,797	\$ 4,062	\$ 4,062	\$ 4,062 4)	
05 - Construction	\$ 1,048	\$ 9,297	\$ 11,761	\$ 1,446	\$ 9,584	\$ 13,666	\$ -	\$ - 5)	
C1 - ONPS Reimb 1 yr, No Agree (SUPs)	\$ 1,259	\$ 1,377	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,449	\$ 1,449 11)	
C4 - ONPS Reimb No Yr, No Agmt (CUAs)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235	\$ 235	\$ 235	\$ 235 11)	
C5 - Proceeds from sale of equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29	\$ 288	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63	\$ 63 3)	
C/R6 - Reimbursables (incl utilities)	\$ 5,388	\$ 3,923	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,568	\$ 3,373	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,439 6)	
7C/R - Repair / Rehab	\$ 2,893	\$ 3,143	\$ 748	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,155	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,157 4)	
21 - Filming	\$ 32	\$ 50	\$ 56	\$ 85	\$ 67	\$ 69	\$ 69	\$ 69 4)	
25 - Fund 25 (FLREA)	\$ 6,451	\$ 6,689	\$ 7,294	\$ 9,804	\$ 18,101	\$ 11,191	\$ 11,191	\$ 11,191 7)	
26 - Donations & Grants	\$ 2,059	\$ 1,890	\$ 1,670	\$ 2,989	\$ 4,128	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,929	\$ 2,929 4)	
34 - Quarters	\$ 1,876	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,186	\$ 2,117	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,062	\$ 2,062 4)	
36 - YELL Schools	\$ 676	\$ 715	\$ 138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 8)	
44 - FLHP	\$ 3,087	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,633	\$ 1,633 4)	
53 - 19J Resource Damage	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 32	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 3)	
C8/85 - Fire	\$ 1,818	\$ 2,915	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,242	\$ 3,830	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,080	\$ 2,080 4)	
88 - Centennial Challenge	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 9)	
99 - Concessions	\$ 2,138	\$ 2,246	\$ 3,407	\$ 5,614	\$ 6,329	\$ 5,104	\$ 5,206	\$ 7,795 10)	
Grand Total	\$ 65,283	\$ 70,030	\$ 71,991	\$ 71,398	\$ 91,431	\$ 83,843	\$ 70,279	\$ 72,868	
Notes									
1) assume flat									
2) includes: concession facilities improvement pgm (CFIP); repair & maint exp (RME); repair & maint reserve (RMR)									
3) flat from FY16									
4) forecast is three year average (FY14-16)									
5) Albright visitor's center FY13 \$9.3M; Fishing Bridge FY14 \$11.9M; Mammoth Hotel \$7.3M FY16 & \$13.7M FY17									
6) excludes stores inventory; includes \$1.3M Canyon special project in FY12; forecast is 3yr avg (FY14-16)									
7) 77.2% of FLREA income retained by park (not actual spent); FY17 at risk (law expires Sep 30, 2016)									
8) the park lost its authority to fund schools in FY14									
9) Centennial Challenge assumes YELL receives no add'l funds									
10) 80% of concessions income (not actual spent); this is what the park retains									
11) CUAs moved from Fund C1 (one year) to Fund C4 (no year) beginning in FY16; forecast is flat from FY16; note: ambulance reimbursements removed									
12) in-kind contributions include: park book stores; YA Institute; volunteer pgms; member education; and organizational overhead									
13) cash support assumes 30% is donated and obligated in gov't accounts; FY17-19 fcst growth +\$1M/year (70% on behalf of YNP, 30% in gov't accounts)									

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Grizzly Bear Management
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 2017

Key Points:

- Today, the grizzly bear population in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is estimated at more than 700 bears occupying more than 20,500 square miles. There are at least three times more grizzly bears, occupying more than twice the area, than during the mid-1970s when they were protected as threatened.
- Preventing bears from obtaining human foods, garbage, and other human attractants is the foundation of Yellowstone's bear management program to reduce conflicts with humans and the removal of bears involved in conflicts. It is rare for bears to obtain human foods or garbage in the park due to the use of bear-proof food storage boxes, garbage cans, and dumpsters, combined with diligent enforcement of food storage regulations.
- Occasionally visitors do not comply with food storage regulations and bears obtain and become conditioned to human foods. These bears are more likely to damage property or injure people in subsequent efforts to obtain human foods. Therefore, bears that become conditioned to human foods are captured and killed or sent to zoos.

Background:

- In the late 1960's and early 1970's, garbage dumps in the Yellowstone area where grizzly bears had fed for over 80 years were closed. Bear mortality increased and abundance decreased from about 315 to 135 bears. In 1975, the grizzly bear was protected under the Endangered Species Act due to high levels of mortality and loss of habitat. Their abundance and distribution increased in subsequent decades as these factors were addressed.
- Grizzly bears are a premier wildlife attraction for visitors to YELL. Nearly all visitors (99%) expect to see a bear, and most (67%) actually do. Visitors have indicated they are willing to pay \$41 more in park entrance fees to continue bear viewing opportunities.
- Since 1970, there have been 53 attacks by grizzly bears on people in YELL, and six people were killed. Most of these attacks were defensive, with bears reacting to protect themselves, food, or cubs. Bears reacting defensively were left in the wild unless they killed the person and subsequently fed on the body. Managers killed four adult grizzly bears and removed four cubs that consumed human flesh and, as a result, may have subsequently viewed humans as food.
- Some bears adapt to the parks' high visitation by habituating to human presence. When habituated bears forage in roadside meadows, hundreds of visitors may stop to view and photograph them, causing bear-jams and significant traffic congestion. The park currently manages approximately 1,000 bear-jams per summer, a significant commitment of staff and budgets. Funding for bear-jam management is not keeping pace with increasing numbers of visitors and bear-jams.

Current Status:

- In March 2016, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to remove the Greater

Yellowstone Ecosystem population of grizzly bears from the federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife. The NPS supports delisting and has worked to ensure its purposes and values and the park units in the ecosystem are considered in strategies and actions that will occur following any delisting decision.

- The states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming may initiate sport hunts of grizzly bears following their delisting. Many grizzly bears in YELL have necessarily habituated to the presence of millions of nonthreatening visitors each year. The harvest of well-known bears when they roam outside the park will be highly contentious.
- The states agreed to confer annually with the NPS on discretionary mortality, including regulated hunting. The Governor of Wyoming agreed to emphasize any future harvests in high conflict areas, which typically occur a distance from YELL. In addition, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service committed to continuing to use a conservative population estimator (Chao2) for setting all future hunting harvests of grizzly bears.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Meeting with Park Management Team

DATE: March 17, 2017
LOCATION: Yellowstone National Park
TIME: 12:00 - 1:00 pm
FROM: (Memo's author: name, title, office or bureau acronym, phone number)

I. PURPOSE

Provide a one-to-three paragraph description of the event and any relevant background information about the participants, the purpose of the event, and desired outcome. How does it support our mission? The information provided should do more than generally describe the purpose of the meeting or event. It should include the information the Secretary will need to participate effectively and meaningfully. This section should define the Secretary's role as well as any information on the last time he met with this person/group. Longer background information, if necessary, can be provided as an attachment to the memo.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Provide a bulleted list of all key participants, including Members of Congress/Senators, stakeholders, other VIPs, and Department of Interior staff. If the list of participants is more than ten people include the list in an appendix. Please contact Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm attendees.

III. AGENDA

Indicate the step-by-step ("tick-tock") sequence of the event as indicated below, highlighting the Secretary's role. Note if the meeting will be open or closed to press, and include any other relevant information about press components of the event. Please copy Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm the agenda, and Heather Swift to confirm press participation.

10:30AM	Secretary Zinke opens the meeting by welcoming the participants and offering introductory comments
11:00AM	Other speakers make remarks
11:30AM	Secretary Zinke makes closing remarks
11:45AM	Secretary Zinke takes questions from reporters, if appropriate
12:00PM	Secretary Zinke departs

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Provide any key facts, statistics, or hot topics related to this event which may highlight current issues. Where particular discussion topics, or questions from event participants can be anticipated, offer a suggested responses in italics. Statistics and key facts should be provided as a bulleted list with each bullet taking up no more than three lines.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Meeting with Park Management Team

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

Identify the speechwriter or person/persons who will be responsible for creating the Secretary's remarks. All remarks must be cleared with the Chief of Staff and the OS Communications office. Additionally, if this is a major event requiring lengthy remarks, a draft summary should be included as an attachment along with press releases and briefing papers.

VI. BACKGROUND

This section can be used to dive deeper into relevant policy issues, to provide a general history of the event, or to present the Department's track record on relevant policy issues. It should also include any key points/bios about others involved in the event.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach a list of additional items that the Secretary should review before the meeting including bios/background information on the participants or any policy papers as mentioned in **Section I**. Include only the items that are necessary for a successful meeting outcome, not general supplemental material.

Date of Submission

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Tour Yellowstone Housing

DATE: March 17, 2017
LOCATION: Mammoth Hotel Rehabilitation & Employee Housing
TIME: 12:00 - 12:30 pm

I. PURPOSE

Provide a one-to-three paragraph description of the event and any relevant background information about the participants, the purpose of the event, and desired outcome. How does it support our mission? The information provided should do more than generally describe the purpose of the meeting or event. It should include the information the Secretary will need to participate effectively and meaningfully. This section should define the Secretary's role as well as any information on the last time he met with this person/group. Longer background information, if necessary, can be provided as an attachment to the memo.

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V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Tour Yellowstone Housing

Identify the speechwriter or person/persons who will be responsible for creating the Secretary's remarks. All remarks must be cleared with the Chief of Staff and the OS Communications office. Additionally, if this is a major event requiring lengthy remarks, a draft summary should be included as an attachment along with press releases and briefing papers.

VI. BACKGROUND

This section can be used to dive deeper into relevant policy issues, to provide a general history of the event, or to present the Department's track record on relevant policy issues. It should also include any key points/bios about others involved in the event.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach a list of additional items that the Secretary should review before the meeting including bios/background information on the participants or any policy papers as mentioned in **Section I**. Include only the items that are necessary for a successful meeting outcome, not general supplemental material.

Date of Submission

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Wolf Management
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 2017

Key Points:

- There were 108 wolves in 11 packs in YELL during December 2016, including 7 breeding pairs. This is the largest protected assemblage of wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains.
- After wolf reintroduction, YELL quickly became one of the premier places in the world to watch wild wolves due to their visibility from roads. Surprisingly, many wolves became quite tolerant of people. Wolves are now one of the primary reasons people come to the park and a great source of enjoyment to millions of people.
- Many of the wolf packs residing in YELL make occasional forays outside the park to hunt for prey, especially during autumn and winter when elk migrate to lower elevations. State hunting seasons for elk and wolves occur at this time, which results in the legal harvest of some of these wolves.
- The effects of wolves on elk, their primary prey, continue to be argued among laypersons, politicians, and scientists. The recovery of the most abundant and diverse predator community in the continental United States is a primary driving force behind effects to elk populations, not wolves alone.

Background

- Forty-one wolves were reintroduced into YELL by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during 1995 to 1997. Numbers of wolves ranged between 21 and 174 in three to 16 packs over the next decade, but have since stabilized between 95 and 110 wolves in about 7 to 10 packs.
- Over time, numbers of elk wintering in YELL decreased by 70%, with decreases primarily in high-elevation areas with high densities of predators, deep snows, and terrain that made elk vulnerable to predation.
- Wolves were not the predominant mortality source for elk during the first 5 to 7 years after reintroduction when their numbers were low, elk numbers were high and, as a result, wolf predation had little effect on the population dynamics of elk. The concurrent recovery of bear and cougar populations, along with human harvests, drought, and severe winters, facilitated a substantive decrease in some elk populations.
- By the mid-2000s, wolves were a primary factor influencing the dynamics of elk and, in combination with bears and cougars, contributed to sustained low recruitment and overall numbers of elk. However, predator numbers necessarily decrease in response to fewer prey animals and wolf numbers in YELL decreased from about 170 in 2007 to 105 in 2014 as elk numbers decreased.
- In April 2011, wolves in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming were removed from the Endangered Species List. Due to litigation, wolves were relisted in Wyoming during September 2014, but should be delisted this year. Wolves were hunted in Idaho and Montana during 2009 and 2011 to 2017 and in Wyoming during 2012 and 2013.
- The harvest of wolves primarily living in YELL is 2 to 3% of the total number of wolves

during most years, but reached 12% during 2012. Several radio-collared wolves have been harvested, which affects monitoring and research efforts to some extent. Six wolves primarily living in YELL were harvested in Montana last year.

Current Status

- The 2017 count of northern Yellowstone elk (5,349) was the highest since 2010 (6,037). However, abundance remains substantially lower than the high count of about 19,000 elk in 1994.
- Many people are outraged when well-known, recognizable wolves that primarily live in the park are legally harvested in surrounding states. The deaths of these wolves are highly publicized, with advocates insisting on protection buffers around the park and sportsmen retorting with calls for more liberal harvests.
- The NPS consults with states encompassing the park about harvests in certain areas to reduce the chance of entire packs or well-known wolves being shot when they leave the park. The states have made some changes to protect regional economic benefits and enjoyment of wolf watching.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Yellowstone NP Deferred Maintenance Review - Concession Facility Improvement

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: YELL 077-13 Concessioner Facility Improvement Program
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 17, 2017

Key Points:

Under its concession contract, Xanterra Parks & Resorts is required to complete a Concessioner Facility Improvement Program (CFIP). Most of the projects in the program are complete, but there is insufficient funding to complete the final two, redevelopment of the Fishing Bridge RV Park and rehabilitation of 68 Lake Lodge cabins. The shortfall is approximately \$14 million. It was caused by use of Class C estimates in the prospectus and unanticipated increases in construction costs. The park is currently discussing with Xanterra ways to make up the shortfall and looking at other funding sources.

Background:

Concession contract YELL077 is for the majority of commercial services in Yellowstone National Park, including lodging, retail, food and beverage, campground, marina, livery, and transportation. Xanterra Parks & Resorts was awarded the contract on December 1, 2013.

The contract includes a 20-year term, a 7.0 percent franchise fee, a 6 percent repair and maintenance reserve, an annual straight-line depreciation schedule of current and new leasehold surrender interest, and a \$121 million to \$148 million CFIP. (2.5% of the franchise fee is earmarked as a credit against Xanterra's ending leasehold surrender interest value.)

Current Status of the CFIP Projects:

- Renovation of the historic Lake Yellowstone Hotel, including seismic and structural stabilization. The project was completed in 2014.
- Construction of five new lodges with at Canyon Village. The lodges replace the Canyon cabins constructed in the 1950s. Three of the lodges opened in 2015. The remaining two opened in 2016.
- Rehabilitation of 67 cabins near Old Faithful Lodge. The cabins, formerly used by Xanterra for employee housing, will be ready for guest use in 2017.
- Construction of a new 77-room dormitory at Old Faithful area to house the employees displaced by the Old Faithful Lodge cabin rehabilitation project. The dormitory opened in 2015.
- Rehabilitation of 14 cabins near the Mammoth Hot Spring Hotel. The cabins, formerly used by Xanterra for employee housing, were completed in 2015.
- Repositioning of the Mammoth Hotel, changing former concessioner administrative areas to guest use. The project, concurrent with the National Park Service line-item construction project, will be completed in 2017.
- Rehabilitation of the historic Hayes Photo Shop for housing the concessioner's administrative functions displaced by the repositioning of the Mammoth Hotel. The project will be completed in 2017.
- Construction of new 60-room dormitory in the Lake Area to replace a current dorm in very poor condition. The project will be completed in 2018.
- Redevelopment of the Fishing Bridge RV Park. The RV Park, developed in the 1950s, is functionally obsolete. There is currently not enough money in the CFIP program to complete the project.
- Rehabilitation of 68 cabins near Lake Lodge. The cabins are in poor condition. There is currently not enough money in the CFIP program to complete the project.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Roosevelt Arch & Gardiner Gateway Partnership Project

DATE: March 17, 2017
LOCATION: Yellowstone Park, Roosevelt Arch
TIME: 1:00 - 1:30 pm
FROM: (Memo's author: name, title, office or bureau acronym, phone number)

I. PURPOSE

Provide a one-to-three paragraph description of the event and any relevant background information about the participants, the purpose of the event, and desired outcome. How does it support our mission? The information provided should do more than generally describe the purpose of the meeting or event. It should include the information the Secretary will need to participate effectively and meaningfully. This section should define the Secretary's role as well as any information on the last time he met with this person/group. Longer background information, if necessary, can be provided as an attachment to the memo.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Provide a bulleted list of all key participants, including Members of Congress/Senators, stakeholders, other VIPs, and Department of Interior staff. If the list of participants is more than ten people include the list in an appendix. Please contact Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm attendees.

III. AGENDA

Indicate the step-by-step ("tick-tock") sequence of the event as indicated below, highlighting the Secretary's role. Note if the meeting will be open or closed to press, and include any other relevant information about press components of the event. Please copy Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm the agenda, and Heather Swift to confirm press participation.

10:30AM	Secretary Zinke opens the meeting by welcoming the participants and offering introductory comments
11:00AM	Other speakers make remarks
11:30AM	Secretary Zinke makes closing remarks
11:45AM	Secretary Zinke takes questions from reporters, if appropriate
12:00PM	Secretary Zinke departs

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Provide any key facts, statistics, or hot topics related to this event which may highlight current issues. Where particular discussion topics, or questions from event participants can be anticipated, offer a suggested responses in italics. Statistics and key facts should be provided as a bulleted list with each bullet taking up no more than three lines.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Roosevelt Arch & Gardiner Gateway Partnership Project

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

Identify the speechwriter or person/persons who will be responsible for creating the Secretary's remarks. All remarks must be cleared with the Chief of Staff and the OS Communications office. Additionally, if this is a major event requiring lengthy remarks, a draft summary should be included as an attachment along with press releases and briefing papers.

VI. BACKGROUND

This section can be used to dive deeper into relevant policy issues, to provide a general history of the event, or to present the Department's track record on relevant policy issues. It should also include any key points/bios about others involved in the event.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach a list of additional items that the Secretary should review before the meeting including bios/background information on the participants or any policy papers as mentioned in **Section I**. Include only the items that are necessary for a successful meeting outcome, not general supplemental material.

Date of Submission

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

EVENT: Governor's Welcome Reception

DATE: Thur, March 30, 2017

TIME: 5:00 - 5:45 pm

LOCATION: Government House Offices - Ballroom
1105 King Street, Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820

I. PURPOSE

Informal short program to welcome you to the USVI Centennial celebration.

Attire: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)

Press: Closed

Food: Heavy Hors D'Oeuvres served

II. PARTICIPANTS

VIPS

(Danish Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen will not be in attendance)

- Kenneth Mapp, USVI Governor
- Osbert Potter, USVI Lt. Governor
- Myron Jackson, USVI Senate President
- Stacey Plaskett, USVI Congresswoman
- Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen, American Samoa Congresswoman, representing Speaker of the House, Congressman Paul Ryan
- Donna Marie Christensen, USVI Congresswoman former

- Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator - Office of the Governor
- Pamela Richards, Chairman of the Virgin Islands Transfer Centennial Commission
- 200 - 300 Attendees
- Dignitaries from Denmark

DOI

- Doug Domenech, Senior White House Advisor, DOI
- Nikolao Pula, Acting Assistant Secretary Insular Affairs, DOI
- Basil Ottley, Director of Policy Insular Affairs, DOI

III. AGENDA

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

4:30 pm	DRA depart hotel
5:00 pm	arrive at Legion Post
5:45 pm	depart Legion Post for Government House
6:00 pm	arrive Government House, you will be met by Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coord. - Office of Gov
	brief greeting with Governor Kenneth Mapp
6:05 pm	enter ballroom reception with Gov Mapp
8:00 pm	depart Government House

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

“Happy to be here” brief remarks expected
additional remarks under TAB A - Talking Points

V. TRAVEL

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary’s Vehicle:

RZ

Doug Domenech

Meg Bloomgren

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Driver (St. Croix PD)

Staff Vehicle:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Rusty Roddy

Nik Pula

Basil Ottley

James Riddick (Photographer)

Date of Submission : March 28, 2017

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

EVENT: Veterans Meet and Greet
DATE: Thur, March 30, 2017
TIME: 5:00 - 5:45 pm
LOCATION: Myron G. Danielson American Legion Post #85 Headquarters
#2 Old Hospital Grounds
Christiansted, St. Croix

I. PURPOSE

Meet & Greet to thank Veterans for their Service

Attire: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Patrick Farrel, Director - USVI Office of Veterans Affairs
- United States Military Veterans

III. AGENDA

4:30 pm	depart hotel
5:00 pm	arrive at Legion Post Met By: Patrick Farrel, Director - USVI Office of Veterans Affairs
5:45 pm	depart Legion Post for Government House

**IV. TRAVEL
to event**

Secretary's Vehicle:	RZ Doug Domenech Meg Bloomgren (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Driver (St. Croix PD)
Staff Vehicle:	(b) (6), (b) (7)(C) Rusty Roddy Nik Pula Basil Ottley James Riddick (Photographer)

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS to come from comms

Date of Submission : March 28, 2017



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240

ADVANCEMENT OF A MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Alaska Trip

DATE: Sunday, May 28, 2017
LOCATION: Fairbanks → Byers Lake → Denali
TIME: 9:30am - 8:30pm AKTD
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Attend Byers Lake Memorial Day Ceremony at the invitation of Sen. Murkowski, then drive to Denali Park Headquarters to meet with NPS leadership, tour facilities, and enjoy a cookout with employees.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Montana Casual
PRESS: Open

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Governor Walker
Senator Murkowski
Denali Superintendent Don Striker
NPS Associate Regional Director, Communications & Operations, John Quinley
NPS Chief of Interpretation & Education, Nancy Holman

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 43F / Low 32F

Time Zone: Alaska Daylight Time

9:30	am	Drive from Fairbanks en route Byers Lake, AK
1:00	pm	Arrive Byers Lake // Greet Rolling Thunder
1:30	pm	Drive to Memorial Day Ceremony Site
2:00	pm	Memorial Day Ceremony
2:30	pm	Remarks from Secretary Zinke (3-4 minutes)
2:45	pm	Depart Byers Lake en route Denali National Park
5:00	pm	Arrive Denali National Park Entrance, photo op at entrance
5:10	pm	Arrive Denali HQ building, greeted by staff
5:20	pm	Tour HQ, Visitor Center, Communications Center, and Park Kennels
7:00	pm	Cookout with park leadership team
8:30	pm	Depart en route Grande Denali Lodge

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Byers Lake memorial ceremony background information
TAB B: Denali Update



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 28 - May 29, 2017

FROM: Bert Frost

SUBJECT: Visit to Denali National Park and Preserve

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will engage with National Park Service employees to learn about multiple park management issues and community successes, including: deferred maintenance needs on the tour road, historic park kennels operations, commercial services, and mountaineering. Denali Tour will be over two days. Day one will consist of visiting park headquarter buildings, dog kennels, interacting with park employees at a BBQ. Day two will consist of a driving tour and hike.

II. BACKGROUND

Denali National Park and Preserve issues often elevate to the Department of Interior level because of robust engagement with the State of Alaska and Members of Congress. Denali issues also exemplify those faced by many park sites across Alaska, and across the National Park Service. Once in the park, the Secretary will interact with park staff to:

- Visit with dog teams at the historic park kennels
- Cookout with employees
- Take a driving tour of the park road
- Fly to mountaineering base camp on Denali

III. DISCUSSION

- Local hiring authority
 - NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.
- Subsistence
 - The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.
- Contracting for Mountaineering Guide Services
 - Temporary contracts took effect January 1, 2017 and extend up to two years. The new solicitation will be issued in September 2017, and will address franchise fee and other concerns raised during the solicitation process, including enhanced clarity on the matching and ANILCA-



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

qualification instructions.

- Alaska Stand Alone Pipeline (ASAP)
 - At the conclusion of the EIS processes, the Secretary of the Interior has the discretion to approve a right of way for a pipeline through the front-country of Denali.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Briefing statements are being updated regarding discussion topics, and will be provided in advance.



ADVANCEMENT OF A MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Alaska Trip

DATE: Monday, May 29, 2017
LOCATION: Denali → Anchorage
TIME: 8:30am - 8:30pm AKTD
FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Take a driving tour of Denali and take a helicopter to Denali basecamp. Fly from Denali to Anchorage where you will have dinner with Governor Walker.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Casual in the AM, Montana Formal for evening dinner.
PRESS: Closed

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Governor Walker
Denali Superintendent Don Striker
Deputy Superintendent Denice Swanke
NPS Associate Regional Director, Communications & Operations, John Quinley
NPS Chief of Interpretation & Education, Nancy Holman
Chief Ranger Erika Jostad

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 44F / Low 31F, temperature will likely be cooler at Denali basecamp
Time Zone: Alaska Daylight Time

8:00	am	Depart Hotel in NPS Sprinter Vans for Park Tour
12:00	pm	Lunch in field
12:30	pm	Secretary flies to basecamp *Weather Dependent*
1:30	pm	Secretary arrives at basecamp begins tour
2:30	pm	Depart basecamp for Denali HQ
4:30	pm	Fly Contract Air from Denali to Anchorage
8:00	pm	Dinner with Governor Walker

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Memo for Denali National Park Visit
TAB B: Memo for Governor Walker Dinner



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: Monday 29, 8:00 - 10:00 pm

FROM: Tim Williams

SUBJECT: Dinner with Alaskan Governor Bill Walker

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Smaller private dinner with the Governor and three guests (see guests below) to discuss Alaska issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Location: Club Room 2, Hotel Captain Cook, Anchorage, Alaska

Dinner Participants (9)

Guests:

1. Secretary Ryan Zinke
2. Steve Wackowski, Senior Advisor for Alaska Affairs
3. Laura Rigas, Director of Communications
4. Micah Chambers, Acting Director of Legislative & Congressional Affairs

Alaskans:

5. Governor Bill Walker
6. Scott Kendall, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
7. Keith Meyer, President, Alaska Gasline Development Corporation
8. Andy Mack, Commissioner, AK Department of Natural Resources
9. John Hendrix, Chief Oil & Gas Advisor, Office of the Governor

III. DISCUSSION

AK Topics of Discussion Per Governor:

1. NPR-A - federal planning and management, new discoveries, prospects, and projects
2. OCS - executive order and next steps
3. ANWR - legislation and administrative actions to characterize and access the resource
4. Izembek - need for expedited cooperation
5. BLM Land Planning - role of the recent CRA resolution, recent challenges, and the need for a reset
6. Public Land Orders - challenges to fulfilling the statehood land entitlement
7. MOUs - administrative actions to improve cooperation on land survey and navigability issues
8. Alaska Gas Pipeline and LNG Project

IV. NEXT STEPS

Photos with Governor and Secretary at closing.



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 30, 2017
FROM: Micah Chambers, OCL
SUBJECT: Meeting with Alaska Federation of Natives with Alaska Congressional Delegation

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) is the largest statewide organization in Alaska and it represents 151 federally recognized tribes, 150 village corporations, 12 regional corporations, and 12 regional nonprofit and tribal consortiums that contract and compact to run federal and state programs. The meeting will consist of the Secretary of Interior, Senators Murkowski and Sullivan, Representative Don Young, and AFN's leadership.

In addition to the Secretary of Interior, they view you as a Tribal Liaison on the President's Cabinet. As a result, some of their asks represent views they would like you to bring forth to your fellow Cabinet Members.

II. BACKGROUND

Land Into Trust: Will Secretary Zinke keep or reverse the decision by Secretary Jewell to allow Native lands in Alaska (tribal lands, Native allotments, donations by Native corporations) to be taken into trust on a case by case basis by the Secretary? Exactly what is the Secretary's thinking on whether Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act lands to the Alaska Native Corporations can be converted to "Indian Country" and given sovereign status in Alaska?

ANWR and Section 7(i) Revenue Sharing: It is possible that with the budget now publicly calling for ANWR leasing, and given the views of Sealaska, Calista and Bering Straits, AFN will raise the issue of a change in ANWR legislation to funnel some percentage of leasing/production revenues from coastal plain development of the Native (KIC, 92,000-acre) inholdings on the coastal plain, to all Native corporations, and not just the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation. It was Interior under Reagan Sec. James Watt that traded in 1983 with ASRC and allowed only that corporation to gain subsurface estate in ANWR's coastal plain, rather than all corporations sharing revenues from oil development.

Alaska Native Land Conveyance Completion: Alaska Native Corporations created in 1971 under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act were guaranteed the right to select 44 million acres (plus Native allotments). Of that 45.7 million total acres, 1.9 million are still pending interim conveyance and more than 11 million acres still have not had title transferred by patent. AFN will appreciate that BLM is committed to using traditional conveyance methods for surveying and patenting of that land, but may ask if the BLM-DOI dispute with the State of Alaska over Direct Point Positioning System (GPS) surveying may delay conveyance of the last of the lands awaiting title transfer.



INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Alaska Native Land Contamination: AFN is concerned regarding the slow pace of the cleanup

of government-caused contamination on lands transferred to Native corporations under Alaskan Native Claims Settlements Act of 1971, which at the time was the largest land claims settlement in U.S. history. Last year's BLM report found that at least 338 sites require additional cleanup and 242 are being handled only by land use controls that prevent human exposure to the contaminants. AFN will want Interior to coordinate and actually increase funding to clean up contamination, or allow corporations to trade back contaminated lands for "clean" usable tracts. Everything from Red Devil mine on Kuskokwim Corp lands to Kodiak, Buskin Beach lands, to Unalaska lands could be mentioned as specific examples of where cleanup is needed.

Abandoned Wells: The U.S. Navy and U.S. Geological Survey drilled, and then abandoned, more than 130 exploration wells on Alaska's North Slope between 1944 and 1982. Several dozen remain in need of remediation, but the federal government has been extremely slow to prioritize funding to clean them up. There is concern among the AFN that this will not be a concern of this administration. It was not a priority for the last administration, which at one point proposed taking state funds to clean up the abandoned wells.

King Cove Road Land Exchange: AFN may raise the King Cove road issue and whether the Secretary will support a land exchange to clear a route for the last part of a small road from King Cove to Cold Bay.

Bering Sea Elders: The President's executive order on offshore energy development revoked the Bering Sea "Climate Resilience Area" -- prompting concern from the Bering Sea Elders, who believe the federal government has not done an adequate job of consulting with them in years past.

Contract Support Costs/Budget Issues: There are likely to be a lot of concern raised by the Administration's proposed budget cuts. The budget, for example, calls for a \$35.4 million cut in contract support costs for tribes to \$241.6 million nationally. It calls for the total elimination of the funding for Alaska Native Programs, cutting \$1.015 million.

Alaska Specific Native Issues: Folk at AFN might raise any number of more specific Alaska issues: the CIRI land conveyance issue where Cook Inlet Region Inc. is short 43,000 acres from their ANCSA conveyance. (Senator Murkowski will introduce legislation to allow the conveyance to be completed in early June, in a revised ANCSA Improvement Act). AFN members could raise both the Landless Natives issue, addressed in the bill that would establish new urban corporations for the five towns in Southeast Alaska left out of ANCSA: Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg, Tenakee and Haines. The Vietnam Native Veterans Allotment Act amendments, to provide land allotments of 160 acres to more of the perhaps 2,800 Alaska Natives who served during the Vietnam War, could also come up. A number of AFN leadership were very interested in the Vietnam Native vets issue. That bill also contains the Canyon Village land settlement provision of interest to the Doyon Region, the Barrow gas field sand and gravel provision of interest to UIC Corporation, a provision calling for a land exchange study involving Chugach Alaska Corp. in Prince William Sound, and a variety of provisions sought or supported by AFN to make changes in ANCSA involving Native benefit limits, fractional shares,



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

reincorporation of dissolved village and group corporations and the provision to allow the 13th Regional Corp. for Natives living outside of Alaska to reincorporate after its bankruptcy. Some familiarity with the last iteration of the Senator's previously introduced ANCSA Improvement Act might be helpful.

Cooper Landing Bypass: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) is whether Interior will initiate a land exchange in the USF & WS Kenai National Refuge that could facilitate construction of a new 15-mile segment of the Sterling Highway around Cooper Landing along the Kenai River. CIRI under terms of the Russian River Lands Act of 2002 must trade lands to Interior to offset a road through 33 acres of the Mystery Creek wilderness area in the refuge. CIRI would like the Secretary to initiate a narrow land exchange to permit the Juneau Creek alternative to be built, since CIRI has lands that would be accessible if the exchange took place.

Land Planning: AFN might raise issues about the level of Native involvement, and Native consultation in both the new BLM land planning processes on land, i.e. the Eastern Interior Resource Management Plan; and the BOEM offshore land planning processes involving the Bering Sea. While Alaskans overall disliked both plans, Alaska Natives in specific areas liked parts of both plans, so AFN might raise how BOEM and BLM will implement plans and conduct Native consultation in the future on Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 30, 2017
FROM: Kate MacGregor, Acting ASLM
SUBJECT: BOEM and BLM Energy briefing for the Secretary

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Regional experts from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) will provide a short, energy-focused briefing on upcoming energy issues in Alaska. The briefing will be held at the BOEM office: 3801 Centerpoint Drive, Suite 500 Anchorage, AK 99503.

BOEM Briefing Team

Jim Kendall (Regional Director)
Dave Johnston (Regional Supervisor, Leasing & Plans)
Mark Storzer (Regional Supervisor, Environment)

BLM Briefing Team

Bud Cribley (BLM Alaska State Director)
Stacie McIntosh (District Manager, Arctic District)

TOPICS

National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) - Presentation by BLM

- NPR-A encompasses 22.8 million acres on the North Slope, of which 11.8 million acres (52%) is available for leasing.
- NPR-A was established in 1923 by President Harding as Naval Petroleum Reserve #4 at a time when the Navy was transitioning from coal-fired ships to oil; NPR-A was transferred to DOI-BLM management in 1976.
- The 12 oil and gas lease sales held since 1998 have generated \$281 million in revenue with the most recent December 2016 lease sale generating \$18.8 million; 50% of all leasing revenue, rental fees, and production royalties are shared with the State of Alaska.
- The area also encompasses several special area designations to protect various wildlife including migratory waterfowl and caribou herds.
- A 2010 USGS resource assessment of NPR-A scaled down estimates of technically recoverable, undiscovered oil from 13.2 billion barrels to 1.7 billion barrels - however, recent discoveries within and adjacent to NPR-A since that time have already disproven these estimates.

5-Year Plan - Potential Arctic Offshore Leasing - Presentation by BOEM

- In January 2017, the last Administration finalized the 2017-2022 5-Year Plan for offshore oil



INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

and natural gas development; the plan includes only 10 lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico, and 1 lease sale in the Cook Inlet. Offshore Arctic planning areas (Chukchi and Beaufort sea planning areas) were withdrawn from future leasing.

- The Secretary may not lease in any offshore areas that are not included in the 5-Year Plan.
- President Trump's America-First Offshore Energy Executive Order reversed the previous Administration's withdrawal of Arctic areas; Secretary's Order 3350 directed BOEM to initiate a new 5-year plan that will consider leasing in the Arctic, among other areas.
- Access for future leasing in these offshore areas is important to the State of Alaska - not only job growth and economic development on the North Slope, but also as a potential future source of throughput for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).
- In 2008, leasing in Arctic areas of the Chukchi and Beaufort Seas contributed to DOI's record-breaking revenue year - generating \$24 billion, of which \$2.7 billion alone was from Arctic offshore leasing. To put this in context, DOI generated a total of \$6 billion in 2016, with the entire offshore energy portfolio generated \$2.8 billion.
- Other nations, namely Russia and Norway, have initiated development activities in their Arctic offshore acreage.
- Opposition to the former President's decision to withdrawal from Arctic energy development included former NATO Generals General James Jones and General Joseph Ralston, saying: "As two former Commanders of NATO militaries, let us be clear: removing Arctic lease sales will only further signal a strategic withdrawal from the region...With a resurgent Russia and complicated border issues that require intricate diplomacy, it is time for the U.S. to resume its place as a global leader in the Arctic and back its claims with action."¹

Cook Inlet Lease Sale - Presentation by BOEM

- Oil and natural gas production from the Cook Inlet has been ongoing since the 1950s; Currently, all oil and natural gas production in the Cook Inlet is from state offshore acreage.
- On June 21, BOEM plans to hold Lease Sale 244 in Cook Inlet, AK; this will be the last lease sale of the past 5-year plan (2012-2017).
- The lease sale will offer for lease 224 blocks, consisting of approximately 1.09 million acres.
- Though turnouts for lease sales in the Cook Inlet historically have been lower than other areas on the OCS, the Bureau believes that there is potential to receive bids for this sale due to recent discoveries in adjacent state offshore acreage.

¹ <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/08/09/it-is-critical-for-the-us-to-invest-in-the-arctic-commentary.html>



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240

ADVANCEMENT OF THE SECRETARY

Alaska Trip

DATE: Tuesday, May 30, 2017

LOCATION: Anchorage, AK

TIME: 9:00am - 8:30pm

FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will have a meeting with Alaska Federation of Native Veterans with Sen. Sullivan, meet with Alaska DOI leadership with a barbecue, receive and Alaskan Energy briefing from BOEM and BLM, have an all-hands meeting for DOI employees, roundtable with the Alaskan Federation of Natives, and attend a reception with the Alaska Congressional Delegation in the evening.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Business Casual

PRESS: Media availability throughout the day

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Alaska Cooperative Planning Group (list of participants in TAB A)

AFN members

Senator Murkowski

Senator Sullivan

Senator Don Young

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 56F / Low 44F, on-and-off rain most of the day

Time Zone: Alaska Daylight Time

09:00	am	Alaska Native Veterans Roundtable With Senator Sullivan
10:15	am	OAS walkthrough and tour
10:30	am	Alaska Cooperative Planning Meeting
11:30	am	BBQ Hosted by OAS
12:45	am	Energy Briefing with BOEM and BLM experts
2:00	pm	All hands meeting
3:30	pm	Alaska Federation of Natives Meeting (with Congressional Delegation)
5:00	pm	Press Availability in Lobby of CIRI building
5:30	pm	Reception with Congressional Delegation
7:00	pm	Dinner
8:30	pm	RON - Hotel Captain Cook

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Alaska Native Veterans Roundtable Memo

TAB B: Alaska Cooperative Planning Group Memo and Participants

TAB C: Energy Briefing Memo

TAB D: Alaska Federation of Natives Memo



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 30, 2017 **TIME:** 10:30am - 11:30am AKDT
FROM: Aaron Thiele
SUBJECT: Tour of OAS Facility and Meeting with Alaska Cooperative Planning Group

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This is a meeting with all the Alaska Regional Directors to serve as an introduction as well as have them provide the Secretary with an update on the issues that their agencies are currently working on.

Additionally, when you arrive at the facility you will receive a short tour of the Office of Aviation Services by OAS Regional Director Kevin Fox. You will get a chance to tour the facilities and meet with the mechanics that maintain the OAS aircraft. Following the ACPG meeting you will have a lunch with the ACPG and employees of OAS, courtesy of Kevin Fox who will be grilling burgers.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Joe Darnell - Regional Solicitor, Office of the Solicitor
Greg Siekaniec - Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Joel Hard - Acting Regional Director, National Park Service
Kevin Fox - Regional Director, Office of Aviation Services
Philip Johnson - Regional Environmental Officer, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Bud Cribley - State Director, Bureau of Land Management
Jim Kendall - Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
Mark Fesmire - Alaska Regional Director, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
Kathy Cline - Actional Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs
Aimee Devaris - Regional Director, U.S. Geological Survey



ADVANCEMENT OF A MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Alaska Trip

DATE: Wednesday, May 31, 2017

LOCATION: Anchorage, AK

TIME: 9:00am - 8:30pm

FROM: Aaron Thiele

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will conduct a personnel interview in the AM and attend the Alaska Oil and Gas Association Annual Conference where the Secretary will be introduced by Sen. Murkowski and give the Keynote Address. In the afternoon, the Secretary and staff will conduct the Nike Summit Hike to see the Cold War era launch sites for the Nike SAMs.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Business Casual, no tie

PRESS: Open

III. NOTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Governor Bill Walker

Alaska Congressional Delegation

Kara Moriarty, President/CEO, Alaska Oil and Gas Association

Harry Bower, Mayor, North Slope Borough

Jon Scudder, Cultural Resource Manager, JBER

Col. Michael Forsyth, Chief of Staff, Alaska Command, US Army

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

Weather: High 56F / Low 44F, on-and-off rain most of the day

Time Zone: Alaska Daylight Time

10:00	am	Personnel Meeting with Tara Sweeney
10:30	am	Meeting with Mayor Harry Bower, North Slope Borough
11:00	am	Depart en route to Dena'ina Convention Center for AOGA
12:15	am	Remarks at Alaska Oil and Gas Association Annual Conference
1:35	pm	Change into Casual Attire, (cold weather gear recommended)
2:00	pm	Depart en route to AKCOM HQ via Boniface Gate
2:30	pm	Depart AKCOM en route to Bryant Army Airfield
3:00	pm	Board UH-60 en route to Nike Site Summit
4:30	pm	Depart NSS via UH-60 to Bryant Army AF
5:30	pm	Rep. Young Reception
6:05	pm	Dinner with Sportsman Group
8:00	pm	RON

V. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Mayor Bower Memo

TAB B: Remarks for AOGA

TAB C: Background on Nike Summit Hike

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: ANILCA Local Hire Authority (P.L. 96-487, Section 1308)
Park Site: Alaska Region
Date: May 22, 2017

Background:

- The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487, Section 1308) created the local hire authority. The language provides for a program under which “any individual who, by reason of having lived or worked in or near a conservation system unit, has special knowledge or expertise concerning the natural or cultural resources of such unit, and the management thereof... shall be considered for selection for any position within such unit without regard to (1) any provision of the civil service laws or regulations thereunder which require minimum periods of formal training or experience; (2) any such provision which provides an employment preference to any other class of applicant in such selection, and (3) any numerical limitation on personnel otherwise applicable.”
- Congress intended local hire to be a route to federal employment in the parks, refuges, forests and public lands for local Alaska residents who have unique local knowledge and expertise, but might not otherwise meet civil service requirements.
- Alaskans, including the state’s congressional delegation, have long considered the ANILCA local hire provisions critical to ensure that the protection of over 100 million acres of land in conservation units does not preclude job opportunities for local residents. Alaska Native groups strongly support these provisions.
- Among the advantages to agencies of hiring local is that individuals have a greater understanding of the conditions and environment where they will be living and working (remote, isolated, extreme weather conditions); housing does not need to be constructed and maintained; and employees have stronger connections to local communities, landscapes, and traditional uses of the public lands.
- The NPS is the largest user of this authority. Most years, about 150 summer seasonal employees are hired using Section 1308 in Alaska parks. This was about 32% of the seasonal workforce. Also, in 20009, 85 permanent employees in Alaska parks (about 17% of the permanent workforce) were converted from local hire positions to competitive status when the law was changed to allow that to occur. Additional conversions now occur, though in smaller numbers

Current Status

- NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.

Contact: Acting Regional Director Joel Hard, joel_hard@nps.gov, (907) 644-3512.

Briefing Statement

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United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 31, 2017 **TIME:** 10:30 - 11:00 am AKDT
FROM: Kate MacGregor - Acting ASLM
SUBJECT: Meeting with Mayor Harry Brower, North Slope Borough

Background

The North Slope Borough was incorporated in 1972 to create municipal services for the eight villages of the North Slope, most of whose residents are native Iñupiat. More than three-fifths of



the region's population lives in Barrow, the commercial and

transportation hub. Most of the operating revenue of the North Slope Borough derives from oil production activities on the North Slope - either from production on their mineral estate, or nearby on state or federal lands. The borough is separate from but works in concert with the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) and other native village corporations in the region.

Meeting Attendees

Mayor Harry Brower
Deano Olemaun, Chief Administrative Officer
DJ Fauske, Director, Government Affairs
Alan Mintz, Partner, Van Ness Feldman
Andrew VanderJack, Partner, Van Ness Feldman

Topics

Offshore Arctic Development - New 5-Year Plan

- In January 2017, the last Administration finalized the current 5-Year Plan for offshore oil and natural gas development, which eliminated leasing in Arctic planning areas (Chukchi and Beaufort sea).



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

- These areas are adjacent to the North Slope Borough - which has generally supported responsible energy development in these areas as long as it balances their subsistence and cultural needs.
- President Trump's America-First Offshore Energy Executive Order reversed the previous Administration's withdrawal of Arctic areas; Secretary's Order 3350 directed BOEM to initiate a new 5-year plan that will consider leasing in the Arctic, among other areas.
- Access for future leasing in these offshore areas is important to the State of Alaska - not only job growth and economic development on the North Slope, but also as a potential future source of throughput for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).
- When we announce that we are initiating a new 5-Year Plan in the coming weeks, we will engage with the North Slope Borough in requesting their input and feedback for future leasing in the Arctic.

National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska (NPR-A)

- NPR-A encompasses 22.8 million acres on the North Slope, of which 11.8 million acres (52%) is available for leasing.
- The 12 oil and gas lease sales held since 1998 have generated \$281 million in revenue with the most recent December 2016 lease sale generating \$18.8 million; 50% of all leasing revenue, rental fees, and production royalties are shared with the State of Alaska.
- The area also encompasses several special area designations to protect various wildlife including migratory waterfowl and caribou herds.
- Many villages of the North Slope borough are fully surrounded by the NPR-A - historically the borough has supported aggressive leasing in the NPR-A.

Leasing in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR)

- ANWR is the largest national wildlife refuge in the country, encompassing roughly 19.3 million acres. USFWS manages the surface and BLM has jurisdiction over the subsurface mineral estate.
- 1.5 million acres of ANWR's coastal plain, known as the "1002 area" named after Section 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was set aside to be evaluated for oil and natural gas potential.
- Legislation must be enacted in order to allow for leasing in ANWR, including the 1002 Area.



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
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Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

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- Legislation must be enacted in order to allow for leasing in ANWR, including the 1002 Area.



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: Sunday, May 28 **TIME:** 1:00pm - 2:45pm
FROM: Aaron Thiele
SUBJECT: Memorial Day Ceremony at Byers Lake, AK

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will be meeting with Rolling Thunder to greet them with Senator Murkowski prior to the ceremony. The memorial day ceremony has been held at the Byers Lake Veterans Memorial for 29 consecutive years. Senator Murkowski and Governor Walker will give brief remarks, then invite the Secretary to give brief remarks.

II. BACKGROUND

Dedicated in 1984 by Governor Bill Sheffield, Byers Lake Veterans Memorial in Denali State Park honors the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Alaska National Guard and Merchant Marine veterans from Alaska. The spot was picked because of it's central location between Alaska's two largest cities, Anchorage and Fairbanks, and the scenic beauty of the area.

III. ATTACHMENTS

Remarks for brief statement during the ceremony.

Hi, I'm Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke. This weekend, we observe Memorial Day.

While millions of American will gather for parades, backyard cookouts, and family vacations, it's important to remember why we are able to enjoy such freedom. We owe our gratitude and thanks to all of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines and Coast Guardsmen who have fallen in defense of our great nation.

I served 23 years as a U.S. Navy SEAL. During that time, I had the honor and responsibility of commanding thousands of men and women in combat. There are few things more moving than seeing a young person put everything they have on the line for their country and their teammates.

In January, President Trump and I traveled to Dover, Delaware, to receive the body of fallen U.S. Navy SEAL Chief Ryan Owens.

In that moment, in the aircraft hangar surrounded by service men and women and their families, I saw the weight of war on President Trump's shoulders.

He walk into the hangar our president, and walk out our Commander in Chief.

It was clear, the President immediately felt the gravity of the situation, and he saw and felt the unique responsibility the United States has in keeping our world safe.

The Department of the Interior maintains many of our nation's most hallowed and sacred sites: Gettysburg, the Vietnam War Memorial, the 9/11 war memorial, and Pearl Harbor.

But your communities are home to war memorials too.

This weekend, take a break from the festivities and instead, take an hour to visit a war memorial and learn a little bit about the heroes from your own town.

It's because of these men and women that we are able to gather with our own families to celebrate.

On behalf of the Department of the Interior and a grateful nation, I'd like to thank the service members who have laid down their lives for our nation, and thank their family members for their sacrifice as well.

May God bless America, and may God bless the men and women who defend her. Thank you.

ORDER NO. 3352

Subject: National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska

Sec. 1 Purpose. This Order provides for clean and safe development of our Nation's vast energy resources, while at the same time avoiding regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation. The prudent development of these natural resources in Alaska and beyond is essential to ensuring the Nation's geopolitical security.

Sec. 2 Authorities. This Order is issued under the authority of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262), as amended; the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 U.S.C. 1701-1785; the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6501-6507, as amended; and other applicable statutes.

Sec. 3 Background. The National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A) is the largest block of federally managed land in the United States. In 2010, the U.S. Geological Survey estimated the NPR-A contained approximately 895 million barrels of economically recoverable oil and 52.8 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. On February 21, 2013, the Secretary of the Interior signed a Record of Decision approving the Integrated Activity Plan for the NPR-A, which sets forth the Bureau of Land Management's plan for future management of the area. That plan made approximately 11 million of the NPR-A's 22.8 million acres unavailable for leasing, potentially precluding development of up to 350 million barrels of oil and 45 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The 1.5 million-acre coastal plain of the 19 million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) is the largest unexplored, potentially productive geologic onshore basin in the United States. The primary area of the coastal plain is the Section 1002 Area of ANWR. The Section 1002 Area was specifically set aside by Congress and the President in 1980 because of its potential for oil and natural gas development.

Sec. 4 Policy and Direction.

a. Within 30 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary – Land and Minerals Management shall submit to the Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy:

(1) a schedule to effectuate the lawful review and development of a revised Integrated Activity Plan for the NPR-A that strikes an appropriate statutory balance of promoting development while protecting surface resources; and

(2) an evaluation, under the existing Integrated Activity Plan, on efficiently and effectively maximizing the tracts offered for sale during the next NPR-A lease sale.

b. Within 30 days of the issuance of this Order, the Assistant Secretary – Land and Minerals Management and the Assistant Secretary – Water and Science shall submit to the

Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy a joint plan for updating current assessments of undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and natural gas resources of Alaska's North Slope, focusing on Federal lands including the NPR-A and the Section 1002 Area. The joint plan shall include consideration of new geological and geophysical data that has become available since the last assessments, as well as potential for reprocessing existing geological and geophysical data.

c. Within 35 days of the issuance of this Order, the Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy shall provide to me a plan to complete the review of the Department's actions set forth above.

Sec. 5 Effect of Order. This Order is intended to improve the internal management of the Department. This Order and any resulting reports or recommendations are not intended to, and do not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person. To the extent there is any inconsistency between the provisions of this Order and any Federal laws or regulations, the laws or regulations will control.

Sec. 6 Expiration Date. This Order is effective immediately. It will remain in effect until its provisions are fully implemented, or until it is amended, superseded, or revoked, whichever occurs first.

Secretary of the Interior

Date:

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Potential Revisiting of NPS-Alaska Subsistence Regulations
Member: Alaska Delegation
Park: NPS-Alaska Region

Key Points:

- On January 12, 2017, National Park Service (NPS) published final regulations which allowed federal subsistence users in Alaska to collect and use non-edible animal parts and plants for the making and selling of handicrafts. It became effective on March 21, 2017. The rule – developed over 10 years – was supported by local subsistence user groups and allows federally qualified local rural residents to collect and use non-edible animal parts and plant materials for the creation and subsequent disposition (use, barter, or sale) of handicrafts in accordance with the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487).
- The regulations also included two restrictions not specifically related to subsistence collections. The rule limited the types of bait that may be used for taking bears under Federal Subsistence Regulations to native fish or wildlife remains that exist from natural mortality or remains not required to be salvaged from a lawful harvest. Bear baiting remains a legal subsistence practice in Alaska NPS units. The rule eliminated human food sources such as dog food, grease, bread, marshmallows, popcorn, etc. to be used as bait in national parks.
- Based on input received during the 90-day public comment period, the proposed rule was modified to allow the superintendent of Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to issue a permit to allow use of human-produced foods upon a determination that such use is compatible with park purposes and values and the applicant does not have reasonable access to natural materials that could be used as bait. The exception for Wrangell-St. Elias was based on documented history of bear baiting. Other national parks had no documented history of subsistence bear baiting.
- Bear baiting is generally inconsistent with NPS regulations that prohibit feeding wildlife and the NPS legal and policy framework which calls for managing wildlife for natural processes. It also furthers multi-agency efforts in Alaska to avoid habituating wildlife to unnatural food sources, such as human foods.
- The second provision clarified that collecting of live wildlife is not an authorized hunting or trapping practice and therefore not generally allowed under NPS national regulations. This clarification was deemed necessary based on requests from the public to collect falcon chicks in national preserves (where sport hunting and trapping are legal) and the State of Alaska’s authorization of the practice under its hunting regulations.
- While the provisions on bait and collecting live wildlife could have been addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board or the State of Alaska, the NPS implemented its responsibilities under ANILCA and the NPS Organic Act (54 U.S.C. 100101), as an efficiency by including them in the established process for notice and comment rulemaking.

Current Status

- Since the rule went into effect, one falconer has made repeated requests (all honored) for portions of the administrative record related to the clarification of the falcon rule. Based on his questions, members of the Alaska Congressional delegation have also sought clarification of the public process.
- NPS-Alaska has not received any comments regarding the bear baiting restriction since the effective date of the regulation.

Process for Reconsideration

- Once a final rule is effective, there is a substantial process for making changes. A draft timeline of the process is below.
- The critical initial work would be to describe why the existing rule is either unnecessary or how the original administrative process – including justifications – were flawed to the degree requiring a new regulation.
- The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.

Months	Reg Steps	Considerations
	Begin drafting rule, and required rulemaking documents (reg action alert)	Workload: Competing litigation related tasks
0.5	Submit regulatory action alert, initiate consultation with Ahtna and others	Expectations/new process for engaging Ahtna regarding co-management of wildlife
0.5	Compliance (ANILCA sec. 810 analysis required and also assumes Cat X)	Need to evaluate appropriateness of Cat Ex (A.8) exceptions
3	Proposed Rule, Economic Analysis to WASO (assumes not a significant rule)	Need to explain the changed circumstances
0.25	Surnaming, ADVRP, Director, Asst. Sec-FWP, Exec Sec, OMB	
0.25	Publish in Federal Register	
2	60-Day public comment period	Heighten public interest given change in agency position; may result in greater public comments or FOIA requests
3	Draft response to comments & final rule	Time required will depend on rationale provided and number/complexity of comments. Consult with Ahtna and others
2	Surnaming, ADVRP, Director, Asst. Sec-FWP, Exec Sec, OMB	
0.25	Publish in FR	
1	Rule Effective (30 days later)	
12.75	Total months	

DOCUMENT CREATED BY ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES (AFN) AND DOES NOT REPRESENT DOI VIEWS OR PRIORITIES

Overview A: Double the State of Alaska GDP - Expand economic growth over the next 10 years and pull Alaska out of its current recession

1. Fast Track Development in NPR-A
 - a. Deregulation and streamline regulations
 - b. Air quality mitigation - avoid redundancies
 - c. Lease sales
 - d. Community offset programs
2. Change the investment climate in rural Alaska
 - a. Deregulation
 - i. Create an avenue to collect and eliminate specific over burdensome regulations to streamline investment and development
 - b. Expand compacting of other DOI programs and departments
 - c. Refocus existing resources to spur greater investment
 - d. Incentivize PPP
3. Ensure that Alaska Natives/Native Americans have a seat in tax reform
 - a. NMTC - Native set aside
 - i. Reset the priorities to accomplish national interest in Alaska
 - b. Innovative tax provisions to support Native American business and capacity to carry out the National Interest
4. Build out telecom
 - a. Ensure all of Alaska has high speed internet to spur economic development
5. Ensure further foreign investment in Alaska
 - a. Include Alaska Native Corporations as preferred contractors for business opportunities with world development banks i.e. Asian Development Bank and their development projects.
 - b. Encourage foreign investment partnerships with Alaska Native Corporations and remove barriers
6. National interest in protection of critical village and regional infrastructure
 - a. Reliable and affordable energy development (bulk fuel storage, technology transfers from the National Energy Labs)
 - b. Transportation investment, compacting and contracting of roads, harbors, airports, bridge projects
 - c. Improve lives through cost effective infrastructure development
 - i. Erosion and extreme weather infrastructure
 - d. Private Public Partnerships - Denali Commission and or authorize a new Native American infrastructure exchange bank
7. Ensure significant Native contracting in the DOD buildup in Alaska

Overview B: Emergency Preparedness and Response

1. Support special authorizations and funding to support the national interest in emergency preparedness and response throughout Alaska for every community and region
 - a. Develop emergency plans for every village and region
 - b. Ensure food security and the ability to survive without air service for a min of two weeks
2. Support expanded Native cooperative agreements and co-mgmt. to build the capacity of local food security
3. Support the State of Alaska in the rebuilding of the Alaska National Guard
4. Support the State of Alaska and tribal consortia to expand the VPSO program
5. Encourage the DOJ to expand the COPS program in the villages

Overview C: Reinvent the DOI in Alaska - Increase DOI presence in National Security in Alaska

1. Streamline Management structure to create efficiencies and become less bureaucratic
2. Develop and implement a universal tribal consultation process with Alaska Native input
3. Hire Alaska Natives in critical leadership positions and invest with authority in a direct line to the Secretary's office
 - a. Hire an Alaska Native BIA Regional Director
4. Major expansion of contracting and compacting within the DOI through bold demonstration projects
5. Major expansion of cooperative agreements and co-mgmt. Including ANCSA lands and all other DOI lands
6. Ensure that Alaska Natives have a seat at the table in decision making and development in the Arctic and throughout Alaska

Overview D: Investing in Alaska Native Peoples - 2017 AFN Federal Priorities

1. Regional Alcohol and Drug Treatment Centers in Rural Alaska
2. Suicide Prevention Through Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
3. Alaska Village Built Clinic Lease Program
4. Increasing the Safety of Alaska Native Women
5. Increase Tribal Court capacity
6. Protecting People from Harmful Algal Bloom Toxins
7. Ensure Alaskan Artist are not impaired from selling any customary art because of state Ivory bans

Overview E: Hold harmless of Indian funding

1. Uphold the federal trust responsibility

Thank you, Sen. Murkowski, for that kind introduction. And for your hospitality this week.

I love Alaska. My wife Lola and I actually both have ties. Her dad worked up here while she was growing up and I did quite a bit of training while I was in the military.

And, as I say to my friend Senator Murkowski, Montana and Alaska aren't all that different...both states have a robust outdoor culture and a frontier outlook and we're both blessed with abundant energy resources.

Speaking of, some of you may know that my path to Interior Secretary was a little different than most. I hadn't spent much time in Washington, D.C., or served as a career politician. Instead, I served in the military, just like 10 percent of all Alaskans. Your state and mine have highest percentage of veterans. We should be proud of that.

So during my Navy years, in addition to getting up to Alaska to train, I also spent a lot of time in the Middle East on oil platforms. Though it was a little different than what you all did. I was mostly keeping bad guys off of them.

I'm pleased to be with the thousands of forward-looking and hard-working men and women of the Alaska energy industry.

In my view, energy is important for three reasons:

First, it's better for the environment that the U.S. produces energy. Thanks to advancements in technology, we can

responsibly develop our energy resources and return the land to equal or better quality than it was before.

I've spent a lot of time overseas, and I can tell you with 100 percent certainty it is better to develop our energy here under reasonable regulations, than have it produced overseas under little or no regulations.

Second, energy production is an absolute boon to the economy, supporting more than 9 million jobs and supplying affordable power for manufacturing, home heating, and transportation needs. And I can tell you, it's going to take a whole lot of energy to rebuild America's aging infrastructure.

And lastly, achieving American energy independence will strengthen our national security by reducing our reliance on foreign oil and allowing us to assist our allies with their energy needs.

As a military commander, I saw how the power of the American economy and American energy defeated our adversaries around the world. The world is safer when American is strong.

I am an unabashed supporter of Teddy Roosevelt whose views about America's holdings are best inscribed on the Roosevelt Arch at Yellowstone National Park – “for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.”

Contrary to what some believe, being a good steward of our land and resources does not mean locking it up and banning public

access. Teddy Roosevelt himself said that, "Conservation means development as much as it does protection."

Yet during the previous administration, nearly 94 percent of the Outer Continental Shelf was off limits for responsible development. And about half of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska was out too.

As of March 1, 2017, only 16 million acres in the OCS (out of a total 1.7 billion acres) are under lease for oil and gas development. Of the little area that is open to development, more than 97 percent of the leases are in the Gulf of Mexico.

Offshore leasing revenues have been the second highest source of revenue to the Treasury behind personal income taxes paid. In 2008 the U.S. Treasury collected nearly \$18 billion in federal OCS leasing revenues.

Yet by contrast, last year in 2016, leasing revenues collected fell to only \$2.8 billion. That's a drop of more than \$15 billion that would otherwise partially go toward funding important conservation programs like the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Infrastructure, and our parks.

That's in part why President Trump and I are working on rewriting the Five-Year Plan to get more people back to work on rigs, platforms, and other onshore oil and gas jobs.

I recognize that not all areas are appropriate for energy development, but many places provide the perfect opportunity to balance energy and conservation priorities. Thanks to new

developments in science and technology, it is possible to responsibly develop American energy resources while being good stewards of the environment.

There is no debate that the federal government should regulate energy production within its borders and that the taxpayer should get fair value for the resources extracted. But when regulation becomes a punitive tool of political advocacy rather than public interest, there needs to be a change of course.

President Trump's America First Offshore Energy Executive Order began that course correction. That order directed me to conduct a review of the current five year offshore development plan for the Outer Continental Shelf, streamline permitting for seismic research and reconsider a host regulations hampering development.

The President and I are committed to energy dominance and his executive order was a decisive step in common sense energy policy for the benefit of the American people.

I then took immediate action to implement the President's offshore energy policy by signing two Secretarial Orders.

Those orders are meant:

- To enhance opportunities for energy exploration, leasing, and development on the Outer Continental Shelf;
- Establish regulatory certainty for OCS activities; and

- Promote conservation stewardship, by providing jobs, energy security, and revenue for the American people.

The first order directed the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to immediately initiate development of a new “Five Year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program,” with full consideration given to leasing the OCS offshore Alaska, the mid- and south-Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico. It also directs expedited consideration of appealed, new, or resubmitted seismic permitting applications for the Atlantic and the review or rescission of other regulations outlined in the President’s executive order.

Just a few weeks ago, Vincent DeVito was appointed by to serve as the department's counselor for energy policy to strengthen and better coordinate the department's vast energy portfolio.

Also, I recently appointed Scott Angelle the new Director of the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and he will work with our energy team to promote safety, protect the environment and conserve resources through the regulatory oversight and enforcement of energy industry operations on the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf.

These are a series of continuing actions at the Department. For instance, we also have a focus on changing punitive regulations. A good example is our work regarding the new flaring regulations. After they were not repealed under the Congressional Review Act, we immediately went to work to assist production and workers.

As a result, we are planning to issue notice to adjust compliance deadlines of the federal regulations governing flaring and gas leaks on public lands, and we will propose to revise or withdraw certain regulations that are not needed to prevent waste.

Today, I am announcing additional steps in our common sense energy policy for the benefit of the American people.

In a few minutes, right here on this stage I am signing a third Secretarial Order that will jump-start Alaskan energy production in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska and update resource assessments for the "10-0-2 area" of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The order calls for the development of a revised Integrated Activity Plan for the National Petroleum Reserve that strikes an appropriate statutory balance for promoting development while protecting surface resources.

It also calls for an evaluation, under the existing Integrated Activity Plan, of ways to efficiently and effectively maximize the tracts offered for sale during the next National Petroleum Reserve lease sale.

The order also directs the offices of Land and Minerals Management and Water and Science to submit a joint plan to the Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy for updating assessments of undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and natural gas resources on Alaska's North Slope, focusing on

Federal lands that include the National Petroleum Reserve and the Section 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

This joint plan shall include consideration of new geological and geophysical data, as well as the potential for reprocessing existing geological and geophysical data.

I'm a geologist. Science is a wonderful thing – it helps us understand what is going on deep below the surface of the earth. We need to use science to update our understanding off the 10-0-2 area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as Congress considers important legislation to responsibly develop there one day. This order takes the important first step in a smart and measured approach to energy development in ANWR.

Regarding the National Petroleum Reserve, this land was set up with the sole intention of oil and gas production and serves a critical role in both our energy and national security. However, years of policy politics put roughly half of the National Petroleum Reserve off-limits.

Using this land for its original intent will create good paying jobs and revenue for our Northern-most city and strengthen our energy and national security.

Working with the Alaska Native community, Interior will identify areas in the National Petroleum Reserve where responsible energy development makes the most sense and devise a plan to extract resources.

We will do it in a way that respects both the environment and traditional uses of the land and maintains subsistence hunting and fishing access.

Let me close by saying that for all the needed changes we are making to the previous administration's energy policies, one thing does not change -- and that is our commitment to safety and our environment.

That remains our priority.

Nothing in the Secretarial Order I am signing today would reduce, eliminate, or modify any environmental or regulatory requirements for energy development.

We have thousands of talented and dedicated employees working on our frontlines who are focused on the safe and responsible development of our nation's energy resources.

We are going to keep it that way and we will hold companies accountable. Good stewardship of our lands and waters and maintaining U.S. energy dominance are not mutually exclusive.

Thanks very much for the opportunity to be here today. I'll now invite some friends up on stage to join me while I sign this order with you.

###



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: Thur, June 1, 2017 **TIME:** 5:00 - 6:00 pm MDT
FROM: Mark Bathrick, Director, Office of Aviation Services, Boise, Idaho
SUBJECT: Office of Aviation Services (OAS) Tour

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Provide the Secretary with an overview of DOI aviation, OAS, the Department's unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) program, and opportunities to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability through creation of a DOI-USFS Joint Aviation Services Office in Boise.

II. BACKGROUND

Established by Secretarial Order in 1973, OAS's mission is "*...to raise the safety standards, increase the efficiency, and promote the economical operation of aircraft activities in the Department of the Interior.*" OAS's motto is "*What Have You Done for the Field Today?*"

III. DISCUSSION

Legal Compliance, Employee Safety, Mission Enabler - OAS fulfills DOI legal responsibilities as a Public Aircraft Operation defined in 49 U.S.C. § 40102(a)(41) and § 40125. All 9 bureaus rely on OAS's annual production to enable safe field/fire season air operations.

Business Oriented: OAS operates with 4% fewer personnel, 9% less funding than in 2007, while fulfilling expanded bureau aviation demand. ISO 9001-2008 certified since 2008.

Leading Innovation: DOI's OAS-led UAS program is the recognized leader among domestic federal agencies. Science - Safety - Savings - Service. OAS has demonstrated game-changing UAS capabilities and has fielded UAS across dozens of mostly natural resources applications.

Driving Transformational Change: In 2007, OAS proposed a DOI-USFS Joint Aviation Services Office, combining OAS and USFS Aviation, both located in Boise. OAS and USFS Aviation provide similar services – inspections, in-flight evaluations, training, safety, etc., partner and practice reciprocity across most areas. "Joint command" would break down stovepipes, eliminate redundancies, reduce cost, est.\$3M annually. Aligned with President's March 13, 2017 Executive Order, Secretary Zinke's statements. Recommend DOI lead, as OAS supports fire (35% of annual DOI flight time), but also nearly 30 other aviation missions (65% of annual flight time; USFS Aviation support is fire-focused (95% of annual flight time).

IV. NEXT STEPS - Consider mentioning the idea of a DOI-USFS Joint Aviation Services located in Boise when you meet with SECAG on Friday.



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INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: June 2, 2017 **TIME:** 11:15 - 11:50 am MDT
FROM: Bryan Rice, Director, Office of Wildland Fire, 202.208.2719
SUBJECT: National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group Discussion in Boise, ID

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You will get an overview of the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), the National Multi-Agency Coordinating (NMAC) Group responsibilities and operations, and wildland fire management asset allocations.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), located in Boise, Idaho, is the nation's support center for wildland firefighting. Eight different agencies and organizations are part of NIFC. Decisions are made using the interagency cooperation concept because NIFC has no single director or manager.

The Boise Interagency Fire Center was created in 1965 because the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Weather Service saw the need to work together to reduce the duplication of services, cut costs, and coordinate national fire planning and operations. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs joined in the mid-1970s. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service later joined and the Center's name was changed in 1993 to the National Interagency Fire Center to more accurately reflect its national mission.

The National Multi-Agency Coordinating (NMAC) Group's mission is national wildland fire operations management, priority setting, and resource allocation through multi-agency coordination. NMAC establishes national priorities among the Geographic Areas, directs, allocates, or reallocates resources among or between geographic areas to meet national priorities, and anticipates and identifies future national fire management resource requirements. NMAC also determines National Preparedness Levels and determines national fire resource availability to support non-fire incidents, and determines the activation, coordination and involvement of military and international resources.

The National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) is the focal point for coordinating the mobilization of resources for wildland fire and other incidents throughout the United States. Located in Boise, Idaho, the NICC also provides Intelligence and Predictive Services related-products designed to be used by the internal wildland fire community for wildland fire and incident management decision-making.

III. DISCUSSION



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Standard NMAC meeting outline:

- NMAC round table briefing, every NMAC member is given an opportunity to address agency, and liaison issues
- NMAC Coordinator and/or NICC Manager provide overview of national resource shortages and capabilities, critical needs, overall national assessment
- Short NMAC Subject Matter Expert (SME) input, around the room (NMAC members may ask SMEs questions):
 - NMAC Support Group (if operational)
 - Predictive Services
 - External Affairs
 - Aviation
 - Radio (Cache and Frequency management)
 - Cache
 - Military liaison
 - International liaison
 - Validation of Preparedness Level /NMAC Group

Additional Participants Include:

- Bryan Rice, Director, Office of Wildland Fire
- Howard Hedrick, Acting Assistant Director, Fire Operations, BLM
- Larry Sutton, Assistant Director, Operations, U.S. Forest Service
- Susie Stingley, Manager, National Interagency Coordination Center
- Ed Delgado, National Predictive Services Management, NIFC
- Jeremy Sullens, Wildland Fire Analyst, NIFC
- Dan Buckley, National Park Service, NMAC Chair
- Aitor Bidaburu, U.S. Fire Administration
- Ken Schmid, Division Chief for Fire Operations, Bureau of Land Management
- Chris Wilcox, Fire Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Dalan Romero, Bureau of Indian Affairs



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: June 2, 2017 **TIME:** 12:15 - 01:45 pm MDT
FROM: Bryan Rice, Director, Office of Wildland Fire, 202.208.2719
SUBJECT: Flight Event with Great Basin Smokejumpers

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You will participate in a tour of the Smokejumper loft and flight to a nearby practice jump site with the Bureau of Land Management's Great Basin Smokejumpers.

II. BACKGROUND

There are approximately 80 Bureau of Land Management Smokejumpers stationed at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho and about 70 smokejumpers stationed in Fairbanks, Alaska. Their primary mission is to provide rapid response to new and ongoing wildland fires.

Smokejumpers use high performance aircraft and parachutes to provide safe and efficient delivery to an incident. Within a few hours or less, smokejumper aircraft can deploy firefighters to a remote wildland fire, regardless of agency boundaries. Smokejumpers have the ability to deploy directly from their home base, or from one of multiple other airstrips or airports in remote regions.

In addition to their ability to arrive first at remote fires, smokejumpers can assist land managers with fire suppression, remote-area fire monitoring, prescribed fire operations, and other fuels management projects. Smokejumpers also fill a variety of Incident Command System (ICS) positions and can work as 20-person handcrews.

III. DISCUSSION

BLM's smokejumper program provides a high-speed, efficient wildland fire suppression resource, particularly in Alaska, where most wildland fire starts are remote and cannot be reached via vehicles, or in areas like the Great Basin, where wildfire threatens the sagebrush steppe. Smokejumpers respond to remote wildland fires before they become large, costly incidents that threaten homes and natural resources, allowing other wildland fire resources to focus on wildfires that ignite near roads and more vehicle-accessible locations. The U.S. Forest Service also relies heavily on their smokejumper program for remote wildfire response, with about 280 smokejumpers based throughout the western U.S.

IV. NEXT STEPS



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The BLM and U.S. Forest Service smokejumper programs, with their long history of safe, efficient wildland fire response capabilities, continue to support all facets of our nation's wildland fire programs. Though smokejumping was developed as a fast, efficient wildland firefighter deployment method, the profession also fosters wildland fire managers and leaders; many smokejumpers move into Fire Management Officer positions and other critical wildland fire leadership occupations within BLM's Fire and Aviation organization.



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: June 2, 2017 **TIME:** 11:00 - 11:15 am MDT
FROM: Bryan Rice, Director, Office of Wildland Fire, 202.208.2719
SUBJECT: National Wildland Fire Activity Briefing

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You will receive an update on the year-to-date wildland fire activity and the National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook for the 2017 fire season.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) is the focal point for coordinating the mobilization of resources for wildland fire and other incidents throughout the United States. Located in Boise, Idaho, the NICC also provides Intelligence and Predictive Services related-products designed to be used by the internal wildland fire community for wildland fire and incident management decision-making.

Predictive Services was developed to provide decision support information needed to be more proactive in anticipating significant fire activity and determining resource allocation needs. Predictive Services consists of three primary functions; fire weather, fire danger/fuels, and intelligence/resource status information. It functions under the guidance of the National Predictive Services Subcommittee (NPSS), which is chartered under the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) to provide leadership and direction for the program. Predictive Service staff units are located at the National Interagency Coordination Center (NICC) and the Geographic Area Coordination Centers (GACCs) across the country.

III. DISCUSSION

Upcoming National Wildland Significant Fire Potential Outlook*:

- Florida and southeastern Georgia continue to experience significant fire activity as warmer and drier than normal conditions persist. Worsening drought conditions in these areas continue to lead to increasing fire activity and behavior.
- Wildfire activity across the Southern Plains has begun to wane as the seasonal shift westward begins. Greenup has begun to take hold and precipitation events have become more common across the Central and Northern Plains.
- Arizona and New Mexico will see an increase in fire activity in May and June as the region enters the heart of its fire season. Heavy growth of fine fuels in southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico have led to above normal fire potential along the Mexican border that should persist through June.
- As the fire season progresses into July, there are concerns with the seasonal shift west and north into California, and Great Basin. The heavy loading of fine fuels could become



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problematic when they cure out in July.

- In Alaska, the south central portion of the state continues to be abnormally dry. While overall normal fire potential is forecast, bursts of more significant fire activity are possible across the interior portion of the state.

*The main objectives of the National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlooks are to improve information available to fire management decision makers. These assessments are designed to inform decision makers for proactive wildland fire management, thus better protecting lives and property, reducing firefighting costs and improving firefighting efficiency. *This product is updated on the first of every month. You will receive the updated version on June 2, 2017.*

IV. ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: Incident Management Situation Report (Published May 30, 2017)

ATTACHMENT 2: National Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook (Published May 1, 2017)

ATTACHMENT 3: Critical Fire Issues

ATTACHMENT 4: Budget Overview: Wildland Fire Management

ATTACHMENT 5: Bureau of Land Management Fire and Aviation Program Overview

ATTACHMENT 6: BLM Fire and Aviation Rangeland Fire Protection Association Overview

ATTACHMENT 7: BLM Veteran Wildland Fire Crews Overview

DATE: Wednesday, May 30 **TIME:** 2:00pm
FROM: Aaron Thiele
SUBJECT: Tour of the Nike Missile Site Summit

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Friends of Nike Site Summit have worked hand in hand with the National Park Service and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson to restore and maintain the historic Nike Site Summit. Along with Senator Murkowski, you will tour the facilities and historic site that sits at the summit of the mountain range overlooking Anchorage.

II. BACKGROUND

This is the only Nike Hercules Missile Launch Site that has been preserved. From 1959 – 1979 battery B overlooking Anchorage was active and responsible from protecting Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson from a Soviet aerial attack. Following changing political climates and rapidly developing defense technologies, the Nike Missile Site was made obsolete in the 1970s and the Army began deactivating the Alaskan sites.

In 1996, Site Summit was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and is managed by a programmatic agreement between JBER, the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

III. ATTENDEES:

RKZ

Senator Murkowski

Col. Michael Forsyth, Chief of Staff, Alaska Command, US Army

Jon Scudder, Cultural Resource Manager, Nike Site Summit (JBER)

Jim Renkert, Founder, Friends of Nike Site Summit

Greg Durocher, Director, Friends of Nike Site Summit

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Steve Wackowski

Sen. Murkowski

Rusty Roddy

Micah Chambers

Tami Heilemann



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 28 - May 29, 2017

FROM: Bert Frost

SUBJECT: Visit to Denali National Park and Preserve

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Secretary will engage with National Park Service employees to learn about multiple park management issues and community successes, including: deferred maintenance needs on the tour road, historic park kennels operations, commercial services, and mountaineering. Denali Tour will be over two days. Day one will consist of visiting park headquarter buildings, dog kennels, interacting with park employees at a BBQ. Day two will consist of a driving tour and a flight to basecamp.

II. BACKGROUND

Denali National Park and Preserve issues often elevate to the Department of Interior level because of robust engagement with the State of Alaska and Members of Congress. Denali issues also exemplify those faced by many park sites across Alaska, and across the National Park Service. Once in the park, the Secretary will interact with park staff to:

- Visit with dog teams at the historic park kennels
- Cookout with employees
- Take a driving tour of the park road
- Fly to mountaineering base camp on Denali

III. DISCUSSION

- Local hiring authority
 - NPS-Alaska continues to value local hire authority, and remains the largest user of it among DOI bureaus in the state. The authority is not available in Anchorage or Fairbanks, the two largest cities in which NPS operates.
- Subsistence
 - The capacity to undertake the front-end work on a new regulatory process currently is constrained in the NPS Alaska Region due to a commitment to the DOI Office of the Solicitor to address litigation related to a previous regulation.
- Contracting for Mountaineering Guide Services
 - Temporary contracts took effect January 1, 2017 and extend up to two years. The new solicitation will be issued in September 2017, and will address franchise fee and other concerns raised during the solicitation



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INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

process, including enhanced clarity on the matching and ANILCA-qualification instructions.

- Alaska Stand Alone Pipeline (ASAP)
 - At the conclusion of the EIS processes, the Secretary of the Interior has the discretion to approve a right of way for a pipeline through the front-country of Denali.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Briefing statements are being updated regarding discussion topics, and will be provided in advance.

ADVANCE MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
Annual Meeting of the National Ocean Industries Association
Thursday, April 6, 2017

DATE: Thursday, April 6, 2017
LOCATION: Ritz Carlton Hotel, 1150 22nd St NW, Washington, D.C. 20037
TIME: 1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.
FROM: Wadi Yakhour
Special Assistant to the Secretary, Advance
202-706-9041

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The annual meeting of the National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA) is a gathering of today's offshore energy leaders and their spouses. You have been asked to address all 150 attendees, in regards to the **goals for the Department of the Interior**, the **status of your five year plan**, and the **focus of the current Administration**.

II. PROGRAM DETAILS

ATTIRE: Business
PRESS: Closed

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ryan Zinke, Secretary of the Interior
Randall Luthi, President of NOIA
Kevin McEvoy, Chairman of NOIA

IV. AGENDA HIGHLIGHTS

12:50 p.m.: Depart DOI
1:00 p.m.: Arrive at Ritz Carlton Hotel
1:05 p.m.: Introduction by Kevin McEvoy
1:10 p.m.: Secretary Zinke remarks
1:30 p.m.: End Secretary Zinke remarks
1:35 p.m.: Depart Ritz Carlton Hotel

V. DISCUSSION

Describe the issue, topic, or event being briefed and include relevant actions or policy implications. If recommending a particular action for the Secretary, add it in brackets, as in the example below.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

TAB A: Event Outline and Details
TAB B: Event Schedule
TAB C: Participant Biographies

ADVANCE MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
Annual Meeting of the National Ocean Industries Association
Thursday, April 6, 2017

Weather:

Washington, DC

Severe thunderstorms likely along with rain.
High 65F/Low 45F

Time Zone:

Washington, DC

Eastern Standard Time

Advance:

Security Advance

Site Advance

Cell Phone:

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Wadi Yakhour

(b) (6)

Traveling Staff:

Agent in Charge

Advance Lead

Press

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Russell Roddy

Meg Bloomgren

(b) (6)

ADVANCE MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
Annual Meeting of the National Ocean Industries Association
Thursday, April 6, 2017

12:50 p.m.: **Depart Department of the Interior**

Location: Ritz Carlton Hotel
 1150 22nd St NW
 Washington, D.C. 20037

Vehicle Manifest: RZ
 Security: Christine Lopez
 Meg Bloomgren

Drive time: ~ 10 minutes without traffic

1:00 p.m.: **Arrive Ritz Carlton Hotel**

Enter via 22nd Street entrance
Greeted by Randall Luthi, President of NOIA
Hold during introduction

1:05 p.m.: **Introduction by Kevin McEvoy, Chairman of NOIA**

1:10 p.m.: **Secretary Zinke remarks**

1:30 p.m.: **End Secretary Zinke remarks**

1:35 p.m.: **Depart Ritz Carlton Hotel**

Location: Department of the Interior
 1849 C Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20240

Vehicle Manifest: RZ
 Security: Christine Lopez
 Meg Bloomgren

Drive time: ~ 10 minutes without traffic

ADVANCE MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
Annual Meeting of the National Ocean Industries Association
Thursday, April 6, 2017



Randall Luthi

President of the National Ocean Industries Association

Randall B. Luthi (born 1955) is an attorney and rancher from Freedom, in northwestern Lincoln County in western Wyoming, who served as a Republican in the Wyoming House of Representatives from 1995-2007. He was the Speaker for his last two-year term, 2005-2007. Prior to 2005, he had been the House Majority Leader. In Wyoming, Speakers traditionally retire from the House upon the expiration of their tenure as presiding officer. Luthi was thereafter named by Interior Secretary Dirk Kempthorne as the Director of the Minerals Management Service.

Luthi formerly served in the United States Department of the Interior during the administration of Presidents Ronald W. Reagan and George Herbert Walker Bush. The first Bush transferred him to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Since 2000, Luthi has been a partner in the Luthi and Voyles law firm in Thayne. Since 1993, he has also been a managing partner of the JE Luthi Ranch, a beef cattle operation in Lincoln County. From 1990—1993, he served in Washington, D.C., in career positions as Senior Counselor for Environmental Regulations in NOAA's Office of General Counsel. Earlier, he was an attorney in the Interior Department Office of the Solicitor from 1986—1990. In 2007, President George W. Bush named Luthi Deputy Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. On July 23, 2007, the administration appointed him head of the Minerals Management Services where he remained until January, 2009.

On March 1, 2010, Luthi became president of the National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA), a Washington, D.C. based political action committee representing "the companies that develop the nation's valuable offshore energy resources." The movement of Minerals Management Service officials to NOIA has been controversial. As NOIA president, Luthi wrote to the acting director of the Minerals Management Service on June 7, 2010, advocating rapid clarification of offshore drilling rules because "it is not a time for a lengthy and undefined ban or suspension on all drilling."

Luthi is considered an authority on royalties paid to the U.S. government by companies which produce energy from the public domain, both on land and water. From his legislative service, Luthi was instrumental in the formulation of state budgets which relied heavily upon royalties and severance taxes paid by energy companies operating on federal leases. He was also a legislative member of the Energy Council, an organization of legislative representatives from energy-producing states and Canadian provinces and private energy-related industries. The council meets quarterly to consider the latest developments in energy matters.



Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

page 2

Park History

Sequoia National Park, America's second-oldest national park was established on September 25, 1890. General Grant National Park was established on October 1, 1890. On March 4, 1940, General Grant National Park was abolished and its lands were added to newly-established Kings Canyon National Park.

On October 26, 1976, the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) designated Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks as an International Biosphere Reserve as the best example of "South Sierran oak woodlands, chaparral, mixed conifer forests, sub-alpine and alpine environments."

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks has been jointly administered since 1943. The park superintendent is Woody Smeck.

In 2015, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks celebrated the 125th anniversary of Sequoia National Park and 75th anniversary of Kings Canyon National Park.

Purpose

Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park were established to protect giant sequoia trees, the largest living trees by volume on Earth. Kings Canyon National Park was established to ensure permanent preservation of wilderness character 25 years prior to passing of the Wilderness Act. In addition, the park protects the General Grant Tree, legislatively-declared the Nation's Christmas Tree (1926) and a national shrine in memory of the men and women of the Armed Forces (1956). The original boundaries of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks have grown significantly since enabling legislation.

Resources

Today, giant sequoias and the alpine zone are recognized as the two primary features of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Roughly one-third of all naturally-occurring sequoias grow in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. In addition, the high peaks of the southern Sierra constitute one of the major alpine regions of North America and include excellent examples of glacial geology and alpine flora.

Nearly 97% of Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks is designated and/or managed as wilderness, including the Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness (designated on September 28, 1984, and expanded on March 30, 2009) and the John Krebs Wilderness (designated on March 30, 2009).

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks is rich in cultural features, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and resources. Twenty-three sites and historic districts representing the history of the Sierra Nevada from pre-Colombian times to the Mission 66-era are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The parks are rich in cave resources (275 known caves) with a cumulative length of 35 miles. Crystal Cave in Sequoia National Park is popular for cave tours, while the remaining caves are wild and require specific training and permission for access. The

Redwood Canyon area of Kings Canyon contains Lilburn Cave, one of the most extensive caverns in California.

Wildlife in the parks includes 12 species of amphibians, 203 species of birds, 11 species of fish, 72 species of mammals, and 21 species of reptiles. These numbers include all species that are either present in the park, of unknown status, or extirpated (as with the foothill yellow-legged frog, wolverine, grizzly bear, and tundra swan). Four Federal endangered species are known to occur in the parks, i.e., the Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep, southern mountain yellow-legged frog, Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, and the California Condor. Two Federal threatened species, the Little Kern golden trout and Yosemite toad, live within the parks. One additional species is a candidate species for federal listing, the red fox.

The parks contain approximately 1,551 species and subspecies of vascular plants, including 26 deciduous tree species and 24 evergreen tree species.

The headwaters of four of California's major rivers (Kern, Kings, Kaweah, San Joaquin) lie within the parks. This life-giving water sustains Central Valley agriculture and a growing population in the "bread basket of the nation." Two of the rivers in the park (Kern, Kings) have "Wild and Scenic River" designations.

Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the contiguous United States at 14,494 feet (4,417.8 meters), is located within the parks.

In addition, Sequoia and Kings provide amazing opportunities for recreation. The cool, green sequoia forests along the western fringe of the parks offer a friendly and aesthetically-pleasing environment for summer camping and winter snow activities. The wilderness of the parks is one of the most heavily-used primitive recreation areas in California. The parks include 826 miles (1,329 km) of trails.

Statistics

Size: 865,964 acres

Staffing: 230 permanent staff (varies), 350 temporary/term staff (varies)

Annual Visitation: 1,855,043 (combined -2016) 18.49% increase from 2015

Budget: \$17,092,000 (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017)

Deferred Maintenance: \$160,357,481

Economic Benefits to Communities: The most recent National Park Service report shows that nearly 1.85 million visitors to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks in 2015 spent over \$121 million in communities near the park. That spending supported 1,788 jobs in the local area.

Interested Agencies & Organization

U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Sequoia Parks Conservancy, Delaware North Companies (concessioner for both parks), City of Visalia (Sequoia Shuttle), Tulare County, Fresno County, Inyo County, Sequoia Tourism Council (regional organization comprised of various chambers of commerce in Tulare County), Fresno/Clovis Convention and Visitors Bureau, etc.

Congressional

Senators: Senator Dianne Feinstein (D), Senator Kamala Harris (D)
Representatives: Representative Kevin McCarthy (R) – 23rd District, Representative Tom McClintock (R) – 4th District

Contacts

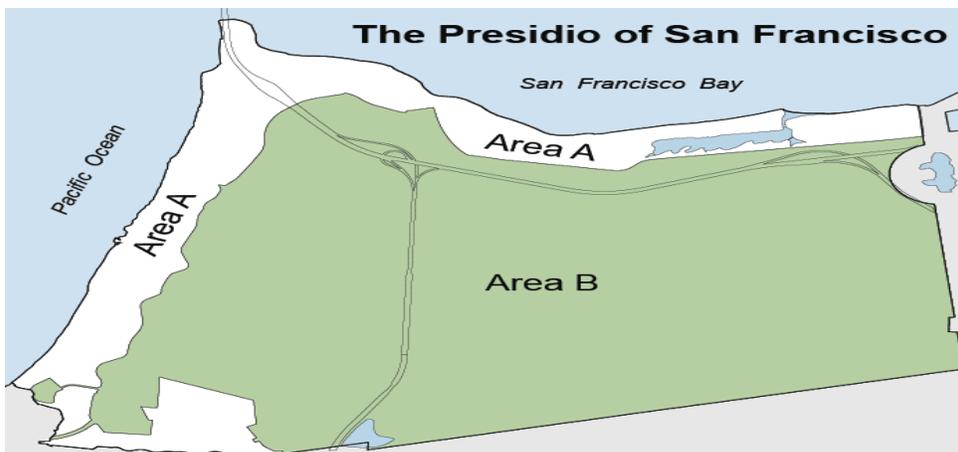
Superintendent: Woody Smeck, 559-565-3101, woody_smeck@nps.gov
Public Affairs Officer: Mike Theune (acting), 559-565-3131, mike_theune@nps.gov

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: **The Presidio**
Member: Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-CA),
Park: Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Key Points:

- The Presidio Trust (Trust) manages the interior lands of the Presidio (80% of total acreage known as Area B); the National Park Service manages coastal areas (known as Area A) as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.
- The Trust is a government corporation established by Congress in 1996 through the Presidio Trust Act. The Trust is managed by a seven-member board of directors (six appointed by the President of the United States and one by the Secretary of the Interior). **It is not under the authority of the Department of Interior.**
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GOGA) and the Trust have been working to create a seamless visitor experience at the Presidio. In addition to joint operation of a visitor center, NPS, Trust, and the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy (a partner common to both NPS and Trust) are jointly initiating programming for visitor-service facilities at the Presidio. The partners also work together to preserve open spaces, improve the Presidio Trail System and provide visitor programs.
- The Trust earns all of its own revenue by renting out houses and buildings at market rates. The Trust receives no federal funding.
- Golden Gate National Recreation Area has not received a budget authorization specific to the Presidio since FY12. Instead, the NPS's operational costs in Area A of the Presidio are folded into the park's annual authorization. This is a more efficient model that better serves American taxpayers.



Background:

- The Presidio is one of Golden Gate National Recreation Area's most beloved and iconic places. Spanning nearly 80,000 acres and 60 miles of coastline, Golden Gate National Recreation Area is the most visited park in the National Park System. Highlights from Golden Gate National Recreation Area include Muir Woods National Monument, Fort Point National Historic site, the

Presidio, Crissy Field, Alcatraz, the Marin Headlands, Ocean, Stinson, and Muir Beaches. And 30 more beloved national park sites north and south of the Golden Gate.

Current Status:

- Presidio Trust FY 2017 budget (in millions):

Operating Revenue	\$130
Operating Expenses	<u>\$94</u>
<i>Net Contribution to Park</i>	<i>\$36</i>
Other Income & Expenses	<u>\$45</u>
<i>Operating Surplus Available for Capital Investments</i>	<i>\$81</i>
Capital Investments	<u>\$79</u>
<i>Forward Year Park Funding</i>	<i>\$2</i>
- Under the Trust Act, the Presidio Trust is required to contract with the U.S. Park Police for public safety services. The Trust pays \$4.7 million annually to fund U.S. Park Police operations in Area B of the Presidio.

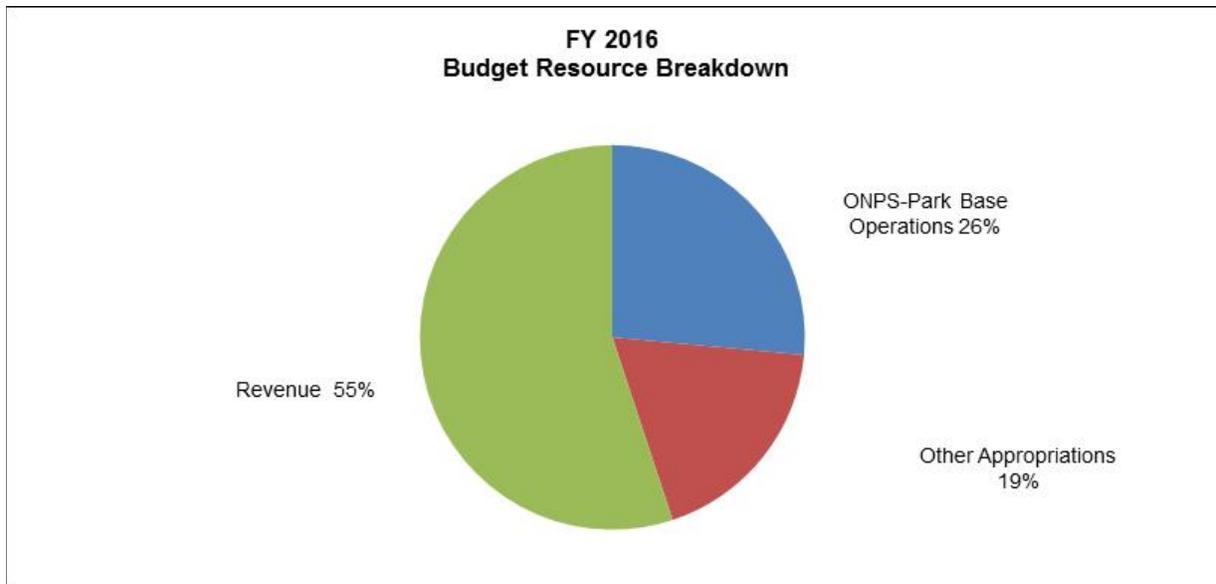
Contact Person: Presidio Trust CEO Jean Fraser, 415-561-5060; Golden Gate National Recreation Area Acting Superintendent Cicely Muldoon, 415-561-4720
Last Updated: April 12, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Yosemite Budget Overview
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park Site: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Yosemite National Park's budget was slightly over \$114 million last year, inclusive of appropriated funds and park-generated revenue
- The park generates significant revenues from visitors, concessioners, and park partners, which is largely spent on projects in Yosemite
- While visitation and project funding has increased rapidly in the last few years, appropriated funding for base park operations has not
- Additional flexibility to utilize park-generated revenue would allow better park planning, more thorough project oversight, and more robust visitor access strategies

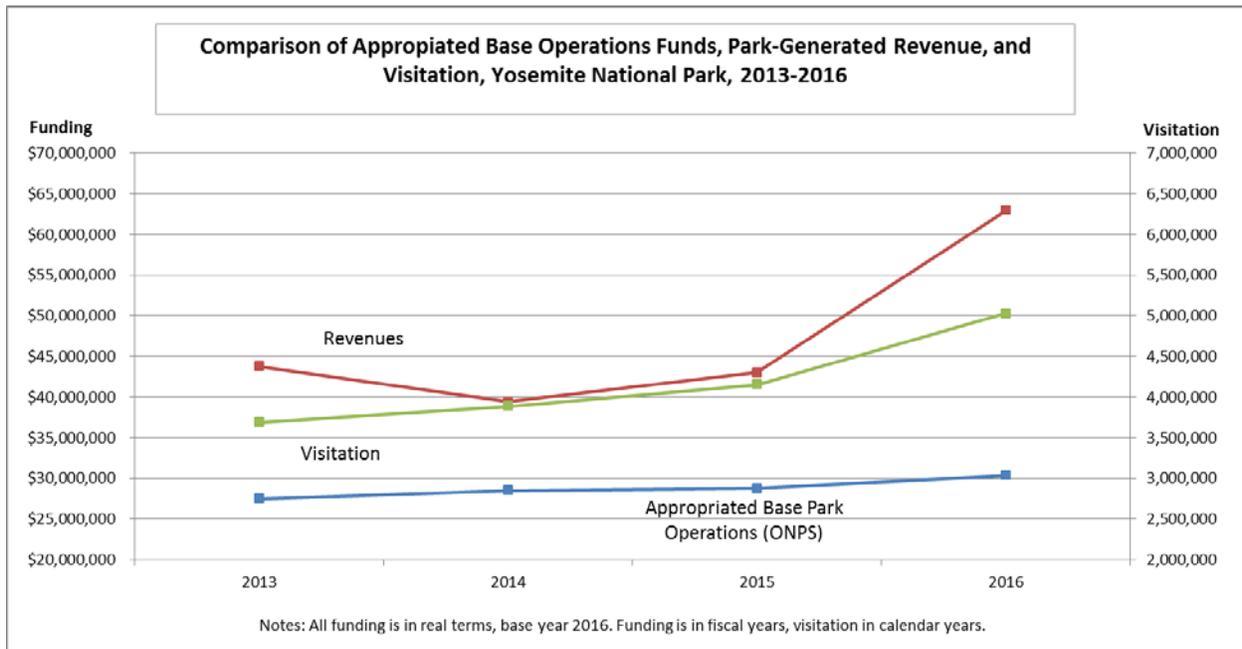


Background:

- Yosemite operates on two primary revenue streams; Federal appropriations and revenue generated by the park
- In FY 2016, federal appropriations from Operation of the National Park System (ONPS or base funds) accounted for only 26% of total funding of the park; this percentage is significantly lower than most other NPS units
- Park-generated revenue includes Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) funds, Concession Franchise Fee (CFF) funds, funding from the City of San Francisco pursuant to the Raker Act, private philanthropy (grants), housing income, and utilities income (see chart)

- Restrictions on the use of revenue streams creates inefficiencies in leveraging fund sources as well as strains funding for other critical base operations needs
- Most of the revenue stream generated in Yosemite has a proven track record of stability from year to year, providing a high level of certainty in future funding
- Appropriated base operations funding is lagging growth in visitation and project funding (largely from revenue sources). Additional flexibility in the use of revenue sources could be a way to address some critical needs, such as improving housing, improving the transportation system and to some degree staffing.

Appropriated Funds		Obligations	Revenue		Obligations
ONPS - Park Base Operations (Fund 01)		30,231,743	Concessions Franchise Fee (Fund 99)		8,169,670
ONPS - Projects (Fund 01)			Donations/Grants (Fund 26)		6,706,750
Cultural Resource Protection		314,521	Centennial Challenge Donation (26)		5,027,715
Cyclic Maintenance (FM)		1,680,316	Special Park Uses (Fund C1)		546,700
Environmental Hazardous Waste Program		195,606	Living Farm (Fund C1)		15,012
Natural Resource Protection		27,900	Filming/Photography (Fund 21)		32,719
MP Projects		43,642	Quarters (Fund 34)		1,905,741
Interp/Education		101,172	Recreation Fee (Fund 25)		24,783,441
Centennial Challenge (Fund 88)		1,559,948	Reimbursable Agreements (Fund R6)		
FHWA Program (Fund 44)		3,026,238	Hetch Hetchy		6,806,145
PNPS Transportation Systems (Fund 45)		1,304,532	Other		935,438
Fire Program (Fund 85)		3,692,364	Reimbursable Agreements Fire (C8)		5,000
Repair/Rehab (Fund 07)		2,285,020	Utility Reimbursement (C6)		8,009,686
Construction (Fund 05)		6,867,251			
Appropriations Total		\$ 51,330,253	Revenue Total		\$ 62,944,017



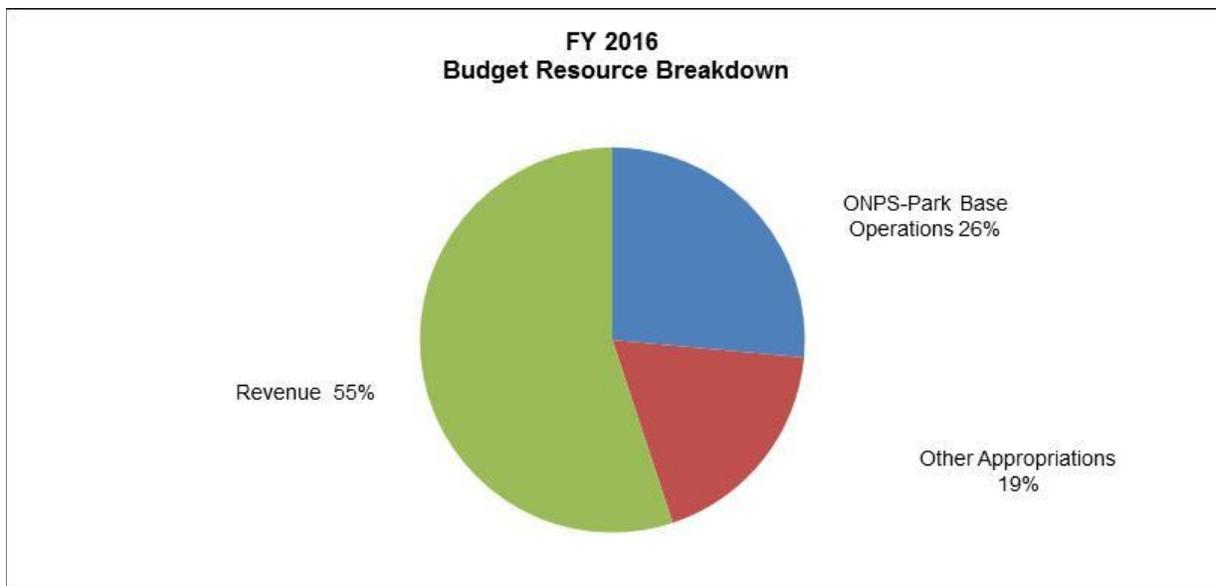
Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201
Last Update: Tuesday, April 11, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Yosemite Budget Overview
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park Site: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Yosemite National Park's budget was slightly over \$114 million last year, inclusive of appropriated funds and park-generated revenue
- The park generates significant revenues from visitors, concessioners, and park partners, which is largely spent on projects in Yosemite
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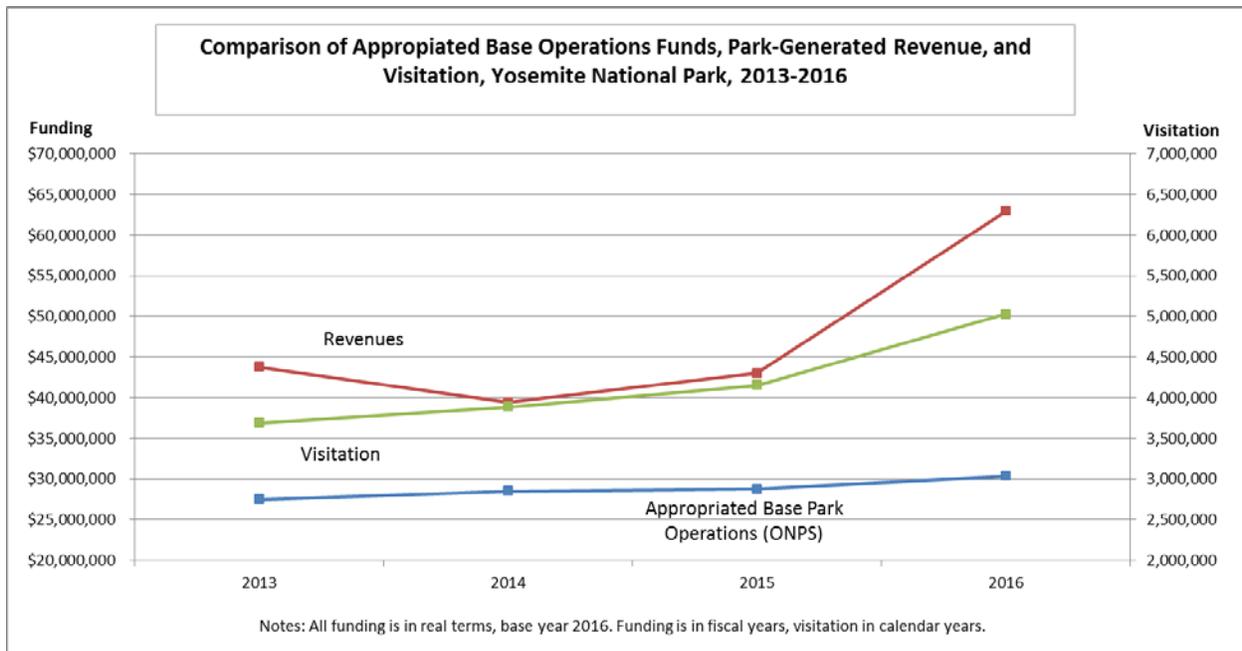


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Appropriations Total		\$ 51,330,253	Revenue Total		\$ 62,944,017



Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201
Last Update: Tuesday, April 11, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Yosemite Conservancy
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- In recent years, the Yosemite Conservancy has provided more than \$113 million to complete over 570 projects in the park. In 2017, the Conservancy has donated \$12 million to Yosemite.
- The Yosemite Conservancy is regarded as a model friends group/cooperating association nationwide.
- The mission of The Yosemite Conservancy is to inspire people to support projects and programs that preserve Yosemite and enrich the visitor experience.

Background:

The Yosemite Conservancy is Yosemite National Park's primary philanthropic partner. This is a formal relationship established through a cooperative agreement. Yosemite Conservancy provides grants for visitor facilities, trail and habitat restoration, wildlife management, historic preservation and other high-priority efforts in Yosemite. Yosemite Conservancy also provides ongoing visitor programming such as outdoor adventures, art workshops, theater shows wilderness permit management, park bookstores and volunteer programs that create enriching experiences for park visitors of all ages.

The Conservancy's roots stretch back to 1923, when the Yosemite Museum Association was established as the original nonprofit partner organization in the National Park Service, created to manage funds for another National Park Service first, the first park building constructed to serve as a museum.

Each year, the Yosemite National Park management submits a prioritized list of proposals to the Conservancy, articulating what could be accomplished with private funding. The Conservancy then chooses which projects it will fund from this list, based on the organization's mission and guidelines governing the grant process and park policy.

The majority of fundraising contributions (~65%) to Yosemite Conservancy are made by individuals, with the balance of philanthropic contributions (35%) made up by corporations, foundations, and other sources.

Yosemite Conservancy has over 42,000 annual donors, and provides proactive communications via its website, social media platforms, and biannual magazine. A board of trustees is responsible for overseeing management, activities and governance. Day-to-day operations are managed by a permanent staff of 40, which are headquartered in San Francisco, with offices in Los Angeles and Yosemite National Park

Current Status:

The restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias has been a major focus of funding for the last several years, with Yosemite Conservancy contributing more than \$20 million to match National Park Service funding, the largest Yosemite partnership fundraising campaign to date. The project will improve access by redeveloping parking, creating a shuttle system, construct accessible trails, improve restroom facilities and improve sequoia forest health. Expected completion and a public dedication is fall 2017.

The next major project for the National Park Service and Yosemite Conservancy will be the redevelopment of visitor facilities at the iconic Bridalveil Fall. This will include improved traffic circulation, parking, trails, interpretive exhibits and restrooms. It is anticipated that this \$12 million project will be jointly funded by Yosemite Conservancy and matching federal Helium Act funds. The project will reduce the National Park Service maintenance backlog. Planning is underway and construction is scheduled for completion in 2020.

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Yosemite Conservancy
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

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Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Deferred Maintenance
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

Yosemite National Park is working to address its deferred maintenance backlog and improve infrastructure and visitor amenities.

In 2014, Yosemite conducted a Re-optimization (prioritization) workshop to prioritize facility management work and projects to focus on most important and mission critical assets.

The park leverages funding from different sources to address annual and cyclic maintenance. The park also leverages funding from different fund. This includes NPS Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Helium Act, Recreation Fee, Concession Franchise Fees and private philanthropy. These programs are geared towards funding maintenance based projects with a focus on critical facility systems and deferred maintenance, with the goal of bringing assets back into good condition.

Equally important is maintaining a stable annual Operation of the National Park Service (ONPS) and Cyclic Maintenance program, which are key component in reducing the deferred maintenance backlog while appropriately maintaining our priority facilities.

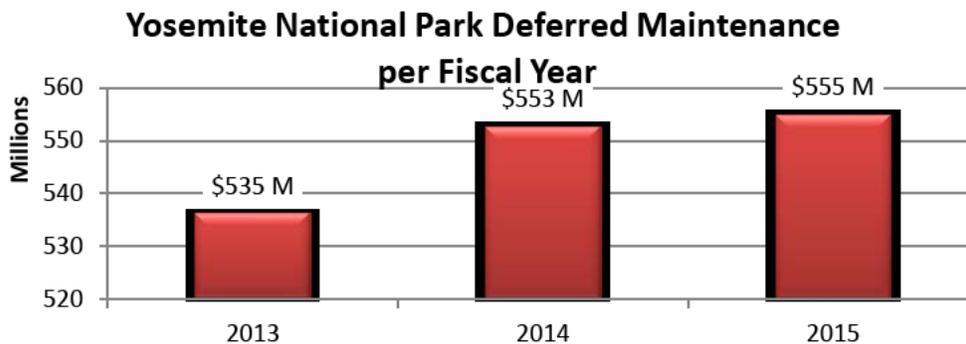
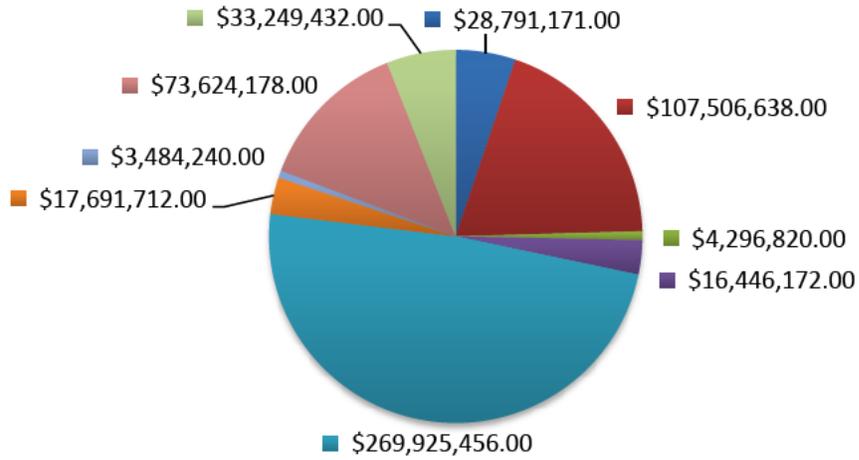


Figure 1 Yosemite National Park DM, PFMD Published Numbers

FY15 Deferred Maintenance By Asset



FY 2015	
All Other:	\$28,791,171.00
Buildings:	\$107,506,638.00
Campgrounds:	\$4,296,820.00
Housing:	\$16,446,172.00
Paved Roads:	\$269,925,456.00
Trails:	\$17,691,712.00
Unpaved Roads:	\$3,484,240.00
Waste Water Systems:	\$73,624,178.00
Water Systems:	\$33,249,432.00
Grand Total	\$555,015,819.00

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Deferred Maintenance
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

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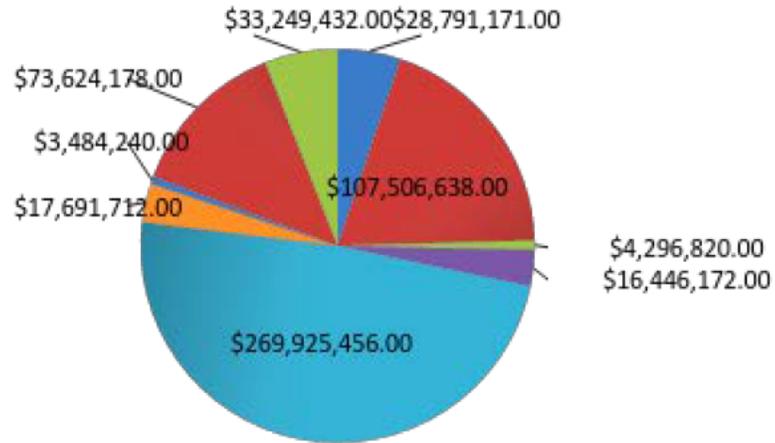
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Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Fee Revenue and Expenditure
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Passed by Congress in 2004 and amended in 2015, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) established a service wide program for collecting and managing recreational fees to federal lands. FLREA sunsets in September 2017.
- Yosemite is an 80% park, in that 80% of the revenue stays in Yosemite. In FY 2016, revenue grossed \$25.7 million (campground - \$4.8 million, entrance - \$20.9 million), with allocated revenue at \$19.8 million.
- The Project Management Division manages \$20 million/year in recreation fee expenditures to fund projects that directly benefit park visitors by improving a visitor facility or experience.

Background:

- Recreational Fee Demonstration Program - Congress authorized the “Fee Demo” program in 1997 at various National Park Service units, including Yosemite.
- Fee increase - a service-wide effort to standardize fees took place in late 2014. In 2015, Yosemite implemented its first entrance fee increase since 1997 and campground fee increase since 2006.
- Transportation fee - this was implemented during the fee increase in 2014: \$5 from every \$30 vehicle entrance is allocated into a transportation account. Unlike other recreation fee revenue, 100% of transportation fees remains in Yosemite and is dedicated solely to projects addressing transportation. Transportation fee revenue posted in FY 2016 was \$2.6 million.

Current Status:

- Yosemite saw an increase in visitation of 21% in 2016, which directly correlates to a corresponding revenue increase.
- Some current projects supported by recreational fees, including those addressing high deferred maintenance needs, are as follows:
 - Rehabilitate and restore the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias \$8,386,660
 - Construct village day use parking lot \$9,725,849
 - Complete new restroom facility at Camp 4 \$1,908,452
 - Improve the Glacier Point restroom wastewater effluent system \$1,727,116
 - Replace failed Crane Flat Campground septic leach fields \$1,645,745
 - Replacement of restrooms in valley campgrounds \$4,280,368

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Fee Revenue and Expenditure
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

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Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Former Primary Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-93, Intellectual Property
Member: Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) , Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA) , Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- On September 17, 2015, DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite Inc. (DNCY), a former concessioner at Yosemite National Park, filed suit for damages arising out of an alleged breach of contract. During its 23-year tenure as the primary concessioner at Yosemite, DNCY, without advance notice to or approval of the National Park Service (NPS), acquired trademarks on virtually all of the major, iconic properties owned by the United States at Yosemite, including The Ahwahnee Hotel, Wawona Hotel, Yosemite Lodge, Badger Pass and Curry Village. DNCY also obtained a trademark for the phrase “Yosemite National Park.” Having lost its concession during the recent bidding for a new concession contract, DNCY now alleges that NPS breached its obligation to require a successor concessioner to purchase all of DNCY’s “other property used or held for use in connection with [concession] operations” including DNCY’s alleged Yosemite-related trademarks as well as other intangible property such as customer lists, websites and training manuals. DNCY also alleges that NPS failed to require the new concessioner to purchase a category of assets DNCY characterizes as “fixed capitalized assets,” sometimes erroneously referred to as possessory interest, which are largely composed of routine maintenance activities such as repainting of the hotels and replacement of carpet undertaken by DNCY over the course of its 23-year tenure at Yosemite.
- DNCY is claiming damages of at least \$51 million for the Yosemite-related intellectual property it alleges to have obtained during its tenure as the primary concessioner at Yosemite. DNCY is also claiming damages of at least \$14 million for its alleged “fixed capitalized assets” or possessory interest.
- Yosemite Hospitality, LLC, a subsidiary of Aramark (herein referred to as Aramark), was awarded and entered into Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-16 on March 1, 2016 with a 15-year term.
- Following a threat by DNCY to prohibit Aramark from using DNCY’s alleged Yosemite-related trademarks, Aramark changed the names of the iconic, United States-owned properties at Yosemite. Thus, for example, upon the transfer of the concessions to Aramark on March 1, 2016, The Ahwahnee Hotel became the Majestic Yosemite Hotel, Wawona Hotel became Big Trees Lodge, Yosemite Lodge at the Falls became Yosemite Valley Lodge, Badger Pass became the Yosemite Ski and Snowboard Area, and Curry Village became Half Dome Village.

Background:

- This is NPS’s largest single concession contract which generated in excess of \$150 million in gross revenue in 2015. DNCY entered into Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-93, initially with a 15-year term starting October 1, 1993, but eventually extended until February 2016. DNCY’s concession contract was issued under the now-repealed 1965 Concessions Policy Act.
- Concession contracts issued under the 1965 Concessions Policy Act, like that of DNCY, generally require a successor concessioner to purchase possessory interest and other property of the concessioner used or held for use in the concessioner’s operations as a condition to award the

next contract. As such, NPS followed its usual process of determining the initial investment amount during Prospectus development by seeking information from DNCY, starting years before the Prospectus was scheduled to be published. Aside from a list of personal property, NPS received no other notice from DNCY in response to its requests for information, so it proceeded with its usual practice to engage an independent contractor to evaluate the personal property identified.

- In January 2015, NPS obtained a third-party review of the appraisal and valuation of DNCY's asserted Yosemite-related trademarks and other intangible assets which valued them at just \$3.5 million. NPS believes that most, if not all, of the alleged "fixed capitalized assets claims DNCY sets forth are not compensable under DNCY's concession contract, which required the concessioner to pay for routine maintenance and repair. (Some of the itemized claims are for personal property, for which DNCY is entitled to compensation – and likely already received payment from Aramark.)

- On February 26, 2016, the Department of the Interior (DOI) filed a petition with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) to cancel several trademark registrations claimed by DNCY. DOI argued, among other things, that, upon the termination of DNCY's concession contract, DNCY possessed no right to continue asserting the Yosemite-related trademarks because doing so would create a false association between DNCY and the United States-owned Yosemite properties, including Yosemite National Park. In May of 2016, TTAB suspended the administrative trademark action pending the final disposition of the breach of contract civil action.

- In March, 2017, the new concessioner, Aramark, was joined as a necessary party to the litigation.

Current Status:

- Although the parties have twice explored the possibility of engaging in settlement discussions, the suit is in discovery stage. The lawsuit is proceeding in the United States Court of Federal Claims and is identified as *DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite, Inc. v. United States*, Case No. 1:15-cv-01034.

Contact Person: Acting Superintendent Palmer L. Jenkins (209) 372-0201

Last Updated: Thursday, April 6, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Former Primary Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-93, Intellectual Property
Member: Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) , Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA) , Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- On September 17, 2015, DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite Inc. (DNCY), a former concessioner at Yosemite National Park, filed suit for damages arising out of an alleged breach of contract. During its 23-year tenure as the primary concessioner at Yosemite, DNCY, without advance notice to or approval of the National Park Service (NPS), acquired trademarks on virtually all of the major, iconic properties owned by the United States at Yosemite, including The Ahwahnee Hotel, Wawona Hotel, Yosemite Lodge, Badger Pass and Curry Village. DNCY also obtained a trademark for the phrase “Yosemite National Park.” Having lost its concession during the recent bidding for a new concession contract, DNCY now alleges that NPS breached its obligation to require a successor concessionaire to purchase all of DNCY’s “other property used or held for use in connection with [concession] operations” including DNCY’s alleged Yosemite-related trademarks as well as other intangible property such as customer lists, websites and training manuals. DNCY also alleges that NPS failed to require the new concessioner to purchase a category of assets DNCY characterizes as “fixed capitalized assets,” sometimes erroneously referred to as possessory interest, which are largely composed of routine maintenance activities such as repainting of the hotels and replacement of carpet undertaken by DNCY over the course of its 23-year tenure at Yosemite.
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- Following a threat by DNCY to prohibit Aramark from using DNCY’s alleged Yosemite-related trademarks, Aramark changed the names of the iconic, United States-owned properties at Yosemite. Thus, for example, upon the transfer of the concessions to Aramark on March 1, 2016, The Ahwahnee Hotel became the Majestic Yosemite Hotel, Wawona Hotel became Big Trees Lodge, Yosemite Lodge at the Falls became Yosemite Valley Lodge, Badger Pass became the Yosemite Ski and Snowboard Area, and Curry Village became Half Dome Village.

Background:

- This is NPS’s largest single concession contract which generated in excess of \$150 million in gross revenue in 2015. DNCY entered into Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-93, initially with a 15-year term starting October 1, 1993, but eventually extended until February 2016. DNCY’s concession contract was issued under the now-repealed 1965 Concessions Policy Act.
- Concession contracts issued under the 1965 Concessions Policy Act, like that of DNCY, generally require a successor concessioner to purchase possessory interest and other property of the concessioner used or held for use in the concessioner’s operations as a condition to award the

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- On February 26, 2016, the Department of the Interior (DOI) filed a petition with the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board (TTAB) to cancel several trademark registrations claimed by DNCY. DOI argued, among other things, that, upon the termination of DNCY's concession contract, DNCY possessed no right to continue asserting the Yosemite-related trademarks because doing so would create a false association between DNCY and the United States-owned Yosemite properties, including Yosemite National Park. In May of 2016, TTAB suspended the administrative trademark action pending the final disposition of the breach of contract civil action.

- In March, 2017, the new concessioner, Aramark, was joined as a necessary party to the litigation.

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Contact Person: Acting Superintendent Palmer L. Jenkins (209) 372-0201

Last Updated: Thursday, April 6, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Clinic
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Most National Parks provide emergency medical services to park visitors.
- These services are provided by NPS employees as part of their regular duties, and supplies and equipment to perform these services are purchased by the National Park Service with congressionally appropriated or Recreation Fee funds.
- In a few parks, including Yosemite, the scope of medical services needed by visitors and residents far exceeds occasional emergency services. The cost for providing these services is large and growing.
- The NPS has relatively broad authority to bill for services provided, but lacks the authority to retain the receipts unless specifically provided for by law.

Background:

- The combination of a large number of visitors, a large workforce, a residential population approaching 2,000, overnight accommodations for approximately 8,000 people and a long distance to medical facilities necessitates the operation of a medical clinic in Yosemite Valley.
- In FY 16 the cost of Yosemite Medical Services was \$1.75 Million.
- The NPS has legal authority to bill people and health insurance for medical services provided.
- Recent DOI Solicitor opinion has determined that parks cannot retain these receipts and use them to offset costs of providing medical services. Rather they need to be deposited to the US Treasury.
- Other parks including GRCA, YELL and GRTE are in similar situations.

Proposed Solution:

- The NPS is seeking legislative authority to retain receipts collected and use them to offset the cost of medical services provided.
- This would be done by modifying existing authority in the Emergency Assistance Subchapter II of Title 54 USC

Current Status:

- NPS Staff have worked with Congressman Tom McClintock (R-4th CA) to prepare draft legislation that would implement this solution.

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Primary Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-16, Contract Transition

Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-4th CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- The primary concession contract for lodging, food services, operating the shuttle system and other services was awarded to Yosemite Hospitality, LLC (YH), a subsidiary of Aramark, through an open competitive process, in 2015.

In their winning bid, YH committed funding to a series of capital improvements for visitor facilities that will also reduce the maintenance backlog.

- YH also committed to reducing their administrative footprint within Yosemite Valley. The largest component is moving approximately 430 employees to housing on private property outside of park boundaries. YH currently has 1,121 employee beds in the park.
- Within the first four years of its contract, YH has committed to curing deferred maintenance within its assigned facilities.

Background:

- Under federal law concessions contracts are awarded through an established competitive process.

The primary concessions contract for lodging, food service, groceries, fuel, operating the shuttle systems and other visitor services was estimated to generate approximately \$2 billion over the 15 year term.

Through this competitive process YH was awarded the contract. This resulted in a transition from Yosemite Concession Services, a subsidiary of Delaware North, the previous concessioner.

YH was awarded and entered into Concession Contract CC-YOSE004-16 and began operations on March 1, 2016 with a 15-year term.

- This contract is NPS's largest single concession contract which generated over \$100 million of gross revenue in a partial fiscal year 2016 (March 1 – September 30, 2016).
- According to the YH bid and subsequent contract, YH has committed to a Concession Franchise Fee (CFF) of 11.75 percent of gross receipts. The CFF used by the park to fund high priority projects that address deferred maintenance, improvements to visitor facilities and visitor services.
- In addition the concessioner will invest capital into reducing backlog by refurbishing concession operated facilities and constructing employee housing on private property outside of the park.

Intellectual property rights to names of iconic places including the Ahwahnee Hotel, Wawona Hotel, Curry Village, Badger Pass Ski Area, and Yosemite Lodge are currently under litigation. *DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite, Inc. v. United States*, Case No. 1:15-cv-01034.

Current Status:

- YH is in the second year of its contract, and is working to meet its contractual obligations while improving its visitor services.

Contact Person: Acting Superintendent Palmer L. Jenkins (209) 372-0201

Last Updated: April 6, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Overview of Primary Partnerships
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) , Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) , Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Yosemite Gateway Partners:

This group is comprised of community leaders, elected officials, tourism representatives, business owners, and members of the gateway communities surrounding Yosemite National Park (communities include Oakhurst, Mariposa, Sonora, and Mammoth Lakes). The mission statement for the groups is, "We collaborate on issues of regional importance to promote sustainable cultural, natural and economic prosperity within the four main gateways". The economies of the gateway communities are dependent upon tourism, and the group works collaboratively to promote the Yosemite region. Quarterly Gateway Partners meetings are held in Yosemite National Park, approximately 100 people attend each meeting.

Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System (YARTS):

YARTS is a regional transportation system that serves visitors and park employees coming to Yosemite National Park. Started in 2000, YARTS operates on all four major roads that come to Yosemite Valley (one run is year round, and the other three are seasonal). The buses originate in Gateway communities seven days a week, and have several stops en route to Yosemite Valley. The system is run under a Joint Powers Authority and is gaining popularity. Many of the Gateway communities use YARTS in their marketing campaigns as a way to alleviate driving into the park. In 2016, over 100,000 rode on YARTS buses.

NatureBridge:

Founded as Yosemite Institute in 1971, today NatureBridge welcomes more than 700 schools and 30,000 students and teachers each year to six national park campuses across the country, including more than 14,000 at Yosemite. After more than 40 years of teaching and inspiring students, NatureBridge has provided life-changing experiences for more than 1 million participants and is a national leader in the field of environmental education. Through hands-on environmental science programs in nature's classroom, the organization brings science to life.

Construction is currently underway on the NatureBridge National Environmental Science Center at Yosemite. The LEED-certified campus located at Henness Ridge will serve as the new home for NatureBridge in Yosemite, providing improved lodging, dining, library, laboratory, and classroom spaces.

Hetch Hetchy:

Congress approved the Raker Act in 1913, authorizing the construction of dams in the Hetch Hetchy Valley and Lake Eleanor basin, within Yosemite National Park, in order to provide water and power to the City of San Francisco. The National Park Service works cooperatively with San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) to protect the watersheds of these reservoirs

through education, law enforcement, scientific research, and security services. SPPUC provides approximately \$6.1 million per year to support these activities.

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Overview of Primary Partnerships
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA) , Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) , Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

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approximately \$6.1 million per year to support these activities.

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201

Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Tree Mortality
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Many areas of California, including the Sierra Nevada, are experiencing high rates of tree mortality. In November 2016, the U.S. Forest Service estimated the statewide total number of dead trees since 2010 at over 102 million, on 7.7 million acres.
- Tree mortality in the Sierra Nevada is primarily due to “hot drought” (a combination of below average rainfall combined with higher than normal temperatures) and native insect pests (bark beetles and pine beetles).
- In Yosemite active management is focused on removing tree hazards in developed areas to limit direct risk to life or property.
- The NPS has limited options for disposing of dead trees. The few sawmills remaining in the southern Sierra Nevada are flooded with logs as a result of the drought and recent wildfires.
- The NPS is working with partners to investigate the impacts due to tree mortality and are testing management tools, such as prescribed burning, to improve forest resiliency.

Background:

- In November 2016, the U.S. Forest Service estimated the statewide total number of dead trees since 2010 at over 102 million, on 7.7 million acres. In 2016 alone, 62 million trees died, a more than 100 percent increase in dead trees across the state from 2015.
- The recent tree mortality is primarily a natural process of forest thinning but is also influenced by human factors such as fire suppression (resulting in increased stand densities) and climate change (plays a role in the higher temperatures recorded during the current drought).
- From studies of long-term research plots in the parks, we found that the background rate of tree mortality has more than doubled from 1.45/dead trees/acre/year before the current 2010-2015 drought to 3.33 dead trees/acre/year now.
- In Yosemite, annual tree mortality surveys are conducted at an intensively studied forest plot at about 6,000 feet elevation. Pre-drought mortality rates for the largest trees (over 35" diameter) was ~1.6%. In the year following the Rim Fire (2013), mortality for the largest trees was 3.7%. In 2016, after four years of drought, the mortality rate for the largest trees was 20.7%.
- In Yosemite the active management is focused on removing tree hazards in developed areas to limit direct risk to life or property.
- Despite the above-average precipitation and snow pack in 2017, the recent drought may continue to produce high forest mortality, as populations of insect pests may remain elevated. The need to remove trees will continue to occur even after the drought ends.
- The NPS is unsure why certain trees are highly vulnerable to drought and insects. Research is underway to understand mortality patterns.
- In dense forests, the competition from so many trees may lead to increased susceptibility to

drought and/or insects. A recent study by USGS and NPS found that in areas that had been treated with prescribed fire, stands were less dense and fewer trees died during the recent drought (van Mantgem et al. 2016).

- In areas where ponderosa pine has recently expanded into lower elevation areas since the start of fire suppression, these trees may be at their climatic limit and the drought and beetles are pushing them back to more favorable environments (higher elevation sites).
- In other areas the mortality may be due to increased temperatures and decreased moisture causing a shift in where tree species can grow and survive.

Current Status:

- NPS has limited options for disposing of dead trees. The few sawmills remaining in the southern Sierra Nevada are flooded with logs as a result of the drought and recent wildfires. Logs are diverted for Park use such as benches, bridge timbers, historic structure repairs, and firewood, but this does not significantly contribute to disposal. Other options for disposal are a commercial shavings plant and chipping.
- Outside developed areas, the NPS is allowing the tree mortality process to thin the forest while we seek to understand the scope and ecological effects of these changes. The majority of Yosemite National Park is designated as wilderness, in which managers exercise restraint in management actions, as directed by the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- The NPS is working with partners to investigate the extent, severity, and anticipated ecological changes due to tree mortality and are testing management tools, such as prescribed burning, to improve forest resiliency.

Typical scene of forest mortality in the Sierra Nevada



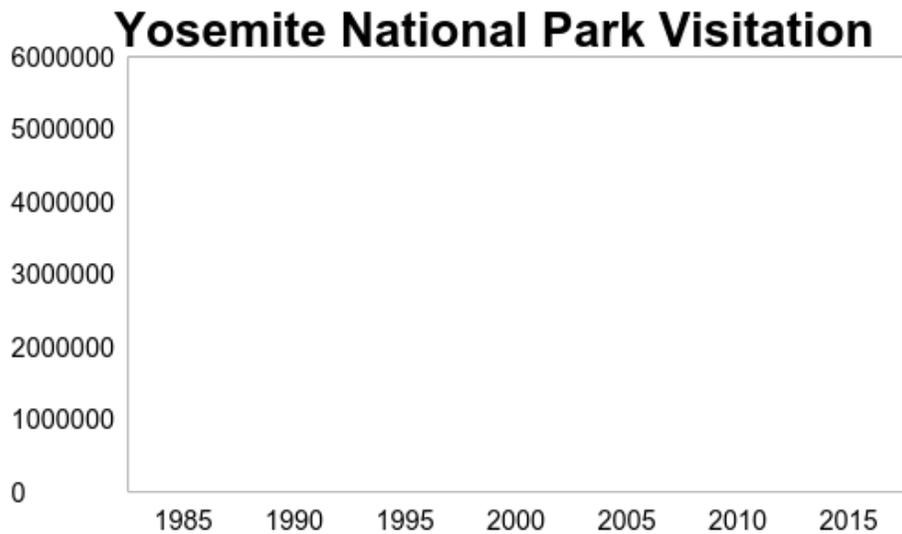
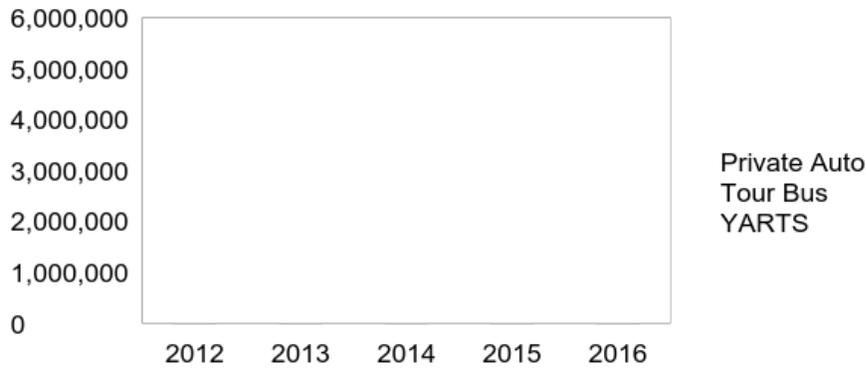
Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Visitation Statistics
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

From 2012 to 2016 total visitation to Yosemite National Park increased by 30% to a record level of approximately 5.2 million people (Figure 1). Most visitors (91%) accessed the park with private vehicles. Roughly 2-3% of visitors access the park via Yosemite Area Regional Transit Service and 7-8% travel to the park via tour bus.

Figure 1. Visitation by Mode of Travel



Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Visitors, Access and Mobility
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park Site: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- From 2012 to 2016 total visitation to Yosemite National Park increased by 30% to high of approximately 5.2 million people. Over 90% arrive by private automobile.
- Four highways connect Yosemite with five local, rural counties. Each of these roadways was initially constructed through private enterprise, before there was a National Park Service. Reliable park access is critical to the success of the regional economy.
- In order to accommodate the increasing numbers of visitors and to reduce traffic congestion, Yosemite provides or supports a broad range of public transportation services.
- During peak spring and summer season, the number of automobiles accessing the park frequently overwhelms the circulation system, resulting in severe traffic congestion, frustration, and delay for park visitors.

Background:

- Yosemite's road system was established in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with four feeder roads that were built for horse-drawn wagons and later improved for automobiles.
- A driving loop was designed and constructed in Yosemite Valley during the 1920s, responding to the growing use of automobiles and capitalizing on scenic vistas and views.
- In peak season, 1,500 to 2,600 vehicles pass through each of four entrance stations each day, converging on Yosemite Valley.
- 2016 daily traffic counts in Yosemite Valley reached record high with some days in excess of over 7,000 vehicles.

Current Status:

- Yosemite National Park cooperates with a regional transportation agency in providing connections to Yosemite Valley from airports, Amtrak and Greyhound stations, distant cities and local gateway communities.
- The costs of supporting this regional transportation are supported by the State of California and local counties, and are supplemented by transportation fee dollars from Yosemite.
- Four shuttle routes are operated within the park in Yosemite Valley, Tuolumne, Mariposa Grove and to Glacier Point.
- The park's partnership with Yosemite Hospitality, a subsidiary of Aramark, provides for the vast majority of transportation services within Yosemite.
- Alternative and public transportation services for Yosemite are summarized as follows:

Transportation Service provided	Yosemite Valley Visitor Transportation Service	Tuolumne Meadows Shuttle	Glacier Point Shuttle	Mariposa Grove Transportation Service (begins Fall 2017)	Yosemite Area Regional Transportation System
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Annual riders	3,620,623	33,000	TBD	197,300	105,000
Annual mileage	281,686	54,600	67,200	67,270	650,130
Annual cost	\$3,573,000	\$377,000	TBD\$	\$TBD	\$1,300,000
Cost assignment	Concessioner	Concessioner	Concessioner	NPS	NPS, State and Local agencies
NPS revenue sources	Concessions Contract	Concessions Contract	Concessions Contract	Entrance fees	Entrance fees

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201
Last Update: Tuesday, April 11, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Visitor Access Improvements
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Most facility improvement projects in Yosemite Valley were suspended in 2000, pending the outcome of litigation regarding application of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This exacerbated the backlog of deferred maintenance, impacts to natural resources and needed improvements in visitor services.
- Successful completion of the Merced River Plan in 2014 has allowed the NPS to begin implementing an aggressive program of work to improve the visitor experience and to provide a more welcoming arrival to Yosemite Valley.
- Projects to be completed over the next 10-15 years include over \$ 200 million in investments to ease visitor access including improving traffic flow, expanding parking and better integrate it with visitor services, increase camping and year-round lodging opportunities, enhancing riverbank access, and restoring meadows.
- Virtually all areas of the Valley are, or will soon, receive much needed improvements that will be immediately visible to our visiting public.
- The program of work leverages multiple fund sources including revenues generated under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, Concessions Franchise Fees, the Line Item Construction Program, the Federal Lands Transportation Program and philanthropic support from the Yosemite Conservancy.

Background:

The Merced River Plan provides a multi-faceted strategy for correcting a number of transportation system flaws, improving visitor access and experience in Yosemite Valley, and correcting resource impacts associated with outdated facilities. Priority projects to be completed over the next 5 years include the following:

Yosemite Village: The roadway and parking improvements underway at Yosemite Village are the cornerstone for reducing traffic congestion and providing a quality “sense of arrival” for visitors to Yosemite Valley. Over time, the gravel lot in Camp 6 has expanded and served as an overflow lot for day-use visitors to the Valley, expanding to accommodate 500-600 vehicles at peak times. Temporary facilities were added, including portable restrooms and a yurt for visitor information. Once parked, visitors must cross busy Northside Drive to access Yosemite Village, resulting in chronic pedestrian-vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion.

The first phase of this project will be completed this year at a total cost of \$4.3 million. At completion, pedestrian vehicle conflicts are solved, a roundabout is added to improve the flow of traffic, and an expanded day-use parking area is fully integrated with essential visitor services. Subsequent phases will add a new comfort station (2018) and replace administrative facilities

with expanded visitor parking (2020). The end result will be a welcoming arrival for visitors to the heart of Yosemite Valley.

Yosemite Lodge Parking and Transit Hub: As Phase 1 of this project, a new 300-car parking area was constructed to the west of Yosemite Lodge in 2015 by repurposing space used for bus storage and construction staging. Visitors using this parking area can exit the Valley quickly at the end of the day, bypassing the more heavily-congested Yosemite Village area. Upon completion (2018), this project will also include a transit hub for commercial tour buses and the park shuttles, along with a new comfort station. These improvements will provide for safer, more welcoming offloading of tour bus passengers and offset the demand on facilities supporting the use of overnight guests.

Campground Expansions: The flood of 1997 removed the campground from the Upper/Lower Rivers, resulting in a net loss of over 300 campsites from the Valley floor. Two projects are scheduled to be completed in the next few years to increase and diversify camping options in Yosemite Valley. When completed, these projects will increase the campsite inventory in the Valley by 25%.

Work will begin this summer to install an additional 30 campsites adjacent to the Camp 4 walk-in campground. Subsequent phases of the project will include rehabilitation of the existing comfort station along with installation of a new comfort station adjacent to the new campsites.

A second project, with completion planned for 2021 will add 36 RV sites and 51 walk-in sites to the Upper Pines Campground. This project is ready to be submitted to contracting for construction.

Half Dome Village: Design work is currently underway for an extensive re-development of parking and lodging in this area of the Valley. Half Dome Village attracts a heavy level of day users using the trail to Vernal Fall. Parking for overnight guests is generally at a premium. Year-round lodging has been reduced in recent years due to concerns over rock fall hazard and the closure of several units to reduce risks. This project is intended to ensure full utilization of available parking space and to expand the supply of year-round lodging by substituting hard-sided cabins for tents. This is a multi-year project with completion scheduled for 2020.

Bridalveil Fall: The visitor service infrastructure at Bridalveil Fall dates back to the 1960's and is vastly undersized and inadequate to serve the thousands of visitors that arrive each day to see this iconic landmark. At an anticipated cost of \$13 million, this project involves a complete rehabilitation and upgrade of the Bridalveil Fall area including replacing vault toilets, redeveloping parking to provide safe vehicle entry/exit, and improving pedestrian trails and view-finding. At completion the project will alleviate crowding at the single most congested viewing area in the Valley.

Contact Person: Palmer L. Jenkins, Acting Superintendent (209) 372-0201
Last Updated: Monday, April 10, 2017

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Visitor Access Improvements
Member: Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA), Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Rep. Tom McClintock (R-CA)
Park: Yosemite National Park

Key Points:

- Most facility improvement projects in Yosemite Valley were suspended in 2000, pending the outcome of litigation regarding application of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This exacerbated the backlog of deferred maintenance, impacts to natural resources and needed improvements in visitor services.
- Successful completion of the Merced River Plan in 2014 has allowed the NPS to begin implementing an aggressive program of work to improve the visitor experience and to provide a more welcoming arrival to Yosemite Valley.
- Projects to be completed over the next 10-15 years include over \$ 200 million in investments to ease visitor access including improving traffic flow, expanding parking and better integrate it with visitor services, increase camping and year-round lodging opportunities, enhancing riverbank access, and restoring meadows.
- Virtually all areas of the Valley are, or will soon, receive much needed improvements that will be immediately visible to our visiting public.
- The program of work leverages multiple fund sources including revenues generated under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, Concessions Franchise Fees, the Line Item Construction Program, the Federal Lands Transportation Program and philanthropic support from the Yosemite Conservancy.

Background:

The Merced River Plan provides a multi-faceted strategy for correcting a number of transportation system flaws, improving visitor access and experience in Yosemite Valley, and correcting resource impacts associated with outdated facilities. Priority projects to be completed over the next 5 years include the following:

Yosemite Village: The roadway and parking improvements underway at Yosemite Village are the cornerstone for reducing traffic congestion and providing a quality “sense of arrival” for visitors to Yosemite Valley. Over time, the gravel lot in Camp 6 has expanded and served as an overflow lot for day-use visitors to the Valley, expanding to accommodate 500-600 vehicles at peak times. Temporary facilities were added, including portable restrooms and a yurt for visitor information. Once parked, visitors must cross busy Northside Drive to access Yosemite Village, resulting in chronic pedestrian-vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion.

The first phase of this project will be completed this year at a total cost of \$4.3 million. At completion, pedestrian vehicle conflicts are solved, a roundabout is added to improve the flow of traffic, and an expanded day-use parking area is fully integrated with essential visitor services. Subsequent phases will add a new comfort station (2018) and replace administrative facilities with expanded visitor parking (2020). The end result will be a welcoming arrival for visitors to

the heart of Yosemite Valley.

Yosemite Lodge Parking and Transit Hub: As Phase 1 of this project, a new 300-car parking area was constructed to the west of Yosemite Lodge in 2015 by repurposing space used for bus storage and construction staging. Visitors using this parking area can exit the Valley quickly at the end of the day, bypassing the more heavily-congested Yosemite Village area. Upon completion (2018), this project will also include a transit hub for commercial tour buses and the park shuttles, along with a new comfort station. These improvements will provide for safer, more welcoming offloading of tour bus passengers and offset the demand on facilities supporting the use of overnight guests.

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TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

Fri., April 14, 2017 - Fresno to Sequoia NP, Kings Canyon NP to Santa Barbara

OVERVIEW - Friday

Today will take you to Kings Canyon N.P. and Sequoia N.P.

Landmarks you will see today include General Grant Tree Parking Lot, Grove, General Grant Grove of Giant Sequoias, Historic Generals Highway, General Sherman Tree, Indian Head Entrance Sign,

Frontline managers you meet today include officers in the wildland fire management program, employees and staff at Sequoia and Kings Canyon museums and welcome centers.

***** Stamp Alert ***** You may stamp your passport book at the Giant Forest Museum.

- 08:00 am: Drive to Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP
- 09:30 am: Arrive at Kings Canyon National Park
- 09:40 am: Orientation at the General Grant Tree Parking Lot in Kings Canyon National Park
- Woody Smeck Superintendent
- 10:00 am: Overview of Wildland Fire Management Program / Tour Grant Grove of Giant Sequoias
- Woody Smeck Superintendent
 - David Allen Fire Management Officer
 - Mike Theune Fire Information Officer
- 11:00 am: Tour Pile Burning near Grant Grove Fire Station
- 11:50 pm: Walk to Lunch Site
- 12:00 pm: Staff Box Lunch & Remarks in the Grant Grove of Giant Sequoia's.**
- 01:00 pm: Drive on Historic Generals Highway to Sequoia N.P**
- 01:30 pm: **Picture at the General Sherman Tree with the Park Rangers.**
- 02:00 pm: Drive to Giant Forest Museum on the Historic Generals Highway.
- 02:15 pm: **Visit the Giant Forest Museum in Sequoia N.P.**
***** stamp alert *** stamp Passport Book**
- 02:45 pm: Drive to Indian Head Entrance Sign .
- 03:30 pm: Photo at the Indian Head Entrance Sign for Photo.
- 03:40 pm: Drive to Santa Barbara.

Issues and Talking Points for Secretary Zinke's April 13 Meeting **With California Governor Brown**

Water

- The State is looking to continue cooperation with Interior to be able to approve the joint US/California WaterFix proposal sometime this spring.
 - Talking Point: I will make sure that Reclamation and FWS continue to be as cooperative as possible, and if necessary will engage Commerce Secretary Russ to make sure that National Marine Fisheries Service is equally cooperative
- The California drought is officially over, but the state needs more non-federal storage and Federal assistance with the environmental permitting for that new storage
 - Talking Point: Interior will support your efforts to improve water reliability and build more storage

Fire

- Wildland fire, both in forested areas and coastal sage scrub, continues to threaten California's communities and environment. Four consecutive years of severe drought in California and a dramatic rise in bark beetle infestation have led to historic levels of tree die-off causing concerns related to forest health and wildfire. The most recent U.S. Forest Service aerial survey detected more than 100 million dead trees statewide, mostly on Forest Service land, but BLM lands are also affected.
 - Talking Point: I want our firefighters to be as tightly integrated as possible with state firefighting efforts, and welcome any suggestion to improve coordination.
 - Talking Point: We need to do more to remove dead and dying timber while it still has economic value and before it fuels catastrophic wildfire
 - Talking Point: The BLM is an active member of the Governor's Task Force in trying to find a solution to this very difficult problem.

Infrastructure

- State and federal parks and national wildlife refuges in California all need investments to improve their physical facilities so they provide visitors with a better experience.
 - Talking Point: I am laser-focused on improving park and refuge infrastructure. I would also welcome suggestions about how adjacent state and federal recreation lands could share resources and staff to cooperatively improve the visitor experience

Renewable Energy/Climate Change

- In 2015, California enacted legislation requiring half of the state's electricity come from renewable resources including wind, solar, geothermal and biopower by 2030. Climate change is arguably changing the rain/snow precipitation mix in the mountains and increasing the length of the fire season.
 - Talking Point: Since 2010, the BLM has approved 20 renewable energy projects on public lands, which have the capacity of supplying more than 5,500 megawatts of power to California residents.
 - Talking Point: BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service worked with the State to

complete a landscape level plan that identified the most suitable locations for renewable energy development.

- Talking Point: BOEM is working with state agencies to identify possible areas offshore CA that are suitable for offshore renewable energy projects; the goal is to identify one or more such areas by the end of June.
- Talking Point: I am focusing on helping our Interior land and water managers get the practical science they need to be more effective managers on the ground, so they can respond appropriately to a wide variety of changing environmental conditions.

Offshore Oil and Gas

- California continues to oppose any oil and gas leasing and development off its coast. There are 23 platforms on the OCS offshore CA producing from 43 leases. There have not been any OCS lease sales since 1984.
 - Talking Point: We are taking a look at whether to initiate a new 5-Year Program planning process. We will carefully consider your input during any such process.

Fracking

- California has filed a lawsuit challenging BOEM/BSEE's Final Programmatic Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for offshore well stimulation treatments, including hydraulic fracturing and acidizing.
 - Talking Point: We do not comment on ongoing litigation. However, the one permit that has been received requires a supplemental development plan, which allows for the State to have the opportunity for review that it seeks in its lawsuit.

Klamath Dams Removal

- The utility dam owner is transferring title to four dams to a non-profit that is seeking FERC approval to remove the dams. Scheduled to start in 2021, this will be the largest dam removal project in the United States, opening over 400 miles of potential salmon and steelhead habitat, and will remove the threat of toxic algae blooms. Multiple tribes support the dam removal.
 - Talking Point: This is a private sector market decision and the Department does not intend to inject itself into the process.

Indian Gaming

- Interior is in the process of approving several Indian gaming operations in California. The state is challenging Indian gaming in court for the Enterprise Rancheria and the Big Lagoon Reservation, in the case of the latter due to concerns of its location in an environmentally sensitive area along the Pacific coast.
 - Talking Point: The Department is performing its statutory responsibilities with respect to Indian gaming, and trying to cooperate with the State when we can.

California History Timeline, April 11 to April 22

April 11

Exploration in 1769

The San Antonio, Gaspar de Portola's expedition ship anchored in San Diego Bay after 54 days at sea from Mexico. The San Carlos, her sister ship, encountered severe storms and not reach San Diego for 110 days. Both landed near present day Los Angeles before finding their way south because of an error on Vizcaino's map from 1602.

Electricity in 1895

Anaheim completed its electric light system. It lit 145 incandescent bulbs and 22 arc lamps. Consumers paid 30 cents per kilowatt hour than — about 10 cents per kilowatt hour today.

Computers in 1976

The original Apple Computer, later known as the Apple I, was released. Designed and hand-built by Steve Wozniak, it was demonstrated in July at the Homebrew Computer Club in Palo Alto.

April 12

Military posts in 1933

The U.S. Navy commissioned Moffett Federal Airfield near Sunnyvale. Hangar One, covering eight acres, became one of the world's largest freestanding structures. NASA's Ames Research Center was a next door. Today the airfield is leased to Google.

Music in 1965

The Byrds, a Los Angeles band, released Bob Dylan's song "Mr. Tambourine Man" as a single. It became the first folk rock smash hit.

Government in 2011

Governor Jerry Brown signed legislation requiring the state's utilities to get 33% of its electricity from renewable sources by the end of 2020.

April 13

Pony Express in 1860

The first Pony Express rider from St Joseph, Missouri reached Sacramento.

April 14

Exploration in 1543

The first Spanish ships to explore the California coast returned to Navidad, Mexico after nearly a year's journey. Juan Cabrillo, the explorer, died during the voyage but his second-in-command brought the three ships back to port.

Pony Express in 1860

The first Pony Express reached San Francisco. It was a ten-day horseback ride from St. Joseph, Missouri.

Business in 1872

A Bar Assoc organized in San Francisco. The private legal organization supports S.F. legal professionals.

Literature in 1939

John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath was published by the Viking Press in New York. The Salinas-born author told story of the Joad family's journey to California through the Dust Bowl & Great Depression.

Flight in 1981

Columbia 1, America's first operational space shuttle, tested successfully by landing at Edwards Air Force Base.

April 15

Modoc War in 1873

One U.S. Army officer and six soldiers were killed and 13 soldiers wounded during days of fighting with Modoc warriors at the Stronghold. Two Modoc boys were killed when they tried to open a cannon ball and it exploded. Several Modoc women died from sickness.

Business in 1922

The Poodle Dog Restaurant closed. The name of this San Francisco restaurant comes from Gold Rush days. '49ers who could not say its original name, Le Poulet d'Or, nicknamed it for the dog of the wife of the Frenchman who owned the place.

Business in 1928

Alioto's Restaurant, a landmark on San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf, began with Nunzio Alioto selling lunch to Italian laborers around the wharf.

Business in 1955

Ray Kroc acquired McDonald's fast food restaurants. He bought them from Richard and Maurice McDonald, who started the chain in California in 1948.

Government in 2000

President Bill Clinton created Giant Sequoia National Monument in Sequoia National Park. It protected 328,000 acres and 34 groves of Sequoias from being harvested.

Government in 2004

The Environmental Protection Agency warned California and other states to clean up smog-plagued regions. Nationally 474 counties fell short of standards, including 36 in California.

April 16

Exploration in 1770

Gaspar de Portolà and Father Serra refilled their supplies at San Diego before continuing their search for Monterey Bay to establish a colony. The San Antonio sailed north.

Transportation in 1954

The Hollywood Freeway opened. This shortcut between the Los Angeles Basin and the San Fernando Valley is one of the busiest freeways in the U.S.

April 17

Music in 1906

Enrico Caruso, the great operatic singer, was on tour in San Francisco. He performed Carmen at the Mission Opera House the night before the earthquake and fire.

Flight in 1936

The first Pan-American Clipper skimmed to a landing in Hawaiian waters, 17 hours and 44 minutes after taking off from San Francisco Bay

Movies in 1937

Porky Pig and Daffy Duck debuted in "Porky's Duck Hunt," a Warner Brothers cartoon. Mel Blanc did all the character's voices.

Crime in 1969

A Los Angeles jury convicted Sirhan Sirhan of assassinating Senator Robert Kennedy. Six days later he was sentenced to death. He is in prison in San Diego.

April 18

Earthquakes in 1906

The Great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire struck. Some 3,000 people died and over 80% of San Francisco was destroyed. It was one of the largest natural disasters in U.S. history.

Business in 1907

The luxurious Fairmont Hotel opened on Nob Hill one year after the Great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire.

Government in 1931

The Yolla Bolly Primitive Area opened. It later expanded to the Middle Eel Wilderness Area and is today part of the Mendocino National Forest.

April 19

Exploration in 1774

Juan Bautista De Anza began his three-month journey from Mexico to settle Monterey, leading 3 padres, 20 soldiers and 11 servants, with 35 mules, 65 cattle and 140 horses.

Mail delivery in 1847

Mail service began between San Francisco and San Diego. It was provided by two soldiers on horseback.

Societies in 1852

The Historical Society of the State of California was formed. It later became the California Historical Society.

Government in 1855

Merced County was established from parts of Mariposa County. Some of its territory was given to Fresno County the next year. It is in the fertile San Joaquin Valley. Local farms are being severely impacted by the drought.

Government in 1856

Fresno County was established from parts of Mariposa, Merced and Tulare counties. It is in the San Joaquin Valley which, together with the Sacramento Valley, form the Great Central Valley. Nearly half of the residents are Hispanic.

Government in 1861

The California legislature approved \$300,000 for the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Act. The rail line completed in 1864, became an early mass transit link.

Inventions in 1881

Lucy Corning, of San Jose, patented a hay baling press.

Earthquakes in 1892

An earthquake shook the region from Vacaville to Winters. It measured 6.5. on the Richter Scale. Another struck on April 21. Today's building codes would have prevented some brick buildings from collapsing.

Movies in 1934

Shirley Temple's first movie opened, "Stand Up and Cheer!". By year's end, she was so famous that she feared being kidnapped or mobbed.

Crime in 1971

Judge Older, in Los Angeles, sentenced Charles Manson, Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten to death for murder. Manson was sent to San Quenton's death row.

Condors in 1987

All twenty-two remaining wild California Condors were captured. The birds were successfully bred at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park and the Los Angeles Zoo. One of the world's rarest bird species, they were reintroduced into the wild in 1991.

April 20

Overland Trail in 1847

The Fourth Relief rescue party reached the lake. The only person alive was Louis Keseberg, who they found surrounded by half-eaten corpses. They left the lake four days later, headed for Sutter's Fort with Keseberg in tow.

Government in 1852

Tulare County was established from parts of Mariposa County in the Central Valley. It is home to Sequoia National Park and Colonel Allensworth State Historic Park. The county is named for Tulare Lake, which was the largest freshwater lake west of the Great Lakes until it was drained for agricultural development.

Mining in 1863

San Pedro Mining District was formed at Santa Catalina Island following gold discoveries. But prospectors found more silver than gold. Today the island blends tourism with environmental protection.

Libraries in 1872

San Francisco Bar Association established a library. It had some 9,500 volumes when it burned in the Great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire (1906).

Japanese American Internment in 1942

Tulare Assembly Center opened. It was part of the forced detention of some 110,000 Californians of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Detention camps were used to securely move internees to the ten internment prisons.

Transportation in 1958

The last Key System train left San Francisco for Oakland. Ferry service from the San Francisco Ferry Building ended when the "Eureka" made its last crossing to Oakland. Train tracks were taken off the lower deck of the Bay Bridge and lanes were paved for car traffic.

Potential quotes from Sec. Zinke in connection with meeting with Governor Brown

“The Department of the Interior looks forward to working ever more closely with the State of California to ensure that there is a safe and reliable water supply to sustain the state’s cities, farmers, and environmental values.”

“The Department is working hard to improve our national park infrastructure in California, so that the millions of visitors to our national parks have a first-rate experience and can enjoy these very special resources to the fullest.”

“We are looking for even more opportunities to reduce the risks that uncontrolled wildland fire poses to the homeowners and watersheds across California; in particular we need to reduce the number of dead and dying trees that will otherwise fuel fires that threaten California communities.”

“The Department of the Interior wants to be a helpful partner for the State of California. Within the constraints of federal law, we will always be looking for a path to get to “yes”.”

Factoids

The Department of the Interior manages 23 million acres of federal land in California, including 28 national parks units and 39 national wildlife refuges. National Park lands in the state hosted 42 million visitors in 2016.

The Bureau of Reclamation’s Central Valley Project supplies water to 3 million acres of farmland (a third of all farmland in the state), drinking water to more than 2.5 million people, and electricity to meet the needs of 416,000 customers. The Department’s financial commitment to California is huge, for instance, fully a third of the Bureau of Reclamation’s budget is spent in California.

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Status of Island Landings at Channel Islands National Park
Member: Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA)
Park: Channel Islands National Park

Key Points:

- The NPS manages five landings on four of the five islands within Channel Islands National Park.
- These include pier landings at Bechers Bay, Santa Rosa Island, and at Prisoners Harbor and Scorpion Anchorage on Santa Cruz Island, and dock landings on Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands. San Miguel Island has no landing infrastructure and is accessed via beach skiff landings or airplane.
- All pier and dock landings are operational, except for the Santa Barbara Island dock which suffered severe storm damage on January 17, 2016 resulting in a closure which is still in place.
- The pier at Scorpion Anchorage, the most visited destination in the park (85,000 visitors a year), is scheduled to be replaced in FY18.

Status of Landings:

Santa Rosa Island

- The pier at Bechers Bay is fully operational, serving approximately 7,000 visitors annually.
- It was replaced in 2010 with concrete encased steel pilings and a wood deck.
- Access is also available via concession air taxi service.

Santa Cruz Island – Prisoners Harbor

- The pier at Prisoners Harbor on is fully operational, serving over 17,000 visitors annually.
- It is a wood pile pier with wood decking and was replaced by the NPS in 2002.
- This pier also serves seasonal private boater landings, and key operations for The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the U.S. Navy.

Santa Cruz Island – Scorpion Anchorage

- The pier at Scorpion Anchorage is operational and due to be replaced in FY18.
- DOI approval to publish a Federal Register notice for the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Scorpion Anchorage Pier replacement project occurred on March 27, 2017.
- In December 2015, the Scorpion Anchorage pier was closed due to storm damage.
- In December 2016, the pier was reopened with an interim repair as a short-term solution until the NPS constructs a new pier in FY18.
- During the yearlong pier closure, skiff landings were used to transport visitors and employees to shore and overall visitation to the island increased by nine percent in 2016.

Anacapa Island

- The Anacapa dock provides the only access to landing on the island, and is fully operational and in fair/good condition.
- Engineering assessments recommending safer transfer of people from the boat to landing dock were completed in January 2016 and a comparative cost analysis was completed in November 2016.
- Engineering alternatives for repairs for the Anacapa Island dock have been estimated at \$1.6 - \$2.4 million.
- Next steps for the NPS will be to conduct planning and compliance documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act.

Santa Barbara Island

- The Santa Barbara Island dock provides the only access to landing on the island; however, due to sever storm damage in 2016 the dock remains closed to public access.
- Temporary repairs are estimated at \$1.5 - \$2 million, and full replacement costs are estimated at \$10-\$12 million.
- Engineering alternatives for repairs for the Santa Barbara Island dock have been completed.
- Next steps for the NPS will be to conduct planning and compliance documentation under the National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act.
- The NPS is currently assessing the feasibility of allowing private boaters to land on the rock ledges adjacent to the dock as an interim solution to providing public access to the island.
- Santa Barbara Island is the smallest and one of the least visited islands in the park with an average of 750 visitors annually, but is a popular destination for private boaters given its location 24 miles from neighboring Santa Catalina Island.

Contact Person: Russell E. Galipeau, Jr., Superintendent (805) 658-5702

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION (REGION 8)

I. SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION.

The Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8) is headquartered in Sacramento, Calif., and has Federal fish and wildlife management responsibilities in California, Nevada and the Klamath Basin of southern Oregon. The Region includes some of the most ecologically diverse areas in the United States, ranging from arid sand dunes in the Mojave Desert to snow-capped crags in the high Sierras; from rich farmland in the Central Valley to rain soaked redwood forests along the Pacific coast. This diverse geography provides habitats for a vast array of wildlife. More than 42 million people reside within the region and expanding population centers (San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, San Diego and Las Vegas) are increasing demands on natural resources, presenting unique challenges to our conservation mission.

II. FACTS AND FIGURES

- 900 full-time employees at 50 National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas, 11 Fish and Wildlife Offices, 4 National Fish Hatcheries, 1 Fish Health Center, 5 Law Enforcement Offices and the Regional headquarters in Sacramento.
- Our 50 National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas encompass more than 2.3 million acres: 483,245 acres in California, 1,789,948 acres in Nevada and 74,961 acres within the Klamath Basin in southern Oregon.
- Three of our urban Refuge complexes – San Francisco Bay, Hopper Mountain and San Diego – are surrounded by 24.8 million people, approximately 7.6 percent of the U.S. population.
- Our Refuges provided environmental education and interpretation events for more than 156,000 students in 2016.
- The Region has lead management responsibility for 297 of the more than 340 federally listed species that occur in California, Nevada and the Klamath Basin, some of which are found nowhere else on earth.
- More than 30 large scale Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) covering more than 30 million acres – the size of the New York State – have been completed with local governments to conserve wildlife habitat and provide for development. Thirty more HCPs are in development.
- More than \$17.4 million in Section 6 grants were awarded to assist California communities with their HCPs to conserve and recover federally listed species in 2016.
- Our hatcheries produced over 14 million salmon and steelhead to support commercial, recreational and Tribal fisheries and to help recover listed salmon and steelhead runs.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Region is home to more than 42 million people, 132 federally recognized Tribes and represented by 64 Members of Congress (58 Representatives, 6 Senators).

III. REGIONAL/PROGRAM BUDGET OVERVIEW

Region 8 Funding - FY16 Total Funding: \$235.9 M

During FY 2016, \$78.4 million were distributed to States and Tribes under various FWS grant programs:

- Wildlife Restoration - \$32.1 M
- Sport Fish Restoration - \$18.3 M
- State Wildlife Grants - \$2.5 M
- Clean Vessel Act - \$1.7 M
- Coastal Wetland - \$5.5 M
- Boating Infrastructure Grants - \$110 K
- Section 6 Grants (Traditional) - \$17.4 M
- Tribal Wildlife Grants - \$726 K

IV. KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- We delisted three subspecies of Island Fox in California's Channel Islands thanks to strong partnerships with National Park Service, The Nature Conservancy, Catalina Island Conservancy and other partners.
- After over 10 years of work by the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery Complex, federally-listed Lahontan cutthroat are now spawning in the Lower Truckee River, with larvae being found in the Truckee River above Pyramid Lake, Nevada, for the first time in 76 years.
- Our Partners for Fish & Wildlife, Coastal, and Schoolyard Habitat Programs collaborated with more than 50 partners including private landowners, Tribes, Federal and State agencies, counties, municipalities, schools, timber companies, churches, non-profits and others to complete 150 habitat restoration projects across 3,771 uplands acres, 2,892 wetlands acres, and 19 stream miles in California, Nevada and Klamath Basin.
- We worked with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of California to provide a thorough review of impacts to federally listed species (biological opinion) and golden eagles for Phase I of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, which covers 10 million acres of BLM land in southeastern California and will result in the conservation of listed species and golden eagles as renewable energy projects are developed in designated areas.
- Volunteers at the Region's National Wildlife Refuges donated 78,271 hours to assist refuge staff with events, wildlife-dependent recreation, environmental education

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

programs and other important tasks.

V. REGIONAL CONTACT

Paul Souza, Regional Director
916-208-2457

**INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
MEETING WITH GOVERNOR JERRY BROWN**

DATE: 4/11/17

FROM: Scott Cameron, Lead Political Appointee, Water and Science, 202 208-0969

SUBJECT: Thursday, April 14 meeting with Governor Brown

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The meeting is for the Secretary and Governor to discuss a variety of shared priorities and concerns and how they can work together going forward.

II. BACKGROUND

The main topic on the governor's agenda is likely to be California WaterFix, a largely privately funded effort to bring water by tunnels from the upper Sacramento River, around the Bay-Delta, in order to avoid endangered species complications from pumping water directly out of the south end of the Bay-Delta. The pumps reverse the flow of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers near their facilities and entrain endangered fish. The California WaterFix project hinges on (1) satisfying both federal and state endangered species laws, while(2) providing enough certainty to the four big water agencies that will allow them to successfully raise capital in the financial markets to pay for the roughly \$14B project.

III. DISCUSSION

Meetings are taking place at the senior staff level with the state and federal agencies and water district executives in California this week to try to come to closure. Currently, the state fish and game agency and the state endangered species law seem to be the stumbling blocks.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service are continuing to try to be supportive of the state and water agency efforts, while it seems that some of the problems perceived to be coming from NOAA/NMFS are now less of an obstacle than the state fishery agency.

V. ATTACHMENTS

A comprehensive list of potential issues and Secretarial talking points has been provided under separate cover.

Potential quotes from Sec. Zinke in connection with meeting with Governor Brown

“The Department of the Interior looks forward to working ever more closely with the State of California to ensure that there is a safe and reliable water supply to sustain the state’s cities, farmers, and environmental values.”

“The Department is working hard to improve our national park infrastructure in California, so that the millions of visitors to our national parks have a first-rate experience and can enjoy these very special resources to the fullest.”

“We are looking for even more opportunities to reduce the risks that uncontrolled wildland fire poses to the homeowners and watersheds across California; in particular we need to reduce the number of dead and dying trees that will otherwise fuel fires that threaten California communities.”

“The Department of the Interior wants to be a helpful partner for the State of California. Within the constraints of federal law, we will always be looking for a path to get to “yes”.”

Factoids

The Department of the Interior manages 23 million acres of federal land in California, including 28 national parks units and 39 national wildlife refuges. National Park lands in the state hosted 42 million visitors in 2016.

The Bureau of Reclamation’s Central Valley Project supplies water to 3 million acres of farmland (a third of all farmland in the state), drinking water to more than 2.5 million people, and electricity to meet the needs of 416,000 customers. The Department’s financial commitment to California is huge, for instance, fully a third of the Bureau of Reclamation’s budget is spent in California.

Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: USPP / Presidio Trust relationship and jurisdiction
Program/Park: WASO – Visitor Resource Protection – United States Park Police

Key Points:

- The Presidio, in its entirety, became part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GOGA) in 1994 in accordance with Public Law 92-589 and is exclusive federal jurisdiction.
- The Presidio Trust Act required the Trust to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Secretary of the Interior for law enforcement activities and services to be provided by the USPP, an organizational component of the NPS.

Background:

- Established in 1791 and serving our Nation for over 225 years, the USPP is a full service urban law enforcement agency which provides for the safety of park visitors and protection of resources at designated National Park Service sites in the metropolitan areas of Washington, D.C., New York, and San Francisco.
- In 1933, the USPP found a permanent home within the NPS.
- In 1974, the USPP was requested by the NPS Director to establish field offices in the Gateway NRA (GATE) in New York and GOGA in San Francisco, due to the urban nature of the law enforcement mission.
- USPP San Francisco Field Office provides a full range of law enforcement and public safety services in GOGA, which includes Area A (coastal portion under GOGA jurisdiction) and Area B (the Presidio Trust portion) of the Presidio, and the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park (SAFR).
- Four reimbursable, interagency agreements (IAs), entered into by the Trust and the USPP, provide services for law enforcement, communications (i.e., 911 calls), parking enforcement, and special events.

Law Enforcement	4,017,970
Communications	661,550
Parking Enforcement	50,000
Special Events	37,800

Current Status:

- The USPP currently performs law enforcement services in the areas managed by the Presidio Trust.

Contact Person: Robert D. MacLean, Chief of Police, 202.438.6656

Last Updated: March 13, 2017

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
(EVENT TITLE)

DATE: (Event date, not memo date)
LOCATION: (Location of event)
TIME: (Time of event—start to finish)
FROM: (Memo’s author: name, title, office or bureau acronym, phone number)

I. PURPOSE

Provide a one-to-three paragraph description of the event and any relevant background information about the participants, the purpose of the event, and desired outcome. How does it support our mission? The information provided should do more than generally describe the purpose of the meeting or event. It should include the information the Secretary will need to participate effectively and meaningfully. This section should define the Secretary’s role as well as any information on the last time he met with this person/group. Longer background information, if necessary, can be provided as an attachment to the memo.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Provide a bulleted list of all key participants, including Members of Congress/Senators, stakeholders, other VIPs, and Department of Interior staff. If the list of participants is more than ten people include the list in an appendix. Please contact Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office and Melissa Simpson in the outreach office to confirm attendees.

III. AGENDA

Indicate the step-by-step (“tick-tock”) sequence of the event as indicated below, highlighting the Secretary’s role. Note if the meeting will be open or closed to press, and include any other relevant information about press components of the event. Please copy Caroline Boulton in the scheduling office to confirm the agenda, and Heather Swift to confirm press participation.

10:30AM	Secretary Zinke opens the meeting by welcoming the participants and offering introductory comments
11:00AM	Other speakers make remarks
11:30AM	Secretary Zinke makes closing remarks
11:45AM	Secretary Zinke takes questions from reporters, if appropriate
12:00PM	Secretary Zinke departs

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Provide any key facts, statistics, or hot topics related to this event which may highlight current issues. Where particular discussion topics, or questions from event participants can be anticipated, offer a suggested responses in italics. Statistics and key facts should be provided as a bulleted list with each bullet taking up no more than three lines.

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
(EVENT TITLE)

V. TALKING POINTS/REMARKS

Identify the speechwriter or person/persons who will be responsible for creating the Secretary's remarks. All remarks must be cleared with the Chief of Staff and the OS Communications office. Additionally, if this is a major event requiring lengthy remarks, a draft summary should be included as an attachment along with press releases and briefing papers.

VI. BACKGROUND

This section can be used to dive deeper into relevant policy issues, to provide a general history of the event, or to present the Department's track record on relevant policy issues. It should also include any key points/bios about others involved in the event.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

Attach a list of additional items that the Secretary should review before the meeting including bios/background information on the participants or any policy papers as mentioned in **Section I**. Include only the items that are necessary for a successful meeting outcome, not general supplemental material.

Date of Submission

CALIFORNIA TRIP FOR THE SECRETARY TRAVEL ITINERARY

DATE: Wed, April 12, 2017
OUTBOUND: Washington, D.C. to Sacramento, CA

4:00-5:00 pm: Depart DOI drive to Washington Dulles International Airport

**6:08pm EDT-
8:54pm PDT:**

Wheels up Washington, DC (IAD) en route Sacramento, CA (SMF)

Flight: United 291

Flight time: 5 hours, 46 minutes

RZ Seat: 14C

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: Heather Swift, Tami Heilemann

Wifi: Available

NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE EDT to PDT (-3 hours)

8:54-9:10pm PDT:

Wheels down Sacramento International Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)

Location: 6900 Airport Boulevard
Sacramento, CA 95837

9:10-9:25pm PDT:

Depart Airport en route RON

Location: Sheraton Grand Sacramento Hotel
1230 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle:

Staff Vehicle:

Drive time: ~ 15 minutes without traffic

9:25pm PDT:

Arrive at Hotel

CALIFORNIA TRIP FOR THE SECRETARY TRAVEL ITINERARY

DATE: Thur, April 20, 2017
RETURN: San Francisco, CA to Washington, D.C.

6:20-6:30am PDT: **Depart RON en route Airport**
Vehicle Manifest:
Secretary's Vehicle:
Staff Vehicle:
Drive time: ~ 10 minutes without traffic

**7:30am PDT-
3:30pm EDT:** **Wheels up San Francisco, CA (SFO) en route Washington, DC (IAD)**
Flight: United 408
Flight time: 5 hours
RZ Seat: 43E
AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Staff: Megan Bloomgren, Tami Heilemann
Wifi: Available
NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE PDT to EDT (+3 hours)

3:30-3:45pm EDT: **Wheels down Washington Dulles International Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)**
Location:

3:45-4:00pm EDT: **Depart Airport en route Residence**
Location:
Car: RZ
Drive time: ~ 15 minutes without traffic

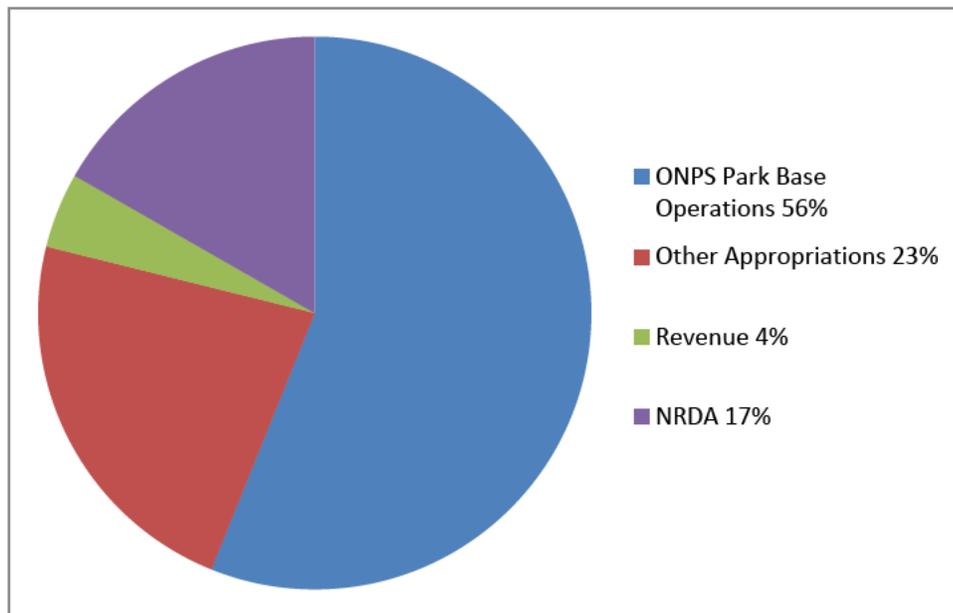
Briefing Statement FY 2017

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Channel Islands Budget Overview
Member: Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), Sen. Kamala Harris (D-CA)
Park Site: Channel Islands National Park

Key Points:

- Channel Islands National Park's total budget was slightly over \$13 million last year, inclusive of appropriated funds and park-generated revenue
- The park generates revenues from commercial services, camping fees, and park partners that are largely spent on park projects.

FY 2016 Budget – Channel Islands National Park



Background:

- Channel Islands operates on two primary revenue streams; Federal appropriations and revenue generated by the park
- In FY 2016, federal appropriations from Operation of the National Park System (ONPS or base funds) accounted for 56% of total funding of the park. We have a track record of maintaining fixed operating costs below 80%.
- Park-generated revenue includes Concession Franchise Fee (CFF) funds, Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) funds, funding from the Montrose Restoration Settlement, private philanthropy (donations and grants), and housing income.
- Annual revenue from camping fees is less than \$150k and is limited by island carrying capacities. Beginning in FY2017 we were approved to begin managing camping fees

under Special Park Uses authority rather than under FLREA. This results in the park retaining 100% of the revenue as one-year funds (as opposed to 80% of the revenue as no year funds under FLREA), significantly streamlines funding processes, and increases management flexibility.

- Most of the revenue stream sources in Channel Islands are stable and/or slightly increasing from year to year. However, the Montrose Settlement Trustee Council, which has actively funded restoration projects within the Channel Islands since 2002 is scaling back significantly and will be drawing to a full close within the next few years. This fund source represents 17% of the park's annual budget and significant contributions to the restoration and protection of natural resources.
 - Appropriated base operations funding is lagging growth in cost of operations in a logistically complex park dependent on off grid utility systems. This is coupled with the significant technical complexity and associated issues related to our information technology communications network and systems throughout our mainland and island work locations.
-

Contact Person: Russell E. Galipeau, Jr., Superintendent, 805-658-5702
Last Update: Thursday, April 13, 2017

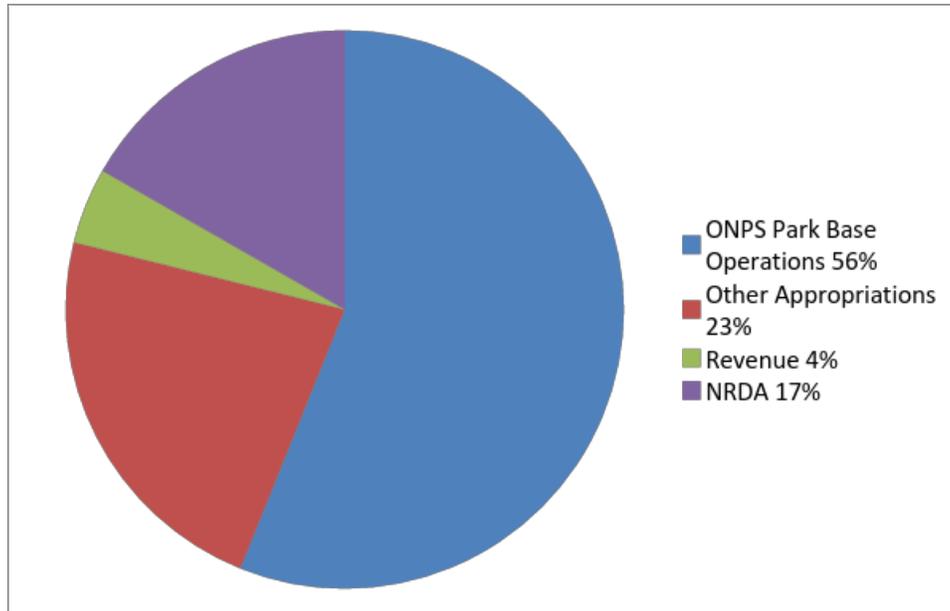
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Contact Person: Russell E. Galipeau, Jr., Superintendent, 805-658-5702
Last Update: Thursday, April 13, 2017

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

On April 13, 1860, 157 years ago today, the 1st Pony Express rider from Missouri reached Sacramento.

Thur., April , 2017 - D.C. - Sacramento, CA - Yosemite NP - Fresno, CA

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

TIME:

FROM:

SUBJECT:

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this visit is to familiarize Secretary Zinke with the issues, operations, partnership opportunities, and field concerns at four units of the National Park Service.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Park Service (NPS) Pacific West Region includes more than 60 of the total 417 units of the national park system. There are 28 parks managed by the NPS in California, ranging from large wilderness parks like Yosemite National Park to small sites with powerful civil rights stories like Cesar Chavez National Monument. In FY14, the National Park Service had \$1.77B in deferred maintenance in the state of California. For more background information on National Park Service presence in the state of California, please refer to the attached NPS California Fact Sheet.

III. DISCUSSION

The Yosemite National Park tour will focus on increasing understanding of infrastructure, maintenance backlog, impact of blended funding (ONPS, fee, concession and private funding), the impacts of housing on attracting and retaining good employees and providing opportunities for Secretary Zinke to interact with field employees. This visit will take place a couple of days following the anticipated public release on April 10, 2017 of the DOI Office of the Inspector General (OIG) investigation report on allegations of hostile work environment at Yosemite National Park, and some employees may have pointed questions about the OIG's investigation and findings.

The Sequoia National Park tour will focus on the park's wildland fire management operations (objectives, approach and activities), efforts to improve visitor services via deferred maintenance projects, and natural and cultural resource issues. There will also be an opportunity to have lunch with park staff.

The Channel Islands tour will visit both Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz Islands. Highlights will include a focus on the logistical challenges associated with managing island parks and remote operations; ranching and resource issues, critical academic, public/private partnerships and participation in a youth education program.

Finally, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area visit will include engagement with the U.S. Park Police, a detailed tour of the Presidio, highlight the importance of partnerships, learn about infrastructure and youth projects and significant visitor management issues, and an opportunity to meet park staff.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Pending confirmation of the Secretary's itinerary, NPS staff will work with the Secretary's office to finalize and confirm logistics, including any desired media engagement.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

TIME: 08:45 am
FROM: Paul Souza, Regional Director, 916-208- 2457
SUBJECT: Sacramento DOI Facility - All Staff Meeting

I. PURPOSE

To provide an opportunity for the Secretary to meet and share priorities with staff for FWS, To provide an opportunity for the Secretary to meet and share priorities with staff for FWS, Bureau of Reclamation (BoR), Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management and Office of the Solicitor in Sacramento, California

II. SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION

The Pacific Southwest Region (Region 8) is headquartered in Sacramento, Calif., and has Federal fish and wildlife management responsibilities in California, Nevada and the Klamath Basin of southern Oregon. The Region includes some of the most ecologically diverse areas in the United States, ranging from arid sand dunes in the Mojave Desert to snow-capped crags in the high Sierras; from rich farmland in the Central Valley to rain soaked redwood forests along the Pacific coast. This diverse geography provides habitats for a vast array of wildlife. More than 42 million people reside within the region and expanding population centers (San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles, San Diego and Las Vegas) are increasing demands on natural resources, presenting unique challenges to our conservation mission.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Representative Tom McClintock	
Paul Souza	Regional Director of Fish and Wildlife Service
Pablo Arroyave	Acting Regional Director of Bureau of Reclamation
Jerome Perez	Regional Director of Bureau of Land Management
Amy Dutschke	Regional Director of Bureau of Indian Affairs
Temi Josephson,	Regional Director of Office of the Solicitor
Michael Colombo	Regional Director of Office of Inspector General
Robert Eric May	Office of Inspector General
Mark Sogge	Regional Director of United States Geological Survey

IV. FACTS AND FIGURES

- 900 full-time employees at 50 National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas, 11 Fish and Wildlife Offices, 4 National Fish Hatcheries, 1 Fish Health Center, 5 Law Enforcement Offices and the Regional headquarters in Sacramento.
- Our 50 National Wildlife Refuges and Wildlife Management Areas encompass more than 2.3 million acres: 483,245 acres in California, 1,789,948 acres in Nevada and 74, 961 acres within the Klamath Basin in southern Oregon.
- Three of our urban Refuge complexes – San Francisco Bay, Hopper Mountain and San Diego – are surrounded by 24.8 million people, approximately 7.6 percent of the U.S. population.
- Our Refuges provided environmental education and interpretation events for more than 156,000 students in 2016.
- The Region has lead management responsibility for 297 of the more than 340 federally listed species that occur in California, Nevada and the Klamath Basin, some of which are found nowhere else on earth.
- More than 30 large scale Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) covering more than 30 million acres – the size of the New York State – have been completed with local governments to conserve wildlife habitat and provide for development. Thirty more HCPs are in development.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

· More than \$17.4 million in Section 6 grants were awarded to assist California communities with their HCPs to conserve and recover federally listed species in 2016.

· Our hatcheries produced over 14 million salmon and steelhead to support commercial, recreational and Tribal fisheries and to help recover listed salmon and steelhead runs.

· Region is home to more than 42 million people, 132 federally recognized Tribes and represented by 64 Members of Congress (58 Representatives, 6 Senators).

V. REGIONAL/PROGRAM BUDGET OVERVIEW

- Region 8 Funding - FY16 Total Funding: \$235.9 M
- During FY 2016, \$78.4 million were distributed to States and Tribes under various FWS grant programs:
 - Wildlife Restoration - \$32.1 M
 - Sport Fish Restoration - \$18.3 M
 - State Wildlife Grants - \$2.5 M
 - Clean Vessel Act - \$1.7 M
 - Coastal Wetland - \$5.5 M
 - Boating Infrastructure Grants - \$110 K
 - Section 6 Grants (Traditional) - \$17.4 M
 - Tribal Wildlife Grants - \$726 K

VI. KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- We delisted three subspecies of Island Fox in California's Channel Islands thanks to strong partnerships with National Park Service, The Nature Conservancy, Catalina Island Conservancy and other partners.
- After over 10 years of work by the Lahontan National Fish Hatchery Complex, federally-listed Lahontan cutthroat are now spawning in the Lower Truckee River, with larvae being found in the Truckee River above Pyramid Lake, Nevada, for the first time in 76 years.
- Our Partners for Fish & Wildlife, Coastal, and Schoolyard Habitat Programs collaborated with more than 50 partners including private landowners, Tribes, Federal and State agencies, counties, municipalities, schools, timber companies, churches, non-profits and others to complete 150 habitat restoration projects across 3,771 uplands acres, 2,892 wetlands acres, and 19 stream miles in California, Nevada and Klamath Basin.
- We worked with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of California to provide a thorough review of impacts to federally listed species (biological opinion) and golden eagles for Phase I of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, which covers 10 million acres of BLM land in southeastern California and will result in the conservation of listed species and golden eagles as renewable energy projects are developed in designated areas.

Volunteers at the Region's National Wildlife Refuges donated 78,271 hours to assist refuge staff with events, wildlife-dependent recreation, environmental education programs and other important tasks.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

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TIME: 10:00 am

FROM: Scott Cameron, Lead Political Appointee, Water and Science, 202 208-0969

SUBJECT: Meeting Governor Jerry Brown

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The meeting is for the Secretary and Governor to discuss a variety of shared priorities and concerns and how they can work together going forward.

II. BACKGROUND

The main topic on the governor's agenda is likely to be California WaterFix, a largely privately funded effort to bring water by tunnels from the upper Sacramento River, around the Bay-Delta, in order to avoid endangered species complications from pumping water directly out of the south end of the Bay-Delta. The pumps reverse the flow of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers near their facilities and entrain endangered fish. The California WaterFix project hinges on (1) satisfying both federal and state endangered species laws, while(2) providing enough certainty to the four big water agencies that will allow them to successfully raise capital in the financial markets to pay for the roughly \$14B project.

III. DISCUSSION

Meetings are taking place at the senior staff level with the state and federal agencies and water district executives in California this week to try to come to closure. Currently, the state fish and game agency and the state endangered species law seem to be the stumbling blocks.

IV. NEXT STEPS

Reclamation and Fish and Wildlife Service are continuing to try to be supportive of the state and water agency efforts, while it seems that some of the problems perceived to be coming from NOAA/NMFS are now less of an obstacle than the state fishery agency.

V. ATTACHMENTS

A comprehensive list of potential issues and Secretarial talking points has been provided under separate cover.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

TIME: 03:10 pm
FROM: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201
SUBJECT: Yosemite Budget Overview

Key Points:

- Yosemite National Park's budget was slightly over \$114 million last year, inclusive of appropriated funds and park-generated revenue
- The park generates significant revenues from visitors, concessioners, and park partners, which is largely spent on projects in Yosemite
- While visitation and project funding has increased rapidly in the last few years, appropriated funding for base park operations has not
- Additional flexibility to utilize park-generated revenue would allow better park planning, more thorough project oversight, and more robust visitor access strategies

Background:

- Yosemite operates on two primary revenue streams; Federal appropriations and revenue generated by the park
- In FY 2016, federal appropriations from Operation of the National Park System (ONPS or base funds) accounted for only 26% of total funding of the park; this percentage is significantly lower than most other NPS units
- Park-generated revenue includes Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) funds, Concession Franchise Fee (CFF) funds, funding from the City of San Francisco pursuant to the Raker Act, private philanthropy (grants), housing income, and utilities income (see chart)
- Restrictions on the use of revenue streams creates inefficiencies in leveraging fund sources as well as strains funding for other critical base operations needs
- Most of the revenue stream generated in Yosemite has a proven track record of stability from year to year, providing a high level of certainty in future funding
- Appropriated base operations funding is lagging growth in visitation and project funding (largely from revenue sources). Additional flexibility in the use of revenue sources could be a way to address some critical needs, such as improving housing, improving the transportation system and to some degree staffing.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

TIME: 03:10 pm
FROM: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201
SUBJECT: Yosemite Deferred Maintenance

Key Points:

Yosemite National Park is working to address its deferred maintenance backlog and improve infrastructure and visitor amenities.

In 2014, Yosemite conducted a Re-optimization (prioritization) workshop to prioritize facility management work and projects to focus on most important and mission critical assets.

The park leverages funding from different sources to address annual and cyclic maintenance. The park also leverages funding from different fund. This includes NPS Repair Rehabilitation, Line Item Construction, Helium Act, Recreation Fee, Concession Franchise Fees and private philanthropy. These programs are geared towards funding maintenance based projects with a focus on critical facility systems and deferred maintenance, with the goal of bringing assets back into good condition.

Equally important is maintaining a stable annual Operation of the National Park Service (ONPS) and Cyclic Maintenance program, which are key component in reducing the deferred Maintenance backlog while appropriately maintaining our priority facilities.

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
Briefing Daily Summary Electronic - , April - 20, 2017 - California Trip

FROM: Palmer L. Jenkins, Superintendent, 209-379-0201

SUBJECT: Fee Revenue and Expenditure

Key Points

- Passed by Congress in 2004 and amended in 2015, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) established a service wide program for collecting and managing recreational fees to federal lands. FLREA sunsets in September 2017.
- Yosemite is an 80% park, in that 80% of the revenue stays in Yosemite. In FY 2016, revenue grossed \$25.7 million (campground - \$4.8 million, entrance - \$20.9 million), with allocated revenue at \$19.8 million.
- The Project Management Division manages \$20 million/year in recreation fee expenditures to fund projects that directly benefit park visitors by improving a visitor facility or experience.

Background

- Recreational Fee Demonstration Program - Congress authorized the “Fee Demo” program in 1997 at various National Park Service units, including Yosemite.
- Fee increase - a service-wide effort to standardize fees took place in late 2014. In 2015, Yosemite implemented its first entrance fee increase since 1997 and campground fee increase since 2006. Transportation fee - this was implemented during the fee increase in 2014: \$5 from every \$30 vehicle entrance is allocated into a transportation account. Unlike other recreation fee revenue, 100% of transportation fees remains in Yosemite and is dedicated solely to projects addressing transportation. Transportation fee revenue posted in FY 2016 was \$2.6 million.

Current Status

- Yosemite saw an increase in visitation of 21% in 2016, which directly correlates to a corresponding revenue increase.
- Some current projects supported by recreational fees, including those addressing high deferred maintenance needs, are as follows:
 - Rehabilitate and restore the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias \$8,386,660
 - Construct village day use parking lot \$9,725,849
 - Complete new restroom facility at Camp 4 \$1,908,452
 - Improve the Glacier Point restroom wastewater effluent system \$1,727,116
 - Replace failed Crane Flat Campground septic leach fields \$1,645,745
 - Replacement of restrooms in valley campgrounds \$4,280,368

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

Fri., April 14, 2017 - Fresno to Sequoia NP, Kings Canyon NP to Santa Barbara

OVERVIEW - Friday

Today will take you to Kings Canyon N.P. and Sequoia N.P.

Landmarks you will see today include General Grant Tree Parking Lot, Grove, General Grant Grove of Giant Sequoias, Historic Generals Highway, General Sherman Tree, Indian Head Entrance Sign,

Frontline managers you meet today include officers in the wildland fire management program, employees and staff at Sequoia and Kings Canyon museums and welcome centers.

***** Stamp Alert ***** You may stamp your passport book at the Giant Forest Museum.

- 08:00 am: Drive to Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP
- 09:30 am: Arrive at Kings Canyon National Park
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- 01:30 pm: **Picture at the General Sherman Tree with the Park Rangers.**
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- 02:15 pm: **Visit the Giant Forest Museum in Sequoia N.P.**
***** stamp alert *** stamp Passport Book**
- 02:45 pm: Drive to Indian Head Entrance Sign .
- 03:30 pm: Photo at the Indian Head Entrance Sign for Photo.
- 03:40 pm: Drive to Santa Barbara.

Issues and Talking Points for Secretary Zinke's April 13 Meeting **With California Governor Brown**

Water

- The State is looking to continue cooperation with Interior to be able to approve the joint US/California WaterFix proposal sometime this spring.
 - Talking Point: I will make sure that Reclamation and FWS continue to be as cooperative as possible, and if necessary will engage Commerce Secretary Russ to make sure that National Marine Fisheries Service is equally cooperative
- The California drought is officially over, but the state needs more non-federal storage and Federal assistance with the environmental permitting for that new storage
 - Talking Point: Interior will support your efforts to improve water reliability and build more storage

Fire

- Wildland fire, both in forested areas and coastal sage scrub, continues to threaten California's communities and environment. Four consecutive years of severe drought in California and a dramatic rise in bark beetle infestation have led to historic levels of tree die-off causing concerns related to forest health and wildfire. The most recent U.S. Forest Service aerial survey detected more than 100 million dead trees statewide, mostly on Forest Service land, but BLM lands are also affected.
 - Talking Point: I want our firefighters to be as tightly integrated as possible with state firefighting efforts, and welcome any suggestion to improve coordination.
 - Talking Point: We need to do more to remove dead and dying timber while it still has economic value and before it fuels catastrophic wildfire
 - Talking Point: The BLM is an active member of the Governor's Task Force in trying to find a solution to this very difficult problem.

Infrastructure

- State and federal parks and national wildlife refuges in California all need investments to improve their physical facilities so they provide visitors with a better experience.
 - Talking Point: I am laser-focused on improving park and refuge infrastructure. I would also welcome suggestions about how adjacent state and federal recreation lands could share resources and staff to cooperatively improve the visitor experience

Renewable Energy/Climate Change

- In 2015, California enacted legislation requiring half of the state's electricity come from renewable resources including wind, solar, geothermal and biopower by 2030. Climate change is arguably changing the rain/snow precipitation mix in the mountains and increasing the length of the fire season.
 - Talking Point: Since 2010, the BLM has approved 20 renewable energy projects on public lands, which have the capacity of supplying more than 5,500 megawatts of power to California residents.

- Talking Point: BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service worked with the State to complete a landscape level plan that identified the most suitable locations for renewable energy development.
- Talking Point: BOEM is working with state agencies to identify possible areas offshore CA that are suitable for offshore renewable energy projects; the goal is to identify one or more such areas by the end of June.
- Talking Point: I am focusing on helping our Interior land and water managers get the practical science they need to be more effective managers on the ground, so they can respond appropriately to a wide variety of changing environmental conditions.

Offshore Oil and Gas

- California continues to oppose any oil and gas leasing and development off its coast. There are 23 platforms on the OCS offshore CA producing from 43 leases. There have not been any OCS lease sales since 1984.
 - Talking Point: We are taking a look at whether to initiate a new 5-Year Program planning process. We will carefully consider your input during any such process.

Fracking

- California has filed a lawsuit challenging BOEM/BSEE's Final Programmatic Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for offshore well stimulation treatments, including hydraulic fracturing and acidizing.
 - Talking Point: We do not comment on ongoing litigation. However, the one permit that has been received requires a supplemental development plan, which allows for the State to have the opportunity for review that it seeks in its lawsuit.

Klamath Dams Removal

- The utility dam owner is transferring title to four dams to a non-profit that is seeking FERC approval to remove the dams. Scheduled to start in 2021, this will be the largest dam removal project in the United States, opening over 400 miles of potential salmon and steelhead habitat, and will remove the threat off toxic algae blooms. Multiple tribes support the dam removal.
 - Talking Point: This is a private sector market decision and the Department does not intend to inject itself into the process.

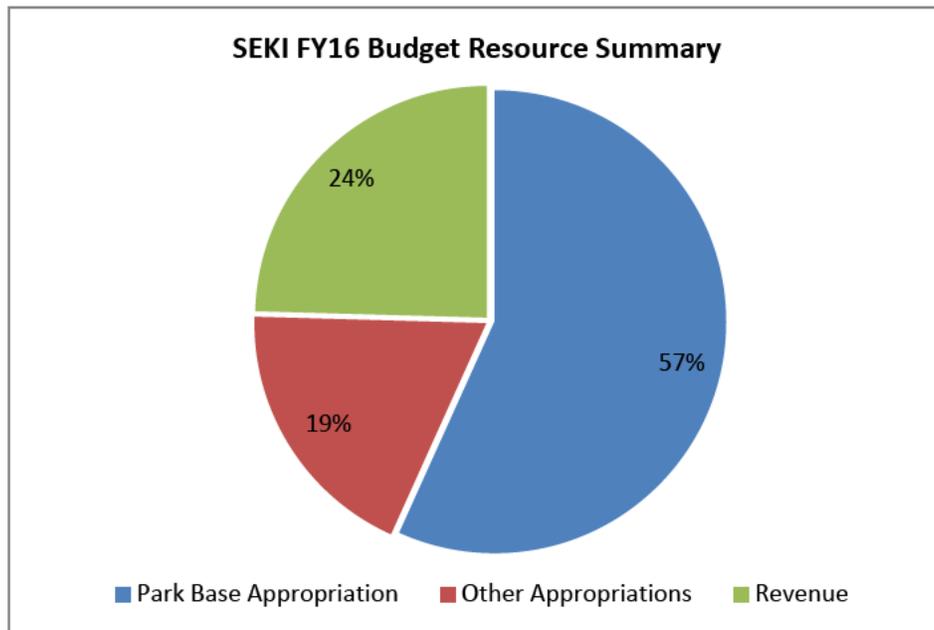
Indian Gaming

- Interior is in the process of approving several Indian gaming operations in California. The state is challenging Indian gaming in court for the Enterprise Rancheria and the Big Lagoon Reservation, in the case of the latter due to concerns of its location in an environmentally sensitive area along the Pacific coast.
 - Talking Point: The Department is performing its statutory responsibilities with respect to Indian gaming, and trying to cooperate with the State when we can.

SEKI Budget Overview: FY 2017

Key Points:

- Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks budget was \$32.6M in FY16. This number includes base and non-base appropriations, as well as revenue fund sources.
- The park generates revenue from visitors, concessioners, and park partners, which is largely spent on projects in SEKI.
- SEKI's FY17 base budget, under a full-year CR, would be \$17.1M. SEKI's FY10 base budget was \$17.3M. In real dollars, SEKI's FY17 base budget represents an 11% decrease from its FY10 base budget. Over the same period, visitation increased by 15%.



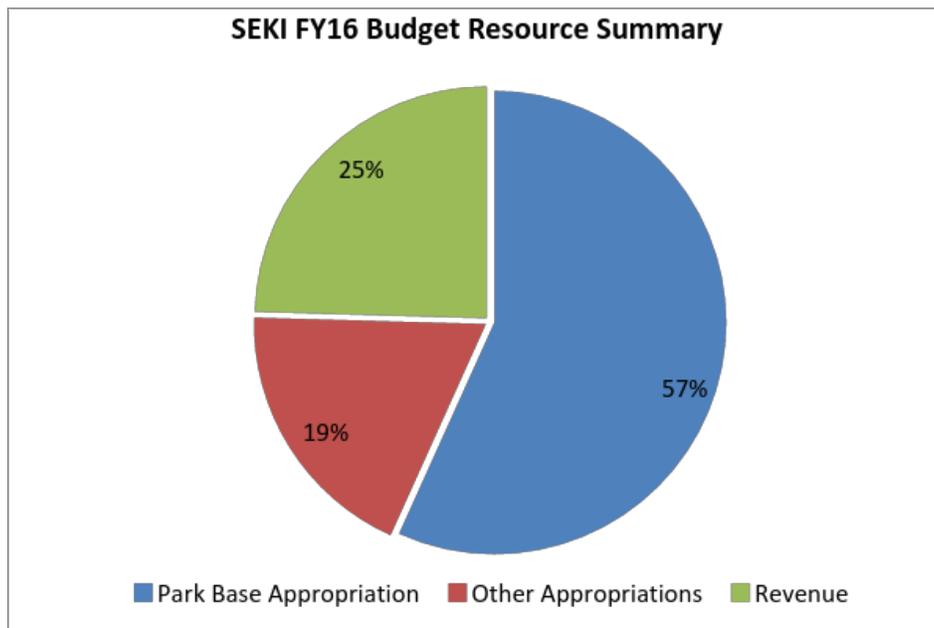
Background:

- Like most large parks, SEKI operates on two primary revenue streams; Federal appropriations and park-generated revenues.
- In FY16, federal appropriations from Operation of the National Park System (ONPS or base) accounted for 57% of total funding.
- Park-generated revenue includes Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act funds (FLREA), Concession Franchise Fee (CFF) funds, funding from Southern California Edison, private philanthropy, employee housing income, and utilities income, whereby SEKI charges concessioners and partners for use of park utilities. FLREA and CFF closely track visitation, and last year's entrance fee increase and execution of a more favorable contract have improved SEKI's revenue outlook.

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YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK BRIEFINGS FOR THE SECRETARY

BRIEFINGS - Yosemite National Park

- Yosemite Budget Overview
- Deferred Maintenance
- Fee Revenue and Expenditure
- Primary Concession Contract
- Visitation Statistics
- Visitor Access Improvements
- Visitors, Access and Mobility
- Former Primary Concession Contract - Intellectual Property Lawsuit
- Clinic
- Yosemite Conservancy
- Tree Mortality
- Overview of Primary Partnerships - Gateway Partners

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK BRIEFINGS FOR THE SECRETARY

Theodore Ravas can print them

TABS for Book

Daily Summary

Weather

News Clips

DOI Regional Facility

CA Water / Wildfire

Yosemite

Sequoia

Channel Islands

Presidio

Travel Itinerary

Schedule & Advance

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

Wed., April 12, 2017 - D.C. - Sacramento, CA

OVERVIEW - Wednesday

You are flying from Dulles to Sacramento on a direct flight. You will be staying in the Sheraton Grand Sacramento Hotel.

Thur., April 13, 2017 - D.C. - Sacramento, CA - Yosemite NP - Fresno, CA

OVERVIEW - Thursday

Today you will drive to Sacramento, CA for two meetings, one with the Regional Directors and the other with the Facility. You will continue to the CA State Capitol to meet with Governor Jerry Brown to talk about CA Water and Wildfire issues. Then a four hour drive to tour Yosemite NP in El Portal, CA. You will meet front line managers and employees at the heavy equipment repair shop, Yosemite Village, visitor parking area, temporary housing units which double as classrooms for teachers and homeschoolers, and the Yosemite Visitor center. Landmarks you will see are the 'Arch Rock' entrance station, the Yosemite National Park and Teddy Roosevelt Campsite signs. Fun things you will do include directing traffic and interacting with the staff on construction sites. Your final 2.5 hour drive takes you to Fresno for the night.

Time Zone: Pacific Time Zone

08:00 am: Depart hotel for the Sacramento Department of the Interior Facility
Location: 2800 Cottage Way, Sacramento, CA 95825

08:15 am: Sacramento DOI Facility - Meet with Regional Directors

08:45 am: Sacramento DOI Facility - All Staff Meeting

09:30 am: Depart for CA State Capitol

10:00 am: Meeting with CA Governor Jerry Brown
Location: California State Capitol, 1315 10th Street, Sacramento, CA 95825

11:00 am: Depart Sacramento for Yosemite NP

03:00 pm: Arrive Yosemite National Park
Location: El Portal, CA 95318
Met By: Chip Jenkins, Acting Superintendent
Lisa Mendelson, Deputy Superintendent

03:10 pm: Meet & Greet with Yosemite Employees
Location: Heavy Equipment Repair Shop, El Portal, CA
Format: Brief remarks, Q&A, photo opportunity with employees

03:45 pm: Meet with Yosemite Gateway Partners

Note: Local stakeholders; this is one of three annual meetings
Format: Meet & greet, photo opportunity

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

- 04:00 pm: Travel to Yosemite Village
Drive up Merced River Canyon and go through the Arch Rock Entrance Station.
- Shelton Johnson Park Ranger
 - Jeff Hilliard Chief of Business Services
 - Ron Borne Chief of Facilities
 - Joe Meyer Chief of Resources Management
- 04:45 pm: Tour the Camp 6 Day Visitor Parking Area & Walk to Yosemite Village
- Jack Hoeflich Valley District Ranger
 - Kathleen Morse Chief of Planning
- 05:15 pm: Visit Degnan's Restaurant and temporary employee housing facilities.**
- 06:00 pm: Yosemite Visitor Center and the classrooms for teachers and homeschoolers.**
- 06:30 pm: Dinner
Option A: Yosemite Lodge
Option B: Yosemite Village Grill
Option C: Tunnel View Drive (30 minute drive)
- 07:30 pm: Drive to hotel in Fresno.
- 10:00 pm: Arrive Hotel
DoubleTree Fresno Convention Center, 2233 Ventura Street, Fresno, CA 93721

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

Fri., April 14, 2017 - Fresno to Sequoia NP, Kings Canyon NP to Santa Barbara

OVERVIEW - Friday

Today will take you to Kings Canyon N.P. and Sequoia N.P.

Landmarks you will see today include General Grant Tree Parking Lot, Grove, General Grant Grove of Giant Sequoias, Historic Generals Highway, General Sherman Tree, Indian Head Entrance Sign,

Frontline managers you meet today include officers in the wildland fire management program, employees and staff at Sequoia and Kings Canyon museums and welcome centers.

***** Stamp Alert ***** You may stamp your passport book at the Giant Forest Museum.

- 08:00 am: Drive to Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP
- 09:30 am: Arrive at Kings Canyon National Park
- 09:40 am: Orientation at the General Grant Tree Parking Lot in Kings Canyon National Park
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- 10:00 am: Overview of Wildland Fire Management Program / Tour Grant Grove of Giant Sequoias
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- 03:30 pm: Photo at the Indian Head Entrance Sign for Photo.
- 03:40 pm: Drive to Santa Barbara.

Sat., April 15, 2017 - Santa Barbara

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

OVERVIEW - Saturday

You are meeting with Former Congressman Robert (Bob) Lagomarsino

09:30 am: Drive to Ventura, CA

10:00 am: Meeting with Former Congressman Robert (Bob) Lagomarsino

Lagomarsino Home, 3040 Solimar Beach, Ventura, CA 93002, 805-643-5914

Contact: Jim Youngson (805-886-6041)

Jim Youngson will meet you at the gate of the community to escort you in.

10:30 am: Drive to Santa Barbara.

EASTER SUNDAY

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

Mon., April 17, 2017 - Santa Barbara

OVERVIEW - Monday

am: Drive to Ventura, CA
Location: Island Packers Cruises, 1691 Spinnaker Dr #105B, Ventura, CA 93001

am: Boat ride to Santa Cruz Island.
Location: Prisoner's Harbor

pm: **Tour / Hike with The Nature Conservancy Staff & NPS Staff**

pm: Boat ride back to Ventura.
Location: The Reagan Ranch Center, 217 State Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

06:30 pm: Reagan Ranch Center Forum on Channel Islands

Location: The Reagan Ranch Center, Outreach Center
Introduced by Andrew Coffin, Vice President - Young America's Foundation & Director
- Reagan Ranch).

Remarks followed by Q&A

Note: No food or drinks will be served.

08:00 pm: Depart Reagan Ranch Center en route Dinner

08:15 pm: Dinner

09:45 pm: Drive to Residence

09:55 pm: Arrive Residence

Tues., April 18, 2017 - Santa Barbara

OVERVIEW - Tuesday

TBD-TBDa: Drive to Ventura, CA
Location: Island Packers Cruises, 1691 Spinnaker Dr #105B, Ventura, CA
93001

TBD-TBDam: Boat Ride to Santa Rosa Island

pm: **Tour / Hike with NPS Staff**

pm: Boat Ride to Ventura

pm: Drive to Residence

pm: Arrive Residence.

Wed., April 19, 2017 - Santa Barbara - Presidio, San Francisco, CA

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

California - April 12 - April 20, 2017

OVERVIEW - Wednesday

am: Drive to San Francisco

pm: **Meet with Park Police - Presidio of San Francisco**

pm: **Park Police Strategic Plan Rollout - Presidio of San Francisco**

pm: Drive to residence.

pm: Arrive Hotel.

Thursday, April 20, 2017

San Francisco, CA → Washington, DC

Thur., April 20, 2017 - San Francisco, CA - D.C.

OVERVIEW - Thursday

06:20 am: Drive to Airport

07:30 am: Fly Home
Details under 'Travel Itinerary' tab.
NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE to EDT (+3 hours)

03:30 pm: Wheels down TBD Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)

03:45 pm: Drive to Residence

**National Park Service - California Parks
Proposed Itinerary**

April 13 - Yosemite National Park

Optional Itinerary 1:

(Note: If coming from Fresno Airport, it will take about 3 hours. Drive on Hwy 41 from Fresno Airport through south entrance of the park to snow plowing operations on Glacier Point Road.

10 am Observe snow plowing operations on Glacier Point Road (1 hour)

11 am Travel to Tunnel View. Overview of visitor access and planned improvements in Yosemite Valley.

11:30 AM Bridalveil Falls. Learn about large multimillion dollar renovation project (mix of grant from Yosemite Conservancy and Helium Grants). Project focus is on maintenance backlog, accessibility, and improving the visitor experience (entrance road, parking, viewing platform, wayfinding, etc)

12:30 pm Drive to Yosemite Village. Look at visitor access improvements along the way including Camp 6 (development of day use parking and road changes to reduce traffic congestion and improve access) funded by FLHP.

1:30 PM Lunch Yosemite Grill in Yosemite Village. Discuss and view improvements concessions facilities funded by Concessionaire under new contract.

3:30 pm All Employee Meeting (Auditorium behind the Visitor Center)

5:00-6:30 pm Meet with Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent over light dinner at the Majestic (Ahwahnee)

Optional Itinerary 2:

(Note: If coming from Sacramento or San Francisco, you will take Hwy 140 through Merced and past Mariposa)

10 am Meet Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent at El Portal (primary administrative site for the park). Drive by the project rehab of the wastewater treatment plant (largest wastewater treatment plant in the NPS). Tour employee housing with emphasis on seasonal housing.

11 am Proceed up through Arch Rock entrance station for a photo op at Teddy Roosevelt plaque at Bridalveil Meadow.

12 pm (approx.) Travel to Bridalveil Falls. Learn about large multimillion dollar renovation project (mix of grant from Yosemite Conservancy and Helium Grants). Project focus is on maintenance backlog, accessibility, and improving the visitor experience (entrance road, parking, viewing platform, wayfinding, etc).

1-2 pm Casual Lunch at Yosemite Grill in Yosemite Village with NPS Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent

2 pm Look at hazard tree removal necessary to open campgrounds for summer. Look at visitor access improvements at Camp 6 (development of day use parking and road changes to reduce traffic congestion and improve access) funded with Federal Lands Highway Program. Tour and learn about improvements to Concessions facilities funded by Concessionaire under new contract. Time permitting, tour the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act funded Yosemite Valley Emergency Operations Center.

3:30 pm All Employee Meeting (Auditorium behind the Visitor Center)

4:30 pm Leave Yosemite Valley and head to Badger Pass road for snow plow operations.

April 14 - Sequoia National Park

Enter Kings Canyon National Park. (2 hours)

- Meet at Grant Tree Parking Lot. North Grove Loop walk near the General Grant Tree. See where the Rough Fire stopped at a prescribed fire treatment. Previous treatment reduced fire intensity of the Rough Fire (treated, untreated, and high severity). Talk about DOI Resilient Landscapes Project.
- Drive over to Grant Grove Village Burn Piles
 - Conduct a pile burn related to a mechanical thinning project.
- Hike to New Grant Grove Restaurant Viewpoint
 - Discuss deferred maintenance with regards to visitor services.

Lunch in Grant Grove of Kings Canyon National Park with staff - box lunches (1 hour)

Drive to General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park (2 hours)

- Walk down to the General Sherman tree with park resources staff to discuss ecosystem ecology, drought stress resilience, visitation, and resource management.

Drive to Hospital Rock in the foothills of Sequoia National Park. (1 hour)

Explore Hospital Rock cultural rich history.

- Discuss cultural significance and participate in planting project to restore culturally significant plant species. Highlight community education programs serving local underrepresented youth. (1 hour)

April 17 - Channel Islands National Park

8:00 am Depart Ventura Harbor via Island Packers concession boat for Santa Rosa Island.
Discuss air and sea access and the new pier en route.

On Santa Cruz Island:

- Tour historic ranch and discuss rehab project of main ranch building, adaptive reuse of historic ranch structures, and the general management plan.
- Visit Santa Rosa Island Field Station - Meet with Dan Wakelee Vice Provost for Academic Affairs, California State University-Channel Island to discuss the field station and 2016 accomplishments. While at the Field Station, meet with a sixth grade class and possibly swear them in as Junior Rangers.
- Island Tour – If time permits, take a short tour of the island. Discuss significant island features, the challenges of remote park operations, and managing visitors, Native American sites, Chumash burials, and paleontological resources.

2:00 pm Depart Santa Rosa Island

5:00 pm Return to Ventura Harbor

April 18 - Channel Islands National Park

9:00 am Depart Ventura Harbor via Island Packers concession boat for Santa Cruz Island.

10:15am Arrive at Scorpion.

- Upon arrival, spend 15-30 minutes discussing access issues and pier plans. On boat, discuss ecological restoration and marine protected areas.
- Depart to Prisoner's Harbor– Meet with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Santa Cruz Island Project Director Eamon O'Byrne to discuss collaboration on several successful ecological restoration programs including island fox recovery, bald eagle reestablishment, and Prisoners wetland restoration. Tour TNC ranch and discuss general management plan.
- Discuss Navy relationship and FOCUS cable project; this project and TNC collaborations will help solve NPS operational communication issues.

2:45 pm Depart from Prisoners Harbor

5:00 pm Return to Ventura Harbor

April 19 - Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) & Presidio of San Francisco

Option for morning run at Crissy Field and/or Golden Gate Bridge with USPP officers and possibly NPS LE rangers (30 minutes - 1 hour)

- Shower / locker room available at nearby USPP facility or Presidio Trust

Tour the Presidio (3 hours)

- Meet and greet & tour led by Jean Fraser, CEO of Presidio Trust (Trust), accompanied by USPP and GGNRA Superintendent. Potential for portion of the tour via horseback (NPS is looking into this possibility) Tour could include:
 - a. Live El Presidio archaeology dig
 - b. Rob Hill Campground, Camping at the Presidio Program for urban youth (CAP)
 - c. Historic Building 105 Rehabilitation
 - d. Presidio Officers' Club (aka museum and cultural center)
- Visit new multi-agency Presidio Visitor Center (30 minutes)
 - a. Visit with frontline NPS, Trust, and Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy (GGNPC) staff, lead by Greg Moore, President & CEO of GGNPC, the largest NPS park-specific philanthropic partner.
- See beginnings of Tunnel Tops project (20 minutes)

Lunch at Observation Post - Option 1: brown bag lunch with key staff facilitated by GGNPC in coordination w/the Trust OR Option 2: Picnic on the parade grounds. (NPS, Trust, GGNPC to participate in lunch)

Crissy Field Marsh & Projects (1 hour)

- Meet with frontline staff (and their students) doing really innovative work in educational programming.
- Visit the Crissy Promenade project which is leveraging significant public/private partnerships for a total \$5 million investment
- Opportunity discuss key issues around dog management.

All Employee meet & greet - including NPS and GGNPC staff (1 hour)

- Conclude at GGNRA park HQ

OPTIONAL: Alcatraz Island (2-4 hours)

- This could happen on the 19th or over the weekend. Hours are 8:30 am - 9:30 pm
- Ranger led tour of the island, exploring multiple layers of history from coastal defenses fort, federal prison to Native American occupation.
- Includes overview of the concession operation and Embarkation visitor services/operations for one of the most heavily visited destinations in the National Park System.

Summary of Priority Bureau and Office Infrastructure Projects

dollars in millions

Bureau/Office	Number of Projects	Total, Project Cost
Bureau of Land Management	50	\$ 586.2
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	5	\$ 41.3
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	3	\$ 4.2
Central Utah Completion Act Project Office	5	\$ 172.3
Fish and Wildlife Service	51	\$ 569.8
Indian Affairs	50	\$ 780.9
National Park Service	50	\$ 2,282.8
Office of Insular Affairs	50	\$ 420.8
Office of the Solicitor	3	\$ 5.6
Office of Wildland Fire	48	\$ 56.8
Bureau of Reclamation	50	\$ 1,439.4
Office of the Secretary and Multi-Bureau Projects	31	\$ 237.5
U.S. Geological Survey	50	\$ 1,656.8
Total, Department of the Interior	446	\$ 8,254.4

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
BLM	1	Radio infrastructure corrective actions & modernization (includes tower and dispatch center upgrades)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	76,940	-	76,940	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	2	Advance energy and mineral development and transmission by completing critical resource inventories, analysis and planning	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	<12 mo	20,000	-	20,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	3	Advance energy and mineral development by expediting 90-day Application for Permit to Drill (APD) goal by modernizing on-line tools and providing access to records required for development.	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	<12 mo	48,000	-	48,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	4	Advance energy and mineral development by completing regional modeling (including air quality, water quality and fair market value (demand/outlook) to support coal processing and development.	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	>36 mo	6,000	-	6,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	5	Advance energy and mineral development with improved positional accuracy of the Public Land Survey System	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	6,000	-	6,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	6	Wyoming pipeline corridor initiative	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	36-48 mo	>36 mo	1,500	-	1,500	WY	AL
BLM	7	Complete remediation of remaining Alaska legacy wells (29 wells)	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	36-48 mo	>36 mo	90,000	-	90,000	AK	1
BLM	8	Abandoned Mine Lands Remediation - Environmental studies; modelling performed by engineers, scientists, and project managers; environmental remediation.	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	<12 mo	72,450	-	72,450	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	9	Alaska Fire Service barracks/facility replacement	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	>36 mo	20,000	-	20,000	AK	1
BLM	10	Replace field office in Challis, Idaho destroyed by fire in 2016	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	7,000	-	7,000	ID	2
BLM	11	Implement high priority projects identified to protect and restore sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat from risk of loss from wildfire and invasive annual grasses in California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah & Wyoming	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	13-24 mo	23,422	7,359	16,063	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	12	Restoration of Forest and Woodland Resiliency for fire risk in CA and fuel reduction, biomass utilization, and habitat restoration in California, Oregon, Colorado, Montana, and Idaho	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	6,500	500	6,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	13	Collection and propagation of native seed and plant materials for wildfire and Sage-grouse habitat restoration (National Seed Strategy) in Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Utah	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	25-36 mo	10,000	-	10,000	Multiple	Multiple

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
BLM	14	Wildland Urban Interface fuel treatments for infrastructure protection in Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico	Non-Infrastructure	Non-Infrastructure	<12 mo	13-24 mo	13,609	3,014	10,595	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	15	Sport and native fish habitat improvement through remediation of failing culverts, roads, bridges, piers, and dams in Oregon, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, and Eastern States	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,000	-	5,000	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	16	Clean up of abandoned oil & gas well sites, removal of mesquite and other encroaching species and treating invasive annual grasses in Arizona and New Mexico	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	13-24 mo	25,272	1,533	23,739	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	17	Campground improvements and expansions including repairs, deferred maintenance, water system and sewer replacement, capacity expansion	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,303	-	1,303	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	18	Provide access for hunting, fishing, trails, roads, and multiple types of recreational activities in four states – project work includes bridge, road, and access gate construction, trails for mountain bikes, and easement acquisition from willing sellers	All Other	Visitor Access	<12 mo	<12 mo	53,764	-	53,764	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	19	Improve recreational trails for economic benefits to communities - trailhead improvements are required in areas exceeding capacity	Transportation	Trail	<12 mo	<12 mo	7,003	-	7,003	Multiple	Multiple
BLM	20	Farmington District Office Heating/Ventilation/Air Conditioning	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	4,000	-	4,000	NM	3
BLM	21	Wyoming State Office, two story building	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	12,400	-	12,400	WY	AL
BLM	22	Cody Field Office replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,972	-	2,972	WY	AL
BLM	23	Galena Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	4,000	-	4,000	AK	1
BLM	24	Prineville Fire Station Replacement	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,914	4,354	3,560	OR	2
BLM	25	Colorado State Office building	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	3,000	-	3,000	CO	7
BLM	26	Farmington fire crew quarters	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	2,000	-	2,000	NM	3

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BLM	27	Field Office physical facility security	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	1,800	-	1,800	CO	3
BLM	28	Facility repairs at administrative sites within the 4th Congressional district	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,749	-	1,749	NV	4
BLM	29	Facility repairs at administrative sites within the 2nd Congressional district	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	13-24 mo	<12 mo	8,049	-	8,049	OR	2
BLM	30	Replace Susanville fire station	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	4,076	-	4,076	CA	Multiple
BLM	31	NIFC entrance access and security improvements and renovation of existing space for Building 100 occupants	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	8,000	-	8,000	ID	2
BLM	32	Moab Fire Operations Center	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,645	-	2,645	UT	3
BLM	33	Richfield Fire Station Building Replacement	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,606	-	2,606	UT	3
BLM	34	Vernon Fire Operations Facility Replacement	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,324	-	2,324	UT	2
BLM	35	Replace Fire Quarters	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,025	-	2,025	CA	1
BLM	36	Little Sahara Visitor Center Replacement and Bunkhouse Remodel	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	1,712	-	1,712	UT	2
BLM	37	Tooele Valley SEAT Base Renovation	Building	Housing	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	826	-	826	UT	2
BLM	38	Construct Clear Creek Decon Facility	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	800	-	800	CA	Multiple
BLM	39	Randolph Quarters Replacement	Building	Housing	<12 mo	<12 mo	815	-	815	UT	1

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BLM	40	McDermitt Admin/Quarters Building Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	36-48 mo	13-24 mo	1,326	-	1,326	OR	2
BLM	41	Veteran crew quarters WR/BHB District, 20 person quarters & Seasonal Housing, 10 occupants each, 8 sites throughout the state	Building	Housing	<12 mo	13-24 mo	21,076	-	21,076	WY	AL
BLM	42	Elko Administration Building Addition Phase 2 (Elko District Office BLM)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	<12 mo	1,389	-	1,389	NV	2
BLM	43	Building 1541 Roof Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	743	-	743	AK	1
BLM	44	Repair Craig Warehouse / Fire Cache	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	712	-	712	CO	3
BLM	45	NHOTIC Biomass Boiler System	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	13-24 mo	440	20	420	OR	2
BLM	46	Bakeoven Quarter Replacement	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	<12 mo	300	-	300	OR	2
BLM	47	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA -- Facility and Infrastructure Repair and Modernization / Demolition of unneeded Assets [Relative to Freeze the Footprint Policy/Space Management] [CASHE Audit Items] [Hurricane Impacted]	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	13-24 mo	>36 mo	4,050	450	3,600	FL	18
BLM	48	Orange Bridge Replacement Project (Elko District Office BLM)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	695	-	695	NV	2
BLM	49	Haekel Road Rubber Chip seal Replacement Phase 1, 2, 3 & Rubber Crossing at San Simon River	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,121	-	4,121	AZ	1
BLM	50	South Fork Dry Blood Creek Det. Dam Reconstruction	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,072	-	1,072	MT	1

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Indian Affairs	1	Laguna Elementary School Replacement	Building	School	<12 mo	13-24 mo	48,530	-	48,530	NM	2
Indian Affairs	2	Blackwater Community School Replacement	Building	School	<12 mo	13-24 mo	26,246	-	26,246	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	3	Quileute Tribal School Replacement	Building	School	<12 mo	13-24 mo	35,427	-	35,427	WA	6
Indian Affairs	4	Crystal Boarding School Replacement	Building	School	<12 mo	13-24 mo	30,413	-	30,413	NM	3
Indian Affairs	5	Chichiltah - Jones Ranch Community School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	43,434	-	43,434	NM	3
Indian Affairs	6	T'is Nazbas Community School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	98,001	-	98,001	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	7	Dzilth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	82,602	-	82,602	NM	3
Indian Affairs	8	Greasewood Springs Community School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	96,473	-	96,473	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	9	Lukachukai Community School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	71,659	-	71,659	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	10	Tonalea Redlake School Replacement	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	42,546	-	42,546	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	11	Crow Dam Modification-Rehabilitate spillway, rehabilitate outlet works, install internal erosion protective measures	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	25-36 mo	22,000	-	22,000	MT	1
Indian Affairs	12	Replace Hopi Detention Facility (Currently shut down for safety reasons)	Building	Law Enforcement/Detention Center	<12 mo	13-24 mo	8,000	-	8,000	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	13	Josie Billie Highway (Snake Road)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	16,000	-	16,000	FL	23

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Indian Affairs	14	Toadlena NM; Road Paving and Bridge, 6.5 mi.	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	11,613	-	11,613	NM	3
Indian Affairs	15	Lauer Dam Modification-replace existing earthen dam with rock fill structure with new outlet	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	7,000	-	7,000	CA	1
Indian Affairs	16	New 69 KV Electrical Power Line Facility to San Carlos	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	10,000	-	10,000	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	17	Tyson Wash Bridge Project	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	9,500	-	9,500	AZ	4
Indian Affairs	18	Blackfeet Detention Facility Replacement, Current FCI Poor	Building	Law Enforcement/Detention Center	<12 mo	13-24 mo	4,000	-	4,000	MT	AL
Indian Affairs	19	Medicine Creek Bridge Replacement w/ grade raise	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	7,900	-	7,900	SD	AL
Indian Affairs	20	Equalizer Dam Rehabilitation-raise dike, construct new spillway and diversion structures	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,000	-	6,000	ID	1
Indian Affairs	21	Four Horns Dam Modification-replace outlet works, install internal erosion protective features	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	13-24 mo	<12 mo	7,000	-	7,000	MT	2
Indian Affairs	22	Rosita Valley Road Reconstruction B0017401 Kickapoo Tribe of Texas	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,500	-	6,500	TX	23
Indian Affairs	23	Tyhee Siphon slip lining completion	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	6,000	-	6,000	ID	2
Indian Affairs	24	Yakama Agency Forestry Building Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	5,578	-	5,578	WA	4
Indian Affairs	25	Chinle Agency Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	5,445	-	5,445	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	26	Northern Cheyenne Agency Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	5,383	-	5,383	MT	AL

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Indian Affairs	27	Wapato Diversion Dam rehabilitation and modernization on the Yakima River, serves over 140,000 acres, total crop values in excess of \$560M	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	11,000	-	11,000	WA	4
Indian Affairs	28	Akutan - Construct Harbor Access Road	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	4,000	-	4,000	AK	1
Indian Affairs	29	Completion of the Bald Hills Road Paving Project – 3.5 miles; Indian Country Infrastructure Improvement Project --- When an emergency incident occurs, first responders and others use this route to respond quickest on this route in order to arrive and evacuate in the quickest time possible.	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,000	-	4,000	CA	
Indian Affairs	30	Fort Apache Agency Building #1 Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,763	-	3,763	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	31	Papago Agency Building #49 Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,596	-	3,596	AZ	3
Indian Affairs	32	San Felipe Dam Modifications-install spillway armoring	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	3,500	-	3,500	NM	3
Indian Affairs	33	Red Lake Agency Building #68 Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,360	-	3,360	MN	7
Indian Affairs	34	Mescalero Agency Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,055	-	3,055	NM	2
Indian Affairs	35	Gordon Dam Modification-install protective measures against internal erosion and spillway modifications	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,500	-	2,500	ND	2
Indian Affairs	36	Pipe perched section of the Dr Morrison Canal	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,000	-	3,000	CO	3
Indian Affairs	37	Fort Hall Wildland Fire Administration Building (New)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,900	-	2,900	ID	2
Indian Affairs	38	Fort Defiance Agency Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,845	-	2,845	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	39	Belcourt Dam Modification-install protective measures against internal erosion and spillway modifications	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	3,000	-	3,000	ND	1

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Indian Affairs	40	Install new 15 mile 69 KV loop feed between the communities of Poston and Big River. Design is complete, environmental permitting and right of way acquisition has been initiated. This project impacts nearly 5000 metered customers.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,000	-	5,000	AZ	4
Indian Affairs	41	Hopi Agency Building #1 Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,445	-	2,445	AZ	1
Indian Affairs	42	Southern Ute Agency Office Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,012	-	2,012	CO	3
Indian Affairs	43	Tannetill Road	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,640	-	1,640	OK	2
Indian Affairs	44	NIIP-Tunnel 5 Transition Walls Repair	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,600	-	1,600	NM	3
Indian Affairs	45	Jocko K Canal Diversion Dam and K Canal Liner	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	1,500	-	1,500	MT	AL
Indian Affairs	46	Schoolhouse Road Project - (Reconstruct - Aggregate Base, Culvert Replacement, Pulverize & Relay, Bituminous Surface)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,000	-	1,000	WI	8
Indian Affairs	47	SP85, Bridge (Section 10)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	552	-	552	NM	3
Indian Affairs	48	Charlo Electrical Substation Rebuild. This substation is a vital component of the electrical transmission and distribution system within the MVP utility distribution area.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	500	-	500	MT	AL
Indian Affairs	49	East Casino Perimeter Road – Murphy Road Extension	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	454	-	494	OR	5
Indian Affairs	50	Boarding School Bridge, C110, Bridge Replacement	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	380	-	380	MT	AL

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BOEM	1	BOEM National Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Sand Inventory - identify new sediment sources and material to support coastal infrastructure construction (beaches, dune, barrier islands, wetlands) by Federal, state, and local interests	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	>36 mo	13,800	-	13,800	Multiple	Multiple
BOEM	2	Gulf of Mexico Region Environmental Monitoring of Sand Resource Areas -- includes habitat, biological community (fish and benthos), and physical parameter monitoring of sites used for dredging	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	25-36 mo	1,000	-	1,000	Multiple	Multiple
BOEM	3	Atlantic Region Environmental Monitoring of Sand Resource Areas -- includes habitat, biological community (fish and benthos), and physical parameter monitoring of sites used for dredging	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	25-36 mo	1,300	-	1,300	Multiple	Multiple
BOEM	4	New England Regional Sand Resource Feasibility Assessment -- determine what resources are present on the continental shelf which has an extremely heterogeneous geologic terrain and determine how resources can be accessed	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	13-24 mo	200	-	200	Multiple	Multiple
BOEM	5	Government-funded seismic data acquisition on the Atlantic OCS to acquire seismic data for oil and gas resource appraisal and inform future Five-Year Program decisions and subsequent fair market value determinations.	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Energy and Minerals	<12 mo	13-24 mo	25,000	-	25,000	Multiple	Multiple

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Reclamation	1	Central Valley Project (CVP), Replacements, Additions, and Extraordinary Maintenance (RAX): Jones Pumping Plant 6 Unit Rewind Project - CVP's primary water transport system south of the Delta for delivery. Responds to technical recommendation in FY 2015 to prevent catastrophic failure	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	>36 mo	33,000	-	33,000	CA	15
Reclamation	2	Columbia Basin - Ephrata: Potholes Supplemental Feed Route. Needed to fulfill obligations to irrigations districts in Washington. Enables necessary water delivery capacity requirements.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	5,000	400	4,600	WA	4
Reclamation	3	Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Project 242 Wellfield Expansion Project (construction in process) - to complete the installation of the 13.6 miles of pipe to provide up to 25,000 acre-feet annually for delivery to Mexico (pursuant to 1944 treaty and subsequent minutes) in lieu of release from Lake Mead.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	4,500	-	4,500	AZ	3
Reclamation	4	Provo River Project: Generator Rewinds at the Deer Creek Power plant	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,050	-	2,050	UT	3
Reclamation	5	Garrison Diversion Rural Water: Various construction, including Mandaree Intake Shoreline protection and road improvements, Twin Buttes Intake Road Improvements, Jamestown Dam Lead Paint Removal, and McClusky Canal CMP Culvert Replacements & Drain Envelop Material	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	69,824	14,662	55,162	ND	AL
Reclamation	6	Cle Elum Fish Passage, Falls within Yakima Integrated Plan, which was designed to address water resource and ecosystem problems in region. Progresses water resource needs for irrigation as well as fish and municipal interests.	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	>36 mo	200,000	-	100,000	WA	Multiple
Reclamation	7	CVP, RAX: Spring Creek Power Plant: Purchase one new turbine runner (Units 1 or Unit 2) with higher operating efficiency, and increased cavitation/corrosion/cracking resistance. Approx. 7,000 MWh increase for same amount of water released. 2 to 3 percent increase in power efficiency.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	8,220	-	8,220	CA	1
Reclamation	8	Colorado River Front Work and Levee System: Yuma Mesa Conduit Extension Project (construction currently in process). Water currently being pumped is delivered to Mexico; the 242 wellfield expansion project will lower salinity of delivery. Wellfield expansion will max capacity, so this effort will extend pipeline to maintain water	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,676	-	2,676	AZ	3
Reclamation	9	Mancos Project: Inlet canal drop chute major rehab, Canal lining below dam, to first bridge (~400 ft.), Outlet canal drop chute major rehab.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,500	525	975	CO	3
Reclamation	10	Fort Peck Rural Water: Various new drinking water pipeline construction, including FP Boundary to Scobey Mainline; Scobey/ Westby Phase II and US2 North To Reservation Boundary Secondary Branch lines, Phase II, and West Branch line Phase I	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	<12 mo	40,750	-	40,750	MT	AL
Reclamation	11	Boise: New York Canal Long Term Risk Analysis & Response. Develops a technical basis for response action planning; would analyze risks to operations, safety, and economic damage.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	36-48 mo	>36 mo	2,700	1,350	1,350	ID	1
Reclamation	12	CVP, RAX: Replace 9 power transformers (Trinity, Carr, Spring Creek). In-service failure of Carr's would completely halt Trinity water imports in excess of 12 months. Transformers are original from 1960's.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	11,000	-	11,000	CA	2
Reclamation	13	Yuma Desalting Plant - Construct permanent chlorine containment facility and scrubbing system.	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	<12 mo	8,500	-	8,500	AZ	3

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Reclamation	14	Colibran Project: Upper and Lower Molina Step-Up Transformer Replacements	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	2,665	-	2,665	CO	Multiple
Reclamation	15	Rocky Boys Rural Water: Various new construction, including Construction of Water Treatment Plant Phase 1A, Shelby North to Sweetgrass, and Core Pipeline Segment 3B (3.5 miles) & Segment 4 (6.5 miles)	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	25-36 mo	85,500	-	85,500	MT	AL
Reclamation	16	Lewiston Orchards Water Exchange/Title Transfer (2nd Well and Substation Only)	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	13-24 mo	<12 mo	9,700	1,900	7,800	ID	1
Reclamation	17	CVP, RAX: Gianelli Pumping-Generating Plant: Rewind Unit Motors. (San Luis Joint partnership with DWR)	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	>36 mo	41,237	22,680	18,557	CA	16
Reclamation	18	Central Arizona Project: Gila River Indian Community Pima-Maricopa Irrigation Project Serves as distribution system for Gila River Indian Community; competes with other settlements for annual funding. Additional funding will accelerate construction.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	13-24 mo	>36 mo	360,622	-	360,622	AZ	7
Reclamation	19	Lewis & Clark Rural Water: Treated Water Pipeline Segment 12 (Reclamation, GP Region)	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	13-24 mo	45,410	-	45,410	Multiple	Multiple
Reclamation	20	Eastern New Mexico Rural Water System Project (UC Region): Complete water transmission pipelines with new groundwater wells and turnouts and tanks to serve cannon Air Force Base. Begin water transmission pipelines to Portales	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	25-36 mo	42,000	10,500	31,500	NM	Multiple
Reclamation	21	Grand Coulee Dam (and FDR Reservoir): construction of new fire building. Improves department's ability to respond to incidents by creating sing location for assets; improves safety.	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	14,000	12,880	1,120	WA	10
Reclamation	22	Cachuma Project: Bradbury Dam: Upgrade pump controls to provide automatic restart after loss of power, install alarm equipment to provide automatic notification to operators in the event of a failure.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,527	-	2,527	CA	24
Reclamation	23	CRBSCP - Title I: Yuma Desalting Plant: Construct a permanent ammonia system.	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,802	-	1,802	AZ	3
Reclamation	24	Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement Act – construction projects to include feasibility study for rehab of St. Mary Diversion Dam, Stabilization of Swiftcurrent Creek, Safety of Dams improvements at Four Horns Dam, design and construction of MR&I System and Design and construction of Water Storage and Irrigation Facilities.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	62,000	-	62,000	MT	AL
Reclamation	25	WaterSMART Grants/Drought Resilience: provides funding for water and energy efficiency projects	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	>36 mo	20,000	-	20,000	Multiple	Multiple
Reclamation	26	Title 16 Water Recycling and Reuse Program	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	>36 mo	50,000	-	50,000	Multiple	Multiple

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Reclamation	27	Fryingpan-Arkansas Project: Arkansas Valley Conduit - Field Engineering Report 5 supporting placement of tanks and pumps in correlation to final pipeline construction	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,000	-	2,000	CO	Multiple
Reclamation	28	Boise Area Projects: Black Canyon Diversion Dam Third Hydroelectric Generating Unit. Enables power generation to meet increasing energy demand in area, a requirement from project authorization. Bonneville Power Administration has committed \$40.5 million if Reclamation provides remaining need upfront, to be repaid over ensuing 50 years. Also	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	>36 mo	47,972	32,472	14,510	ID	1
Reclamation	29	San Joaquin River Restoration: Mendota Pool Bypass Excavation and Levee construction. One of the highest priority activities identified in NRDC vs. Rodgers. Requirement for implementation in revised schedule of settlement implementation. Enables fish passage around infrastructure.	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	13-24 mo	21,200	-	21,200	CA	21
Reclamation	30	CRBSCP - Title I: Main Outlet Drain Extension (MODE) - Replace concrete walkway and diversion structure located at Drainage Pump Outlet Channel 1 and MODE.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,214	-	7,214	AZ	3
Reclamation	31	Weber Basin Project - AV Watkins Recreation Rehab. Upgrades will be for camping pads, restrooms, water distribution lines, and shower facilities.	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,000	1,000	1,000	UT	1
Reclamation	32	Jensen Project: Recreation Solar Panels (construction) and Jensen Unit: Red Fleet Recreation Rehab. Upgrades will be for camping pads, restrooms, water distribution lines, and shower facilities.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	5,200	2,000	3,200	UT	1
Reclamation	33	Leadville/Arkansas River Recovery Project: Leadville Mine Drainage Tunnel - New Water Treatment Plant - Design	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	>36 mo	2,500	-	2,500	CO	3
Reclamation	34	Grand Coulee/Hungry Horse SCADA Replacement: Supervisory system is beyond its useful life and no spare parts exist. System failures result in loss of remote monitoring by Control Centers over hydro generators, requiring 24/7 staffing of the facility during such failures.	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	>36 mo	65,975	60,061	5,914	WA	10
Reclamation	35	CVP, RAX: New Melones Power plant: Station Service Replacement, Unit 1 and 2 Generator Rewind, and Breaker and Bus Replacement. Ensures reliability, reduces maintenance, and reduces arc flash hazards (safety).	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	41,000	-	41,000	CA	Multiple
Reclamation	36	Vernal Unit: Steinaker Recreation Rehab. Upgrades will be for camping pads, restrooms, water distribution lines, and shower facilities.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,000	2,000	2,000	UT	1
Reclamation	37	Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation Improvement Act: Cameron County Irrigation District Canal Rehabilitation Projects. Delta Lake Irrigation District Reservoir Renovation, Telemetry and Flow Measurement, and Canal Rehabilitation Projects.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	25-36 mo	15,776	7,888	7,888	TX	15 & 34
Reclamation	38	Columbia Basin Project; Leavenworth: Circular Tanks/Wastewater Pumpback/Wellfield Reconfiguration/Upper Snow Valve Replacement. Activities would improve water supply, progress BiOp requirements, and restore major hatchery components while improving fish rearing reliability.	All Other	Fish Hatchery	13-24 mo	>36 mo	31,408	15,704	15,704	WA	4
Reclamation	39	Lahontan Project: Washoe Project - Derby Dam: Construction of Fish Screen to prevent Lahontan Cutthroat Trout and Cui-ui from entering Carson River Basin. Ensures compliance with Biological Opinion by USFWS.	All Other	Fencing/Barriers	<12 mo	13-24 mo	17,769	-	17,769	NV	2

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Reclamation	40	Weber River Project: Coalville site (Recreation Rehab)	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	<12 mo	3,000	1,500	1,500	UT	1
Reclamation	41	Kendrick Project: Seminole Dam Road Repair	Transportation	Parking	<12 mo	25-36 mo	2,190	-	2,190	WY	AL
Reclamation	42	Grand Coulee Dam and FDR Reservoir - Impeller and Stators: Existing components are beyond useful life and require replacement. Reduces maintenance costs and increases reliability for water irrigation and power purposes.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	36-48 mo	>36 mo	24,718	21,010	3,708	WA	10
Reclamation	43	CVP, Delta Division / CVP W, San Joaquin Div. (SLU): Tracy-San Luis-Dos Amigos 230-KV Transmission Line (400 MW Capacity). Delivers power from Tracy to San Luis, alternative costs prohibitive.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	25-36 mo	208,000	-	208,000	CA	Multiple
Reclamation	44	(Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program) Glen Elder Unit: Cawker City and Downs pump replacements	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	800	-	800	KS	1
Reclamation	45	CVP, Trinity River Division: Lewiston Power Plant: Replace power plant. Increased capacity from 0.35MW to 2.2MW, increased reliability and reduced maintenance expenses.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	10,000	-	10,000	CA	2
Reclamation	46	Navajo Gallup: Construction of the Cutter Lateral and San Juan Lateral pipeline, from Twin Lakes to Window Rock and south of Gallup. Will enable the start of construction on additional reaches on the San Juan Lateral north of the Twin Lakes.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	<12 mo	50,000	-	50,000	NM	3
Reclamation	47	CVP, Shasta Division: Battle Creek - Phase 2 Hydropower Facility Mod. Restores 42 miles of prime salmon and steelhead habitat.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	17,000	-	17,000	CA	1
Reclamation	48	CVP, RAX: Spring Creek Power plant: Re-line damaged areas of penstock interior lining and re-coat exterior. Ensures protection of penstocks and reduces potential for failure.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,200	-	7,200	CA	1
Reclamation	49	Refuge Water Supply: Construct or rehab various structures (Sutter National Refuge and Biggs-West Gridley Water Districts for Grey Lodge NWR) to allow delivery of CVPIA required Level 4 refuge water supplies to associated refuges. This would allow Reclamation to provide refuge water supplies without impacting irrigation supplies.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	27,800	-	27,800	CA	2
Reclamation	50	Klamath Office Building: Purchase an existing building that has the US Forest Service on one floor. The current Klamath building has seismic deficiencies and HAZMAT issues (asbestos, lead paint) and is in poor condition.	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,000	-	7,000	CA	2

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BSEE	1	Relocate Ohmsett Electrical Room that experienced salt-water intrusion during Sandy	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	1,500	-	1,500	NJ	6
BSEE	2	Wave Dampening Beaches in Ohmsett Tank	Building	Laboratories/R&D	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	700	-	700	NJ	6
BSEE	3	Ohmsett Tank Farm Upgrade/Hardening	Building	Laboratories/R&D	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	2,000	-	2,000	NJ	6
CUPCA	1	Olmsted Hydroelectric Power plant Replacement Project - replace the existing 100 year old Olmsted Power plant which has exceeded its life cycle; the project entails construction of a new 12 MW power plant and related facilities.	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	40,782	20,880	19,902	UT	3
CUPCA	2	Spanish Fork - Santaquin Pipeline. Construction of the Spanish Fork-Santaquin Pipeline to convey 30,000 acre-feet of water to rural communities in south Utah County for municipal and industrial purposes (Six phases of \$10.1 to \$19.6 million in DOI funding)	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	>36 mo	136,761	47,867	88,894	UT	Multiple
CUPCA	3	Provo River Delta Restoration Project. Restoration is necessary for the recovery of the endangered June sucker -- work includes acquisition of over 300 acres of undeveloped land, diversion of the Provo River, relocation of utilities, and construction of stream channels, ponds, dikes, dams, diversion	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	25-36 mo	40,235	-	40,235	UT	3
CUPCA	4	Lower Duchesne River Wetlands Restoration Project. Partial mitigation to the Ute Indian Tribe for impacts caused by Reclamation projects. Work includes land acquisition, relocation of the Duchesne River, construction of stream channels, ponds, dikes, diversion structures, roads, trails, and revegetation.	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	>36 mo	5,700	-	5,700	UT	1
CUPCA	5	Santaquin - Mona Pipeline The high-pressure pipeline from the end of the Santaquin Reach to the Mona Reservoir (7.7 miles) will convey water to communities in Juab County for municipal & industrial purposes, agriculture, and endangered species purposes.	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	27,080	9,478	17,602	UT	Multiple

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FWS	1	Valle de Oro -- Construct 15000 square foot Visitor Center including associated recreational use infrastructure, such as trails, orientation and interpretive signage, parking, etc., water control structures Improvements and repairs will enhance and expand capacity for public wildlife dependent recreation on and adjacent to the Refuge.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			22,000	-	22,000	NM	1
FWS	2	Bayou Sauvage NWR -- Construct visitor center and associated public use infrastructure. The project will include safe deceleration and turning lanes, transit connections, habitat restoration to improve water quality and habitats, archaeological, contaminant remediation, land acquisition, etc.. to ensure the refuge is accessible to the public and is	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			31,000	-	31,000	LA	2
FWS	3	Don Edwards SF Bay NWRC -- Repair over 20 miles of failing levees and water management infrastructure at Don Edwards San Francisco Bay Refuge to provide critical flood protection for vulnerable communities and businesses in the South Bay and Silicon Valley. Levee failure would impact several large businesses, such as Google, NASA	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams			17,500	-	17,500	CA	13 and 51
FWS	4	Twin Cities Ecological Services Field Office -- Demolish and replace with newly constructed facility on site	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses			4,500	-	4,500	MN	3
FWS	5	Complete rehabilitation of Nelson Lab building for Migratory Bird program staff. Work includes: replacing HVAC system	Building	Laboratories/R&D			3,200	-	3,200	MD	5
FWS	6	National Conservation Training Center -- Complete lifecycle investments and deferred maintenance repairs to meet training requirements and ensure the facility is ready to fully support the alternate use in times of natural disasters and emergencies.	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses			24,000	-	24,000	WV	2
FWS	7	Marble Bluff Fish Passage Facility -- Replace Marble Bluff Fishway Ladder	All Other	Fish Hatchery			16,000	600	10,000	NV	2
FWS	8	Eagle Creek NFH -- Replace A and B Bank Raceway	All Other	Fish Hatchery			6,000	-	6,000	OR	3
FWS	9	Alaska Maritime NWR -- Replace 30 year old ocean vessel - Tiglax. The ship is currently operational, but must be replaced to ensure crew and passenger safety on long and remote ocean research and supply trips. The ship is utilized by multiple federal agencies, as well as state and non-profit partners.	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircr aft			62,000	-	62,000	AK	AL
FWS	10	Hawaii and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuges and Pacific Marine Monuments -- Construct ocean vessel to provide operational and research capacity for over 600 million acres of land and waters within the remote Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuges and Marine Monuments. The ship will be utilized by multiple federal agencies, as well as state	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircr aft			62,000	-	62,000	AK	AL
FWS	11	John Heinz -- Replace 3,000 square foot parking lot, construct a bike and pedestrian trail and repair other public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation on John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge.	Transportation	Parking			4,500	-	4,500	PA	1
FWS	12	E.B. Forsythe NWR -- Replace co-located field office building by constructing a 7,300 square foot addition to the administrative headquarters at E.B. Forsythe NWR. The addition will meet future needs for the 19 employees from the New Jersey Field Office, Federal Agents from the South New Jersey Office of Law Enforcement, friends group	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses			6,500	-	6,500	NJ	2
FWS	13	John Heinz NWR at Tinicum -- Rehabilitate public use parking, trails and associated public use infrastructure at John Heinz NWR to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation.	Transportation	Parking			4,500	-	4,500	PA	1

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FWS	14	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR -- Renovate and repair the dilapidated, nearly 40-year old, 4,772 square foot Environmental Education Center in Alviso, rehabilitate public use roads and parking lots, and construct and repair accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation with focus on youth	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures			4,300	-	4,300	CA	17
FWS	15	Construct Multipurpose Native Fish Production Facility for Expanded Lake Trout and Other Native Fishes	All Other	Fish Hatchery			4,931	-	4,931	WI	7
FWS	16	National Black-Footed Ferret Conservation Center - Structure repair due to age and poor construction techniques to enhance animal care and expand the operation of FCC.	All Other	Wildlife Center			745	-	745	CO	2
FWS	17	James Campbell NWR -- Construct 10,000 square foot Visitor Facilities and construct and repair public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access visitors and provide economic benefit for the state and	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			16,000	-	16,000	HI	2
FWS	18	Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge -- Construct a 5.7 mile paved pedestrian and bike path in southwest Thurston County includes a bridge replacement and ancillary facilities for parking, as well as interpretive sites. Phase One will connect the nearby community of Little Rock to the Billy Frank Nisqually National Wildlife	Transportation	Trail			4,000	73	4,000	WA	53
FWS	19	Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge -- Comprehensive facility improvements for habitat and public wildlife dependent recreational opportunities. Work will include wetland restoration, dike removal, setback dike construction, provide visitor access and amenities including the improvement of trails, observation areas, road rehabilitation and	All Other	Restoration and Remediation			22,000	10,000	12,000	WA	3
FWS	20	Ridgefield NWR -- Construct a 12,080-square-foot visitor center to inform and engage an increasing number of refuge visitors about refuge management, wildlife resources, and Native American culture. Facilities will include an office, an exhibit hall with video capability, a multi-purpose room and a dedicated environmental education classroom.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			13,500	-	13,500	WA	3
FWS	21	Willapa NWR -- Construct 12,000 square foot Visitor Center and construct and repair public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access for 200,000 visitors and provide economic benefit for the state and local	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			12,500	-	12,500	WA	3
FWS	22	Willard NFH --Replace Fish Production Water Pipeline Supporting Chinook and Coho Production	All Other	Fish Hatchery			1,600	-	1,600	WA	3
FWS	23	Willow Beach NFH -- Replace A-Bank Raceways - Phase II of II	All Other	Fish Hatchery			1,206	-	1,206	AZ	3
FWS	24	Alligator River NWR -- Red Wolves - Improvements and Expansion of existing facilities on Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge to hold an increasing number of wolves trapped on Private Land.	All Other	Wildlife Center			1,000	-	1,000	NC	3
FWS	25	Stone Lakes NWR -- Rehabilitate refuge entrance road, water delivery system, and south levee repairs at refuge adjacent to the City of Sacramento, capital of California. Refuge serves the greater Sacramento area with a population of 1.4 million people.	Transportation	Road			3,500	100	3,400	CA	3,7
FWS	26	Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR Complex -- Construct new interior trails on Rocky Mountain Arsenal as connectors supporting the Rocky Mountain Greenway; replace barbed wire fencing with visitor-friendly fencing, and improve auto tour route.	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures			10,000	-	10,000	CO	Multiple

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FWS	27	Occoquan Bay NWR -- Construct 6000 square foot multi-purpose building to function as the Visitor Center for Potomac River National Wildlife Refuge Complex, and construct and repair public use recreations infrastructure to expand wildlife dependent recreational opportunities. The complex is comprised of three national wildlife refuges in northern	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			10,000	-	10,000	VA	11
FWS	28	Canaan Valley NWR -- Replace 42-year old, 7,320 square foot Visitor Center. The new facility will provide office and meeting space for staff from Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge and West Virginia Ecological Field Office.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			7,500	-	7,500	WV	1
FWS	29	National Elk Refuge -- Replace 41-year-old dilapidated Interagency Visitors Center at the National Elk Refuge with a new 10,000 square foot modern facility, rehabilitate public use roads, parking and bus terminal and rehabilitate and construct accessible public use infrastructure to expand recreational opportunities.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			10,500	-	10,500	WY	AL
FWS	30	D.D. Eisenhower NFH -- Rehabilitate Water Treatment System	All Other	Fish Hatchery			1,009	-	1,009	VT	AL
FWS	31	Replace water conveyance equipment at 8 National Fish Hatcheries: Lahontan, Pendills Creek, Genoa, Jordan River, Quilcene, DC Booth, Orageburg, and Baldhill Dam	All Other	Fish Hatchery			6,903	-	6,903	Multiple	Multiple
FWS	32	USFWS Puerto Rican Parrot Aviaries (3 sites) Construct ten new breeding cages and related infrastructure (i.e., trails, electrical outlets, water supply connection, surveillance cameras in cage and nest, and materials), needed to increase number of birds for upcoming releases into wild populations.	All Other	Wildlife Center			3,000	-	3,000	PR	PR
FWS	33	Crab Orchard -- Replace 40 year old Visitor Center and Headquarters with 10000 square foot building, replace water lines that serve public use campgrounds, refuge facilities and industry, rehabilitate public use roads and parking lots and construct accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			17,000	-	17,000	IL	12
FWS	34	Arctic NWR, Kanuti NWR, Yukon Flats NWR -- Construct Visitor Contact and Headquarters, shop and storage building for FWS operations in Fairbanks Alaska to replace expensive leased space. The project include construction of public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			27,000	-	27,000	AK	AL
FWS	35	Fort Niobrara NWR -- Replace 43 year old 4300 square foot dilapidated and inefficient Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Contact and Headquarters building, and construct public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			6,500	-	6,500	NE	3
FWS	36	Construct fence to exclude non-native predators of Hawaiian native birds and plants	All Other	Fencing/Barriers			2,477	-	1,547	Multiple	Multiple
FWS	37	Sherburne -- Construct a 5000 square foot Visitor Center and headquarters addition to environmental education building, rehabilitate public use roads and parking lots and construct accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access, and	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			7,500	-	7,500	MN	6
FWS	37	Sacramento NWR -- Construct 6,000 square foot Environmental Education Visitor Center at premiere central valley waterfowl refuge, and construct and repair public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. This refuge Complex is a top draw for waterfowl	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			12,500	-	12,500	CA	3
FWS	38	Wichita Mountains -- Construct New Visitor Center and construct and repair associated recreational use infrastructure - such as trails, orientation and interpretive signage, parking, etc. - that will enhance the Visitor's Experience of the Refuge.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			7,500	-	7,500	OK	4

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FWS	39	Seney -- Replace 50 year old Seney Visitor Center and Headquarters with an 8000 square foot building, rehabilitate public use roads and parking lots and construct accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access, and provide	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			9,500	-	9,500	MI	1
FWS	40	Hawaii and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuge Office -- Construct co-location visitor center and headquarters for Hawaii and Pacific Islands to replace expensive leased space for FWS, USGS and other federal and non-federal partners. The project will also construct public use roads, parking lots and accessible public use infrastructure to	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			11,500	-	11,500	HI	1
FWS	41	Monte Vista NWR -- Construct 6500 square foot Visitor Center and Headquarters building, and construct and repair public use roads and parking lots and construct accessible public use infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access, and provide	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			10,500	-	10,500	CO	3
FWS	42	Tule Lake NWR (Klamath) -- Replace dilapidated, mold infested and seismic code deficient 5,600 square foot, 33-year old headquarters office at Tule Lake, and rehabilitate public use roads and parking lots to provide accessible public use infrastructure for safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses			6,500	-	6,500	CA	2
FWS	43	Bosque del Apache -- Construct New Visitor Center, and construct and repair associated recreational use infrastructure - such as trails, orientation and interpretive signage, parking, etc. - that will enhance the Visitor's Experience of the Refuge.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			7,500	-	7,500	NM	2
FWS	44	Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge -- Construct new Hanalei Valley Overlook and Transit Station replacing (relocating) Hanalei Valley Overlook Parking . Project will provide safe ingress and egress, and will serve as a transit hub for the north shore of Kauai including the local communities of Hanalei and Princeville.	Transportation	Parking			8,500	2,000	6,500	HI	2
FWS	45	Chincoteague NWR -- Replace the existing Chincoteague NWR beach parking lot. This parking lot continues to be washed away during large storm events, which is not only an infrastructure issue but also a threat to human health, safety, and personal property.	Transportation	Parking			20,000	-	20,000	VA	2
FWS	46	Green Bay NWR -- Rehabilitate the historic Plum, Pilot and Huron Islands lighthouses, lifesaving station, piers, trails and other associated public use infrastructure on and locations providing access to the islands to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation opportunities.	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures			12,500	1,500	11,000	WI	8
FWS	47	Bill Williams River -- Construct New Visitor Center, and construct and repair recreational use infrastructure - such as trails, orientation and interpretive signage, parking, etc. - that will enhance the Visitor's Experience of the Refuge.	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums			7,500	-	7,500	AZ	4
FWS	48	Ash Meadows NWR -- Construct and rehabilitate 20 miles of public use roads, parking lots and accessible infrastructure to provide safe and reliable access to wildlife dependent recreation. These facilities will improve and expand public access for 68,000 visitors, and provide economic benefit for the local communities and states.	Transportation	Road			7,500	-	7,500	NV	4
FWS	49	Rachel Carson NWR -- Replace 27 year old 3,500 square foot refuge administration/visitor facility that serves a staff of 10. This will replace an existing building that is experiencing improper drainage and settlement issues, along with outdated / deteriorated fixtures and structures.	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures			8,500	-	8,500	ME	1
FWS	50	Rainwater Basin WMD -- Construct a 2500 square foot accessible bunkhouse and 500 square foot storm shelter for the Rainwater Basin Wetland Management District by replacing dilapidated and unsafe single family housing. The housing will provide temporary residence for up to 8 non-permanent seasonal employees, volunteers,	Building	Housing			2,000	-	2,000	NE	3

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NPS	1	George Washington Memorial Parkway -- Arlington Memorial Bridge Reconstruction	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	25-36 mo	262,000	90,000	172,000	DC	AL
NPS	2	Grand Canyon National Park -- Replace Trans-canyon Water Distribution Pipeline and Appurtenances (South Rim - Complete within 48 months)	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	13-24 mo	>36 mo	172,500	-	172,500	AZ	I
NPS	3	National Mall and Memorial Parks -- Restore Jefferson Monument Roof and Portico/Correct Settlement & Drainage Problems Below Colonnade	All Other	Monument/Historic Structure	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	51,084	-	51,084	DC	AL
NPS	4	Blue Ridge Parkway -- Pavement Preservation and Rehabilitation of Tunnels, Bridges and Roads Covering More than 200 Miles and 13 Bridges, Including: Roanoke Bridge, Linn Cove Viaduct, and Many Locations in VA and NC.	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	77,275	-	77,275	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	5	Yosemite National Park -- Rehabilitate Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant	Support Infrastructure	Wastewater	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	28,887	-	28,887	CA	4
NPS	6	Yellowstone National Park -- Reconstruct and Repair approximately 34 miles of Road and 2 Bridges (selected portions of Grand Loop and Entrance Roads)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	125,400	-	125,400	WY	AL
NPS	7	Lake Mead National Recreation Area -- Reconstruct Approximately 11 Miles of Willow Beach Access Road and Cottonwood Cove Access Road	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	<12 mo	24,200	-	24,200	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	8	Great Smoky Mountains National Park -- Conduct Approximately 45 Miles of Pavement Preservation, Approximately 10 miles of Pavement Rehabilitation, Repair of a Tunnel, and Replacement and/or Rehabilitation of 12 Bridges	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	51,810	-	51,810	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	9	Yellowstone National Park -- Demolish, Remove, and Dispose of 47 Dilapidated Staff-Housing Trailers and Replace with New Construction 4/6/8-plex Housing Units	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	60,500	-	60,500	WY	AL
NPS	10	Colonial National Historical Park -- Rehabilitate Colonial Parkway including approximately 7 miles of Parkway, 3 Bridges and 1 Tunnel	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	25-36 mo	61,890	-	61,890	VA	I
NPS	11	Yosemite National Park -- Rehabilitate El Portal Wastewater Treatment Facility	Support Infrastructure	Wastewater	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	65,274	-	65,274	CA	4
NPS	12	Mount Rainier National Park -- Rehabilitate Roadways to Maintain Visitor Access to East Side of Mount Rainier including: Sunrise Road, Mather Memorial Parkway, Stevens Canyon Road, and Frying Pan Creek Bridge	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	>36 mo	55,110	-	55,110	WA	8
NPS	13	Gateway National Recreation Area -- Rehabilitate Approximately 7,300 Linear Feet of Seawalls at Officers Row, Sandy Hook & Jacob Riis Seawall on Beach Channel Drive	All Other	Piers/Seawall/Other Waterfront Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	32,841	-	32,841	NJ	Multiple

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NPS	14	Golden Gate National Recreation Area -- Rehabilitate Inadequate Code Deficient Primary Electrical System at Fort Mason	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	18,618	-	18,618	CA	2
NPS	15	Theodore Roosevelt National Park -- Rehabilitate approximately 11 miles of North and South Unit(s) Roads, Route 11	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	15,400	-	15,400	ND	AL
NPS	16	Everglades National Park -- Rehabilitate Approximately 10 Miles of the Main Park Road, State Highway 9336, Inside the Park	Transportation	Road	25-36 mo	<12 mo	12,430	-	12,430	FL	26
NPS	17	Oregon Caves National Monument -- Correct Critical Life Safety Deficiencies at National Historic Landmark Chateau	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	13-24 mo	30,977	-	30,977	OR	4
NPS	18	Carlsbad Caverns -- Replace Structural Steel and Elevator Equipment for Elevators 1 and 2	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	22,220	-	22,220	NM	2
NPS	19	Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve -- Construct Electrical Intertie to Falls Creek Hydro Project	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	12,232	-	12,232	AK	AL
NPS	20	Death Valley National Park -- Restore Flood Damaged Scotty's Castle Historic District (Visitor Center, Museum, & Flood Mitigation Structures)	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	21,285	-	21,285	CA	8
NPS	21	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial -- Restore Approximately 3,400 Linear Feet of Northside and Southside Seawalls	All Other	Piers/Seawall/Other Waterfront Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	36,894	-	36,894	OH	9
NPS	22	National Capital East -- Reconstruction of Baltimore Washington Parkway (Beaver Dam Rd to MD 197; MD 197 to MD 32; MD 32 to MD 175); Repair of 5 Bridge Approaches at MD 197; Median Safety Improvements; Shoulder Area Improvements; Install Median Crossovers; Lighting Improvements at High Risk Interchanges; Establish Clear Zone	Transportation	Road	25-36 mo	>36 mo	32,505	-	32,505	MD	Multiple
NPS	23	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area -- Rehabilitate Three Bridges and 15 Miles of Road, Including Route 209 and Old Mine Road	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	35,955	-	35,955	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	24	Denali National Park & Preserve -- Replace Ghiglione Bridge and Replace Approximately 6 Miles of Failing Pavement and Drainage on Denali Park Road	Transportation	Road	36-48 mo	>36 mo	12,100	-	12,100	AK	AL
NPS	25	Natchez Trace Parkway -- Conduct Pavement Overlay, Preventative Maintenance, Reconstruction, Repair Erosion of More than 100 miles; and Construct 22-Mile Multi-use Trail	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	>36 mo	70,099	-	70,099	MS	Multiple
NPS	26	Great Smoky Mountains National Park -- Rehabilitate Water & Wastewater Systems at Sugarlands, Cosby and Elkmont	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	17,596	-	17,596	TN	1

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NPS	27	Valley Forge National Historical Park -- Rehabilitate Visitor Center for Energy Efficiency (PV System), Safety, and Accessibility	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	17,711	-	17,711	PA	Multiple
NPS	28	Ozark National Scenic Riverway -- Rehabilitate Big Springs Complex Including Historic Cabins, Dining Lodge, and Stone Retaining Walls, and Modify Water and Wastewater Treatment Systems	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	18,361	-	18,361	MO	8
NPS	29	George Washington Memorial Parkway -- Rehabilitate Rte. 123 Interchange on the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Central Intelligence Agency Bridge, and Windy Bridge	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	13,506	-	13,506	VA	Multiple
NPS	30	Gateway National Recreation Area -- Replace Primary Electrical Cables & Transformers at Fort Wadsworth	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	11,697	-	11,697	NY	13
NPS	31	Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park -- Rehabilitate Approximately 17 Miles of Generals Highway, from Little Baldy, North, Past Pythian Camp Road	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	22,000	-	22,000	CA	21
NPS	32	Yellowstone National Park -- Rehabilitate including Seismic Retrofit of Mammoth Hotel Guest Room Wings	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	13-24 mo	30,173	-	30,173	WY	AL
NPS	33	Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park -- Improve Water Distribution & Treatment Systems at Grant Grove, Lodgepole, Cedar Grove & Ash Mountain	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	29,799	-	29,799	CA	Multiple
NPS	34	Mammoth Cave National Park -- Reconstruct Cave Trail Along Grand Avenue Tour	Transportation	Trail	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	16,538	-	16,538	KY	2
NPS	35	Glacier National Park -- Rehabilitate Approximately 13 Miles of Many Glacier Road	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	<12 mo	13,043	-	13,043	MT	AL
NPS	36	Shenandoah National Park -- Rehabilitate over 46 Miles of Skyline Drive and Associated Stone Wall Barriers	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	14,166	-	14,166	VA	Multiple
NPS	37	Olympic National Park -- Rehabilitate Approximately 12 Miles of Olympic Hot Springs Road and Heart-of-the-Hills Parkway	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	<12 mo	23,870	-	23,870	WA	6
NPS	38	Vicksburg National Military Park -- Stabilize Historic Railroad Redoubt Earthwork To Protect Adjacent Rail Line	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	<12 mo	13-24 mo	9,068	-	9,068	MS	2
NPS	39	Yosemite National Park -- Rehabilitate 11 Miles of Glacier Point Road, from Badger Pass to Glacier Point	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	25,300	-	25,300	CA	4

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NPS	40	Acadia National Park -- Rehabilitate Approximately 8 Miles of Road, Including: Otter Cliff Road, Beech Cliff Road, Duck Brook Road, Blackwoods Amphitheater Parking, East Schoodic Drive Roads	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	<12 mo	12,254	-	12,254	ME	Multiple
NPS	41	Grand Canyon National Park -- Replace North Rim Potable Water Distribution System	Support Infrastructure	Water Treatment and Delivery	<12 mo	13-24 mo	16,183	-	16,183	AZ	1
NPS	42	Kalaupapa National Historical Park -- Rehabilitate Failing Electrical System	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	11,376	-	11,376	HI	2
NPS	43	Grand Canyon National Park -- Rehabilitate 15 Miles of South Entrance Road and Village Loop Drive	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	13-24 mo	14,925	-	14,925	AZ	1
NPS	44	Crater Lake National Park -- Correct Structural Deficiencies at Steel Visitor Center	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	17,613	-	17,613	OR	2
NPS	45	Little Bighorn National Monument -- Rehabilitate and Widen 5 miles of Route 10 to Improve Visitor Safety	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	11,543	-	11,543	MT	AL
NPS	46	Zion National Park -- Reconstruct 6 Miles of Kolob Canyon Route 13 (entire road inside park)	Transportation	Road	13-24 mo	<12 mo	17,244	-	17,244	UT	2
NPS	47	Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island -- Provide Permanent Visitor Security Screening Facilities for Statue Of Liberty and Ellis Island (Manhattan)	All Other	Historic and Visitor Service Structures	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	-	-	-	NY	Multiple
NPS	48	Service-wide -- Contaminated Site Clean-ups of Abandoned Mineral Lands (AMLs)	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	>36 mo	202,566	-	202,566	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	49	Service-wide -- Accelerate Repair and Rehabilitation Program	All Other	Unclassified Deferred Maintenance	<12 mo	13-24 mo	211,200	-	211,200	Multiple	Multiple
NPS	50	Service-wide -- Replace Radio Infrastructure and other LE and Life/Health/Safety Upgrades	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	13-24 mo	205,625	-	205,625	Multiple	Multiple

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OIA	1	LBJ Hospital Operating Room/Labor Delivery Expansion - Phase 1	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	<12 mo	5,900	-	5,900	AS	AL
OIA	2	Southern High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	10,263	-	10,263	GU	AL
OIA	3	Marpi Landfill - Assessment, Installation and Construction Management for Liners at Cell 3 & closure of Cell 1	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	16,000	-	16,000	MP	AL
OIA	4	Juan F. Luis Hospital & Virgin Islands Cardiac Center Energy Conservation Project (energy efficiency equipment and photovoltaic power system)	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	<12 mo	12,128	-	12,128	VI	AL
OIA	5	LBJ Hospital Operating Room/Labor Delivery Expansion - Phase 2	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,300	-	6,300	AS	AL
OIA	6	F.B. Leon Guerrero Middle School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,687	-	6,687	GU	AL
OIA	7	Tinian Wastewater	Support Infrastructure	Wastewater	13-24 mo	>36 mo	14,500	-	14,500	MP	AL
OIA	8	Schneider Regional Medical Center Energy Conservation Project (energy efficiency equipment and photovoltaic power system)	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	<12 mo	11,871	-	11,871	VI	AL
OIA	9	LBJ Hospital Operating Room/Labor Delivery Expansion - Phase 3	Building	School	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	5,700	-	5,700	AS	AL
OIA	10	Simon Sanchez High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,617	-	6,617	GU	AL
OIA	11	Tinian Landfill	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	13-24 mo	>36 mo	13,600	-	13,600	MP	AL
OIA	12	New Kindergarten to Grade 8 (K-8) School	Building	School	<12 mo	25-36 mo	32,000	-	32,000	VI	AL
OIA	13	LBJ Hospital Intensive Care Unit Expansion	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	13-24 mo	5,500	-	5,500	AS	AL

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OIA	14	George Washington High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	3,238	-	3,238	GU	AL
OIA	15	CUC Installation of Sanitary Collection System, Reuse Water for Agricultural Area	Support Infrastructure	Wastewater	<12 mo	25-36 mo	12,000	-	12,000	MP	AL
OIA	16	St. Croix Educational Complex High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	9,293	-	9,293	VI	AL
OIA	17	LBJ Hospital Emergency Room Expansion	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,700	-	3,700	AS	AL
OIA	18	Fonte Sewer Line Diversion (Agana Height-Sinajana Villages)	Support Infrastructure	Wastewater	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,000	100	2,900	GU	AL
OIA	19	Underground Transmission Line Installation from Kan Pacific to Marpi Landfill	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	8,000	-	8,000	MP	AL
OIA	20	Elena Christian Junior High School	Building	School	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,630	-	7,630	VI	AL
OIA	21	Coleman Elementary School Classroom Building	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,600	-	1,600	AS	AL
OIA	22	Vicente S.A. Benavente Middle School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,560	-	2,560	GU	AL
OIA	23	Oleai Elementary School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	7,833	-	7,833	MP	AL
OIA	24	Charlotte Amalie High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	5,659	-	5,659	VI	AL
OIA	25	LBJ Hospital Maternity, Surgical, Pediatric, and Medical Clinics Renovations	Building	Hospital	13-24 mo	>36 mo	20,000	-	20,000	AS	AL
OIA	26	Tamuning Elementary School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,158	-	2,158	GU	AL

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OIA	27	Underground Transmission Line Installation from Power Plant 1 to the Commonwealth Health Center	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	25-36 mo	6,083	-	6,083	MP	AL
OIA	28	911 Communication System Upgrade	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,000	-	4,000	VI	AL
OIA	29	New Elementary School in Tafuna	Building	School	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,600	-	5,600	AS	AL
OIA	30	Agueda Johnston Middle School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,012	-	2,012	GU	AL
OIA	31	Garapan Water Quality Restoration Alternatives 5, 6, 7, & 8	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	25-36 mo	4,803	-	4,803	MP	AL
OIA	32	Renovation of the Charles Harwood Memorial Public Health Complex (CHC)	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,000	-	5,000	VI	AL
OIA	33	New Secondary School in Tafuna	Building	School	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,400	-	5,400	AS	AL
OIA	34	Capt. Price Elementary School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,891	-	1,891	GU	AL
OIA	35	CUC Power Grid Hardening to Concrete Poles	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	13-24 mo	4,400	-	4,400	MP	AL
OIA	36	Gregory Willocks to Richmond Underground Transmission Line Project	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	<12 mo	7,000	-	7,000	VI	AL
OIA	37	Satala Power Plant Construction	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	<12 mo	63,655	56,357	7,298	AS	AL
OIA	38	Daniel L Perez Elementary School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,751	-	1,751	GU	AL
OIA	39	Kannat Tabla Flood Control and Drainage Project	Support Infrastructure	Irrigation, Waterways and Dams	<12 mo	13-24 mo	3,000	-	3,000	MP	AL

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OIA	40	Construction of a New Public Health Complex	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	25-36 mo	20,000	-	20,000	VI	AL
OIA	41	5 MWh Energy Storage for High Penetration of Solar Energy (1 MWh per year)	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	>36 mo	15,000	-	15,000	AS	AL
OIA	42	P.C. Lujan Elementary School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,679	-	1,679	GU	AL
OIA	43	CUC Turbocharger retrofit for 4 units Mitsubishi 18V40/54A	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircraft	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,400	-	2,400	MP	AL
OIA	44	Golden Grove Adult Correctional Facility Energy Conservation Project (energy efficiency equipment and photovoltaic power system)	Building	Law Enforcement/Detention Center	<12 mo	<12 mo	6,151	-	6,151	VI	AL
OIA	45	Pago Pago Harbor Port Container Yard Replacement	All Other	Piers/Seawall/Other Waterfront Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	24,570	-	24,570	AS	AL
OIA	46	Inarajan Middle School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,631	-	1,631	GU	AL
OIA	47	Marianas High School	Building	School	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,815	-	1,815	MP	AL
OIA	48	Queen Street Christiansted Underground Project	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,200	-	4,200	VI	AL
OIA	49	Route 1 Pavement Resurfacing and Pavement repair from Route 2A to Route 9	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	25-36 mo	50,000	-	50,000	GU	AL
OIA	50	New Power Generation System- CHCC Hospital Main Facility	Building	Hospital	<12 mo	25-36 mo	1,500	-	1,500	MP	AL

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OWF	1	Gerber Fire Station and Fire Quarters Replacement (BLM-Lakeview District Office)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,316	-	2,316	OR	2
OWF	2	McDermitt Fire Station Repair (BLM-Winnemucca District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	271	-	271	NV	2
OWF	3	Juntura Fire Station Repair (BLM-Vale District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	533	-	533	OR	2
OWF	4	Moab Fire Center Road Repair (BLM-Canyon County District Office)	Transportation	Road	<12 mo	<12 mo	91	-	91	UT	3
OWF	5	Agassiz Engine Storage Renovation (FWS-Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	25-36 mo	389	-	389	MN	7
OWF	6	Big Cypress Fire Operations Center Replacement (NPS-Big Cypress National Preserve)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,157	-	1,157	FL	25
OWF	7	Blackfeet Fire Program Management Facility Replacement (BIA-Browning)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,712	-	1,712	MT	AL
OWF	8	Moab Fire Station Replacement (BLM-Canyon Country District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	2,832	-	2,832	UT	3
OWF	9	Vale Fire Station HVAC Replacement (BLM-Vale District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	116	-	116	OR	2
OWF	10	Alaska Fire Service Fuel Yard Repair (BLM-Alaska Fire Service)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,635	-	2,635	AK	AL
OWF	11	Alaska Fire Service Building 1544 Roof Replacement (BLM-Alaska Fire Service)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	901	-	901	AK	AL
OWF	12	McNary Fire Crew Quarters Replacement (FWS-McNary National Wildlife Refuge)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	25-36 mo	171	-	171	WA	4
OWF	13	Yosemite Emergency Communication Center Renovation (NPS-Yosemite National Park)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	510	-	510	CA	19

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OWF	14	Cumberland Gap Fire Cache Replacement (NPS-Cumberland Gap National Historical Park)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	511	-	511	KY	5
OWF	15	Lake Roosevelt Wildland Fire Cache Replacement (NPS-Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	663	-	663	WA	5
OWF	16	Lovelock Fire Crew Quarters Repair (BLM-Winnemucca District Office)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	<12 mo	64	-	64	NV	2
OWF	17	Orovada Fire Station Replacement (BLM-Winnemucca District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	3,201	-	3,201	NV	2
OWF	18	Billings Air Tanker Base Renovation (BLM-Eastern Montana District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	376	-	376	MT	AL
OWF	19	Farmington Fire Crew Quarters Replacement (BLM-Farmington District Office)	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	1,304	-	1,304	NM	3
OWF	20	Little Rockies Fire Station Safety and Security Renovation (BLM-Central Montana District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	63	-	63	MT	AL
OWF	21	Boise Fire Facility Roof Replacement (BLM-Boise District Office)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	131	-	131	ID	2
OWF	22	Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes Helibase and Facility (BIA-Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	25-36 mo	2,992	-	2,992	MT	AL
OWF	23	Mono Basin Interagency Fire Station Addition (BLM-Central California District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	<12 mo	59	-	59	CA	8
OWF	24	Okefenokee Helibase Renovation (FWS-Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	25-36 mo	321	-	321	GA	2
OWF	25	Pocatello Air Tanker Base Renovation (BLM-Idaho Falls District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	<12 mo	522	-	522	ID	2
OWF	26	Rock Springs Fire Crew Quarters Addition (BLM-High Desert District Office)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,035	-	2,035	WY	1

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OWF	27	Twin Falls Fire Stations Renovation (BLM-Twin Falls District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	28	-	28	ID	2
OWF	28	Carolina Sandhill Crew Quarters Replacement (FWS-Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	25-36 mo	457	-	457	SC	7
OWF	29	Jordan Fire Station Repair (BLM-Eastern Montana District Office)	Transportation	Parking	<12 mo	<12 mo	115	-	115	MT	AL
OWF	30	Stehkin Wildland Fire Facility Replacement (NPS-North Cascades National Park)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	3,967	-	3,967	WA	4
OWF	31	Eureka Fire Crew Quarters Replacement (BLM-Battle Mountain District Office)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,258	-	1,258	NV	2
OWF	32	Weaver Mountain Fire Station Addition (BLM-Phoenix District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,131	-	1,131	AZ	4
OWF	33	Sand Creek Fire Bunkhouse Replacement (FWS-Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge)	Building	Housing	<12 mo	25-36 mo	1,135	-	1,135	MT	AL
OWF	34	Tooele Valley SEAT Base Renovation (BLM-West Desert District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	892	-	892	UT	4
OWF	35	Vernon Fire Station/Cache Replacement (BLM-West Desert District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	<12 mo	2,410	-	2,410	UT	2
OWF	36	Okefenokee Fire Cache Replacement (FWS-Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	25-36 mo	810	-	810	GA	2
OWF	37	Pocatello Air Tanker Base Ramp Renovation (BLM-Idaho Falls District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	<12 mo	2,149	-	2,149	ID	2
OWF	38	Billings Air Tanker Base Repair (BLM-Eastern Montana District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	91	-	91	MT	AL
OWF	39	Frenchglen Fire Station Septic System Replacement (BLM-Burns District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	167	-	167	OR	2

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OWF	40	Lewistown Fire Station Addition (BLM-Central Montana District Office)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	406	-	406	MT	AL
OWF	41	Lakeview SEAT Base Renovation (BLM-Lakeview District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	1,074	-	1,074	OR	2
OWF	42	Miles City Fire Station Repair (BLM-Eastern Montana District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	102	-	102	MT	AL
OWF	43	Fields Fire Crew Quarters Addition (BLM-Burns District Office)	Building	Housing	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	466	-	466	OR	2
OWF	44	Montrose Fire Station Replacement (BLM-Southwest District Office)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	3,094	-	3,094	CO	3
OWF	45	Okefenokee Pilot Hanger and Communication Center Replacement (FWS-Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	25-36 mo	1,856	-	1,856	GA	2
OWF	46	Susanville Fire Station Replacement (BLM-Northern California District Office)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	4,632	-	4,632	CA	1
OWF	47	Glacier Wildland Fire Cache Renovation (NPS-Glacier National Park)	All Other	Airfields and Fire Facilities	<12 mo	<12 mo	242	-	242	MT	AL
OWF	48	Big Cypress Fire Station Replacement (NPS-Big Cypress National Preserve)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	4,434	-	4,434	FL	25

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OS/Multi-Bureau		DMV SIB -- affected bureaus: BIA, BIE, OCIO, OSMRE, others	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	28,500	-	28,500	DC	AL
OS/Multi-Bureau		DFC Museum Property Repository -- affected bureaus: All Land-Ownng Bureaus	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums	13-24 mo	25-36 mo	13,800	-	13,800	CO	7
OS/Multi-Bureau		DFC B48 Renovation -- affected bureaus: IBC	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	51,207	-	51,207	CO	7
OS/Multi-Bureau		DFC B53 Renovation -- affected bureaus: FWS, OCIO, BIO	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	51,000	-	51,000	CO	7
OS/Multi-Bureau		DFC B40 Renovation -- affected bureaus: BLM	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	12,446	-	12,446	CO	7
OS/Multi-Bureau		NIFC Office Consolidation from Lease Space	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	8,000	-	8,000	ID	2
OS/Multi-Bureau		NIFC NE Entrance Redevelopment	Transportation	Road	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	3,200	-	3,200	ID	2
OS/Multi-Bureau		NIFC Renovations of Space for B100 Occupants	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	13-24 mo	13-24 mo	3,400	-	3,400	ID	2
OS/Multi-Bureau		DMV Powell Building -- affected bureaus: USGS, TBD	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	25-36 mo	6,800	-	6,800	VA	11
OS/Multi-Bureau		Expand ONRR's Denyer Facility by 20,000 sq. ft. to Consolidate ONRR Employees and Allow Other DOI Agencies to Better Utilize DFC Space (OS-ONRR)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	13-24 mo	20,000	5,000	15,000	CO	7
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades -- Phase I (Southern California)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	4,580	-	4,580	CA	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase I (New Mexico/West Texas)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	3,470	-	3,470	Multiple	Multiple

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase I (Northern AZ, Southern NV)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		25-36 mo	4,130	-	4,130	Multiple	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase II (Enterprise Radio Encryption Key Management)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	1,450	-	1,450	Multiple	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Installation of Next Generation 911 or NG911 equipment/capability at 10 DOI Dispatch Centers	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		25-36 mo	4,130	-	4,130	Multiple	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase III (First Net - Southern AZ)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		25-36 mo	2,250	-	2,250	AZ	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase III (First Net - Southern CA)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	1,300	-	1,300	CA	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase III (First Net - NM and Texas)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	1,500	-	1,500	NM/TX	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Interagency Field Operational Communication System and Site Upgrades - Phase III (First Net - Northern AZ and Southern NV)	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data		13-24 mo	1,400	-	1,400	AZ/NV	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Improve Building Management, Efficiency and Energy Savings - perform assessments to determine the most effective use of funding for building improvements.	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	25-36 mo	2,400	-	2,400	Multiple	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Perform Assessments of Abandoned Mine sites in California	Non-Infrastructure	Non-Infrastructure	36-48 mo	>36 mo	10,165	-	10,166	CA	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Perform Assessments of Abandoned Mine sites in Nevada	Non-Infrastructure	Non-Infrastructure	36-48 mo	>36 mo	3,943	-	3,943	NV	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Perform Assessments of Abandoned Mine sites in Utah	Non-Infrastructure	Non-Infrastructure	36-48 mo	>36 mo	1,115	-	1,116	UT	Multiple
OS/Multi-Bureau		Cleanup of the Kolmakov Mine in Alaska. The studies have been completed. This funding would be used to implement the removal action. Upon completion of the cleanup, the land will be conveyed to The Kuskokwim Corporation, a Native Alaska Corporation.	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	13-24 mo	<12 mo	1,500	-	1,500	AK	AL
OS/Multi-Bureau		Electrical Rewiring: Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		13-24 mo	225	-	225	MT	AL

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
OS/Multi- Bureau		Emergency Generator: Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	145	-	145	MT	AL
OS/Multi- Bureau		Replace Boiler and Install Backup Boiler: Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	150	-	150	MT	AL
OS/Multi- Bureau		Install French Drain Around Perimeter of Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	35	-	35	MT	AL
OS/Multi- Bureau		Repair Front Steps of Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	25	-	25	MT	AL
OS/Multi- Bureau		Seal Exterior Bricks of Museum of the Plains Indian	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	40	-	40	MT	AL
OS/Multi- Bureau		Emergency Generator: Southern Plains Indian Museum	Building	Visitor Centers and Museums		<12 mo	145	-	145	OK	3

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
SOL	1	SOL Denver Regional Office consolidation with DOI agencies to the Denver Federal Center	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	>36 mo	2,228	-	2,228	CO	2
SOL	2	Development and deployment of a case tracking and management system	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	>36 mo	1,129	-	1,129	Multiple	Multiple
SOL	3	Relocation required for SOL field offices in San Francisco, Tulsa, and Pittsburgh to meet Reduce the Footprint and DOI utilization requirements	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	25-36 mo	>36 mo	2,197	-	2,197	Multiple	Multiple

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
USGS	1	Menlo Park to Moffett Field relocation: reducing long-term facilities costs, modernizing and enhancing capabilities, strengthening post-emergency response	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	>36 mo	88,900	-	88,900	CA	12
USGS	2	Landsat 9 Ground System	All Other	R&D/Monitoring	<12 mo	>36 mo	115,300	-	115,300	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	3	Denver Federal Center, Building 20 Lab Replacement	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	25-36 mo	16,500	-	16,500	CO	7
USGS	4	Modernization of the National Wildlife Health Center (NWHC)	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	>36 mo	101,000	-	101,000	WI	2
USGS	5	Support for Alaska volcano monitoring: upgrading approximately 130 (remaining) analog stations and data telemetry to a NTLA compliant digital system by converting analog seismometer stations to digital stations with more sensitive digital seismometers by the end of 2020	All Other	R&D/Monitoring	<12 mo	>36 mo	20,650	-	20,650	AK	AL
USGS	6	USGS TRIGA Nuclear Reactor - Tank Replacement, Heat Exchanger Replacement, and Nuclear Fuel Needs	All Other	R&D/Monitoring	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,000	-	1,000	CO	7
USGS	7	Landsat Antenna Refurbishment	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,250	-	1,250	SD	AL
USGS	8	Modernization of the USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (PWRC)	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	13-24 mo	46,000	-	46,000	MD	Multiple
USGS	9	Flood Forecasting -funds would be used to drill the 144 groundwater wells needed to complete the Climate Response Network. At selected locations of paired groundwater wells and streamflow would allow greater range of integrated monitoring for storm events, water use and water budgets.	All Other	R&D/Monitoring	<12 mo	13-24 mo	160,000	200	159,800	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	10	National Infrastructure Development - 3DEP	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Planning, Siting, and Development	<12 mo	25-36 mo	523,100	100	523,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	11	Geological and Geophysical Infrastructure of the Nation	Support Infrastructure	Energy and Electrical	<12 mo	>36 mo	400,000	80,000	320,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	12	Earthquake monitoring modernization	All Other	R&D/Monitoring	<12 mo	25-36 mo	45,150	100	45,050	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	13	Wells/Streamgages/Cableways Decommissioning	All Other	Restoration and Remediation	<12 mo	13-24 mo	38,090	100	37,990	Multiple	Multiple

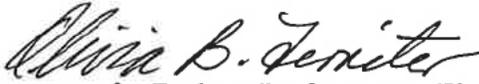
Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State/ Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
USGS	14	Replacement of Electron Microprobe Instruments Supporting Mineral, Volcanic, and Earthquake Hazard Assessments	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircraft	<12 mo	<12 mo	2,100	100	2,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	15	USGS Facility Emergency Response Radio Communications System	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	25-36 mo	50,100	100	50,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	16	Landsat and Sentinel Archive	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	>36 mo	2,000	-	2,000	SD	AL
USGS	17	Facility improvements at geomagnetic observatories	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,088	100	1,988	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	18	3-D Geologic Mapping	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Planning, Siting, and Development	<12 mo	<12 mo	10,100	100	10,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	19	Updating the foundational tools for Coastal & Marine mapping and surveys	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircraft	<12 mo	13-24 mo	2,840	100	2,740	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	20	National Hydrography Data Plus Height Resolution (Geospatial Data for Infrastructure Development)	Enabling Advances of American Industry	Planning, Siting, and Development	<12 mo	25-36 mo	3,700	100	3,600	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	21	Geospatial Cloud Infrastructure (Geospatial Data for Infrastructure Development)	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	13-24 mo	15,100	100	15,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	22	USGS Advanced Computing Cooperative and Repository	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	13-24 mo	21,100	100	21,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	23	Earth Resources Observation and Science Center	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,081	-	4,081	SD	AL
USGS	24	Western Fisheries Research Center aquatic lab filtration system	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	825	-	825	WA	7
USGS	25	Columbia Environmental Research Center building lab renovation	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	750	-	750	MO	4
USGS	26	Upper Midwest Environmental Center modernization	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	13-24 mo	11,640	100	11,540	WI	3

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
USGS	27	Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center pollinator lab	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	350	100	250	ND	AL
USGS	28	Newport Geophysical Observatory - upgrade electrical distribution	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	140	-	140	WA	5
USGS	29	National Wildlife Health Center - Honolulu Field Station Relocation	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,000	-	1,000	HI	1
USGS	30	Modernization of USGS National Center Physics Laboratory	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	25-36 mo	5,081	-	5,081	VA	11
USGS	31	Modernization of Leetown Science Center	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	13-24 mo	7,107	-	7,107	WV, PA, MA	Multiple
USGS	32	Northern Appalachian Research Laboratory	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,637	-	1,637	PA	5
USGS	33	USGS Central Energy Resources Science Center -Replacement of analytical equipment (X-Ray diffractometer) supporting unconventional oil and gas assessments	Non-Infrastructure	Equipment/Vessels/Aircr aft	<12 mo	<12 mo	600	-	600	CO	7
USGS	34	Federal GeoPlatform	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	13-24 mo	5,100	100	5,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	35	Off-site backup facility for all volcano observatories	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	13-24 mo	700	-	700	AK, WA,OR, CA,HI	Multiple
USGS	36	S.O. Conte Anadromous Research Center	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	295	-	295	MA	2
USGS	37	Great Lakes Science Center elevator installation	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,800	-	1,800	MI	12
USGS	38	Western Fisheries Research Center water system	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	508	-	508	WA	7
USGS	39	Hammond Bay Biological Station, Phase 4	Building	Laboratories/R&D	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,000	100	900	MI	1

Bureau/ Office	Bureau Priority	Descriptive Project Name	Classification		Project Timelines		Cost Estimates (\$000)			State / Territory	Congressional District
			Major Category	Sub Category	Construction Notice to Proceed or Equivalent	Completion after Notice to Proceed	Total Project Cost	Partner Funding	DOI Cost		
USGS	40	NPWRC Capital Improvements and Deferred Maintenance	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	1,190	-	1,190	ND	AL
USGS	41	Land Change Monitoring, Assessment and Projection (LCMAP) Science Infrastructure System project modernization	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	>36 mo	2,570	100	2,470	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	42	Upgrade of the Backup Generator and Uninterruptible Power Supply for the JW Powell Building, Reston, Virginia	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	10,000	-	10,000	VA	11
USGS	43	USGS Video Conferencing Technology Upgrades	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,150	100	1,050	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	44	Collocation Project FRESC-Snake River Field Station & Idaho Water Science Center	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	1,700	-	1,700	ID	2
USGS	45	USGS Science Networking Infrastructure Modernization	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	13-24 mo	950	100	850	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	46	USGS National Center Employee Desk Telephone Replacement	Support Infrastructure	Telecommunication and Data	<12 mo	25-36 mo	600	-	600	VA	11
USGS	47	USGS National Auditorium Audio/Visual Services Upgrades	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	500	-	500	VA	11
USGS	48	USGS Science Data Workspace System	All Other	Information Technology	<12 mo	<12 mo	4,100	100	4,000	Multiple	Multiple
USGS	49	USGS Henderson NV relocation to Boulder City NV -- co-location with Bureau of Reclamation for 75 employees	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	<12 mo	3,500	-	3,500	NV	1,3
USGS	50	Construct 12,000 SF office building at the Wetland and Aquatic Research Center to house 50 employees currently in leased space	Building	Administrative, Maintenance & Warehouses	<12 mo	13-24 mo	4,000	-	4,000	FL	3

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: March 1, 2017

FROM: Olivia B. Ferriter 
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Budget, Performance, Finance and Acquisition
Office of Policy, Management and Budget
202-208-4881

SUBJECT: Preparation for Meeting on the President's Infrastructure Initiative, March 2, 2017
at 1:00pm

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This memo provides information and examples of the Department's infrastructure requirements for general discussion purposes.

II. BACKGROUND

The meeting with the Office of Management and Budget is scheduled for tomorrow, March 2, at 1:00pm. The meeting is for confirmed appointees to learn more about how the Administration will proceed with the Infrastructure Initiative.

III. DISCUSSION

The incoming leadership team worked with Interior Bureaus to identify their highest priority infrastructure proposals which could move forward quickly. The combined list totals \$8.3 billion and a copy is attached. We are also working to develop a list of the top twenty Departmental infrastructure projects from the attached Bureau lists.

The following bullets provide quick facts about Interior's physical infrastructure which is located in every State across the country.

- The Department of the Interior manages:
 - 417 units of the National Park System
 - 566 National Wildlife Refuges
 - 73 Fish Hatcheries
 - 48 National Conservation Areas and National Monuments
 - 183 Elementary and Secondary Native American schools in 23 States, and two Tribal colleges
- Interior operates 2,400 locations and owns about 43,000 buildings, more than 475 dams and dikes, and more than 100,000 miles of roads
- The total replacement value for all Interior assets is \$285 billion
- Interior spends more than a \$1 billion each year on operations, maintenance and repairs

- The maintenance backlog for the Departmentally owned assets totaled \$15.4 billion in 2016
 - The current backlog for deferred maintenance in the National Park Service is \$11.3 billion

- Examples of currently identified priority infrastructure projects include:
 - The Arlington Memorial Bridge, an asset of the National Park Service, will close by 2021 unless critical repairs are made – total cost of about \$250 million (VA, DC, MD metropolitan area).
 - At Grand Canyon National Park, five million annual visitors receive water from a spring through an obsolete pipeline that breaks up to thirty times a year forcing emergency water rationing – total cost \$137 million.
 - Identified needs at Great Smoky Mountains National Park for much needed repair and replacement to roads, a tunnel, and 12 bridges, totals \$52 million.
 - Colonial National Historic Park (VA), gateway to Williamsburg, has identified needed repairs to 7 miles of parkway, 3 bridges and 1 tunnel with a total estimated cost \$62 million.
 - The Bureau of Reclamation estimates it has \$1.5 billion in infrastructure maintenance and repairs including \$33 million needed for the Jones Pumping Plant in the Central Valley Project (CA), the primary water transport system south of the California Bay delta – the source of water for 25 million Californians.
 - The National Wildlife Health Center (WI), owned by the U.S. Geological Survey, is home to the only federal program dedicated to wildlife disease detection and control such as Avian influenza. This facility needs about \$100 million in critical repairs to address a collapsed drain system.
 - About 30 percent of the Indian Affairs schools and dormitories in 23 States are in poor condition, the cost to replace the top ten schools (AZ, NM and WA) is estimated at \$575 million.
 - Indian Affairs estimates the need of \$74 million for critically needed tribal dam and irrigation improvements in MT, CA, ID, and WA.
 - The Bureau of Land Management has identified needed radio infrastructure tower and dispatch center maintenance and upgrades throughout the West, including the Southwest Border. The total estimated cost for these repairs is \$77 million.
 - An estimated \$57 million for needed repairs and facility replacement at the Department’s fire management facilities at locations throughout the country (ID, MT, CO, CA, FL, GA, OR, AL, WY, NM, KY, WA, UT and AK).
 - At Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuge, \$18 million is needed to repair over 20 miles of failing levees and water management infrastructure providing flood protection to vulnerable communities in the South Bay and Silicon Valley.
 - Upgrades are needed to the U.S. Geological Survey’s volcano monitoring network in AK to maintain warning and prediction capability relied upon by the aviation industry to avoid ash during international flights.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Graphic showing Department of the Interior locations across the country
 Lists of highest priority Bureau infrastructure projects

Quarantine Program for Yellowstone Bison

Key Points:

- The NPS has proposed to transfer Yellowstone bison testing negative for brucellosis exposure for several months from YELL to a facility on the Fort Peck Reservation for the completion of the quarantine testing protocol and eventual release on the Reservation. Bison transport would necessarily occur on highways through Montana.
- The State Veterinarian maintains the shipment of Yellowstone bison through Montana to the Fort Peck Reservation is not allowed per Montana Code Annotated [MCA] 81-2-120 until the bison complete quarantine and are certified as brucellosis-free. Otherwise, he maintains Montana's livestock industry will be threatened.
- The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) maintains quarantine facilities must be located in or near YELL and approved by state and federal animal health officials per the Uniform Methods and Rules (2003; 91-45-013). This livestock rule was not declared prohibitive during collaborative planning from 2012 to 2016.
- The actual risk of brucellosis transmission from wild bison in quarantine to cattle is negligible due to the state-of-the-art facility, rigorous and proven testing protocol, and commitments from the Assiniboine and Sioux tribes at the Fort Peck Reservation to collaborate with the Montana State Veterinarian and APHIS on further testing.

Background

- A quarantine feasibility study (2006-2010) by the State of Montana and APHIS north of YELL demonstrated Yellowstone bison repeatedly testing negative for brucellosis exposure could be considered brucellosis-free. Since that study, APHIS has used the facilities for fertility control research.
- In 2012, the Secretary of the Interior directed the NPS to explore options for quarantine for Yellowstone bison. The purpose of quarantine is to (1) augment or establish new conservation/cultural herds, (2) enhance cultural and nutritional opportunities for Native Americans, and (3) reduce shipments of bison to slaughter.
- During 2012 to 2016, Yellowstone bison numbers increased to about 5,500 and biologists have observed high grazing intensities on summer ranges that may not be sustainable. There is a need to regulate bison numbers inside YELL unless and until there is additional tolerance for them to migrate and disperse outside the park.
- Culling bison from the population is necessary for the proper management of YELL under the NPS' statutory authorities. Shipments of bison to slaughter are disdained by the public and, as a result, bison managers have investigated alternatives such as quarantine to preserve valuable brucellosis-free bison for augmenting or creating new herds with the diverse genetics and unique adaptive capabilities inherent in Yellowstone bison.
- The Fort Peck tribes constructed a double-fenced quarantine facility, within a larger fenced pasture, that meets the specifications used by APHIS and the State of Montana during the quarantine feasibility study and agreed to use the same brucellosis testing requirements (as specified in the Uniform Methods and Rules developed by APHIS).

Current Status:

- Despite extensive discussions since March 2016, the State of Montana and APHIS remain steadfast that the shipment of Yellowstone bison through Montana to the Fort Peck Reservation cannot occur until bison have completed quarantine. They maintain the NPS should build and operate a quarantine facility within or near YELL.
- The NPS has prepared a decision document (i.e., FONSI) which is currently under review at the Intermountain Region. The NPS is not proposing to conduct quarantine within, or to

release Yellowstone bison onto, lands under the jurisdiction of Montana. Rather, the NPS is proposing to conduct initial brucellosis testing inside YELL, which is an exclusive federal jurisdiction, and then send bison to the Fort Peck Reservation, which is a sovereign domestic-dependent nation, to complete the quarantine testing protocol.

- The Fort Peck tribes are frustrated the NPS has not released a decision document and by the State of Montana's and APHIS' refusal to allow the quarantine of bison at Fort Peck.
- The NPS is currently holding 24 male bison testing negative for brucellosis since March 2016 for relocation in the near future to the quarantine facility north of the park leased by APHIS. The bulls will complete quarantine (~1 year) and, eventually, be relocated to the Fort Peck Reservation. The Governor of Montana has agreed to this plan.

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service

Issue: Deferred Maintenance Backlog

Park Site: Yellowstone National Park

Date: March 2017

Key Points:

In 2017, Yellowstone has identified \$738 million in deferred maintenance projects.

Yellowstone is responsible for a vast amount of infrastructure, facilities, and fleet that must receive regular repair and maintenance and re-investment. Asset management in Yellowstone can be defined in a similar fashion as a large county with several communities.

Yellowstone asset portfolio contains:

- 1,541 buildings (831 are maintained by concessioners), 900 of these buildings are on the National Register of Historic Places,
- 466 miles of road and 61 bridges maintained within the park as well as 43 miles of primary road maintained outside of park (the Beartooth Highway),
- Eight major water and wastewater systems that treat and transport 285 gallons of water and wastewater annually.
- 1000 miles of trails and boardwalks,
- 870 items in the fleet (heavy equipment and light-duty vehicles),
- 12 campgrounds (5 operated by concessioner), and
- 3000 tons per year of solid waste collected and hauled out of the park to a regional composting facility.

Background:

Yellowstone's infrastructure is declining. In 2017, a total of \$738 million deferred maintenance projects have been identified to bring the entire infrastructure up to a maintainable condition, \$69 million of which is for facilities assigned to concession operations. Once facilities are at a maintainable condition, a viable cyclic and preventive maintenance program will be required to keep the infrastructure at that condition level and maximize the life-cycle of these systems and facilities.

Current Status:

One-time project funding (Repair/Rehab, Line Item Construction, Road Program, Recreation Fee etc.) is contributing to reducing the backlog. Based on the current program priorities, historic structures, utility systems, roads and major visitor facilities have been the primary targets for this funding.

Key projects that have been recently completed or ongoing include:

- Rehabilitate Albright Visitor Center completed in 2015, had a total project cost of \$9.9 million and eliminated \$3.4 million of deferred maintenance.
- Replace Fishing Bridge Water System completed in 2016 had a total project cost of \$13.6 million and eliminated \$8.5 million of deferred maintenance.
- Rehabilitate Mammoth Hotel (Phase 1) is ongoing and scheduled to be completed in 2017. Total project cost is \$12.2 million and will eliminate \$3.5 million in deferred maintenance.

Concessions facility improvement programs that are included in the more recent concession

contracts are addressing significant deferred maintenance projects on assigned facilities. The size and number of projects is limited by the capacity of each concession contract.

The 2017 deferred maintenance identified for Yellowstone include:

NPS buildings excluding housing	\$31 million
Housing	\$17 million
Roads and Bridges	\$465 million
Parking areas	\$29 million
Water Systems	\$46 million
Wastewater Systems	\$18 million
Trails and Boardwalks	\$25 million
Communications (radios, dispatch and phones)	\$20 million
Visitor Amenities (campgrounds, waysides, picnic areas, etc.)	\$7 million
Concession Assigned Facilities	\$69 million
Other Misc. Facilities	\$11 million
TOTAL	\$738 million

Summary:

Of the \$738 million in deferred maintenance projects identified, \$612 million are for high priority projects focused on critical assets (Optimizer Bands 1 & 2).

Resources for performing cyclic and preventative maintenance are critical to ensure the deferred maintenance gains are maintained.

Contact:

Daniel N, Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Grizzly Bear Management
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 2017

Key Points:

- Today, the grizzly bear population in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is estimated at more than 700 bears occupying more than 20,500 square miles. There are at least three times more grizzly bears, occupying more than twice the area, than during the mid-1970s when they were protected as threatened.
- Preventing bears from obtaining human foods, garbage, and other human attractants is the foundation of Yellowstone's bear management program to reduce conflicts with humans and the removal of bears involved in conflicts. It is rare for bears to obtain human foods or garbage in the park due to the use of bear-proof food storage boxes, garbage cans, and dumpsters, combined with diligent enforcement of food storage regulations.
- Occasionally visitors do not comply with food storage regulations and bears obtain and become conditioned to human foods. These bears are more likely to damage property or injure people in subsequent efforts to obtain human foods. Therefore, bears that become conditioned to human foods are captured and killed or sent to zoos.

Background:

- In the late 1960's and early 1970's, garbage dumps in the Yellowstone area where grizzly bears had fed for over 80 years were closed. Bear mortality increased and abundance decreased from about 315 to 135 bears. In 1975, the grizzly bear was protected under the Endangered Species Act due to high levels of mortality and loss of habitat. Their abundance and distribution increased in subsequent decades as these factors were addressed.
- Grizzly bears are a premier wildlife attraction for visitors to YELL. Nearly all visitors (99%) expect to see a bear, and most (67%) actually do. Visitors have indicated they are willing to pay \$41 more in park entrance fees to continue bear viewing opportunities.
- Since 1970, there have been 53 attacks by grizzly bears on people in YELL, and six people were killed. Most of these attacks were defensive, with bears reacting to protect themselves, food, or cubs. Bears reacting defensively were left in the wild unless they killed the person and subsequently fed on the body. Managers killed four adult grizzly bears and removed four cubs that consumed human flesh and, as a result, may have subsequently viewed humans as food.
- Some bears adapt to the parks' high visitation by habituating to human presence. When habituated bears forage in roadside meadows, hundreds of visitors may stop to view and photograph them, causing bear-jams and significant traffic congestion. The park currently manages approximately 1,000 bear-jams per summer, a significant commitment of staff and budgets. Funding for bear-jam management is not keeping pace with increasing numbers of visitors and bear-jams.

Current Status:

- In March 2016, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service proposed to remove the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem population of grizzly bears from the federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife. The NPS supports delisting and has worked to ensure its purposes and values and the park units in the ecosystem are considered in strategies and actions that will occur following any delisting decision.
- The states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming may initiate sport hunts of grizzly bears following their delisting. Many grizzly bears in YELL have necessarily habituated to the presence of millions of nonthreatening visitors each year. The harvest of well-known bears when they roam outside the park will be highly contentious.
- The states agreed to confer annually with the NPS on discretionary mortality, including regulated hunting. The Governor of Wyoming agreed to emphasize any future harvests in high conflict areas, which typically occur a distance from YELL. In addition, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service committed to continuing to use a conservative population estimator (Chao2) for setting all future hunting harvests of grizzly bears.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Yellowstone Roads

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Road Improvement Program
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 17, 2017, 9:30 - 11:00 pm

Key Points:

- Yellowstone National Park manages a portfolio of approximately 466 miles of roads with the park and 61 bridges.
- The road system was developed over 100 years ago and does not meet current engineering and safety standards. In addition, the underlying geology (e.g. thermal features) and winter weather creates additional challenges in managing these mission critical assets.
- Yellowstone is experiencing increasing visitation (21% since 2014) placing higher traffic levels on this road system

Background:

The road system within the park was developed to ensure the public had access to many of the key features within the park. It is a system that consists of five entrances that provide access to the Grand Loop. This system see high levels of use during the summer months with average daily traffic counts ranging from 3,800 to 8,300 vehicles.

Road surfaces in Yellowstone are generally deteriorated due to aging pavement, sub-base failures and poor drainage (FHWA 1990). Widths are not adequate for today's travel and the lack of shoulders provide no safety recovery zone. In addition the road system has numerous bridges and drainage features that are in need of attention. Currently, nine bridges are deteriorating to the severely deficient category and need major rehabilitation or replacement.

The roads were planned and constructed 100 years ago and now require cultural and natural resource preservation and mitigation to be addressed during construction. Many of the bridges and drainage features are historic structures that contribute to the park experience.

Current Status

The National Park Service and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) work in partnership on addressing road issues in Yellowstone. We are building on past experience and continue to apply consistent standards in planning, design, and construction for improvements to park roads under the current transportation program. Through this joint effort, approximately 97 miles have been reconstructed (4R) and 99 miles have had pavement preservation (3R) completed since 1985.

Yellowstone needs a road improvement strategy that is a long-range program built on a sequence of projects that maximizes resource protection and visitor experience while considering constructability and assuring fiscal responsibility. The strategy has as its most important goal to ensure the long-term sustainability of these mission-critical assets. In response to a potential infrastructure program, Yellowstone in partnership with FHWA has developed a strategy that would result in the reconstruction and repair of 34 miles of roads, two bridges, \$114M in four years, and additional six miles of roads including two bridges for \$61M in an additional two years.

Contact: Daniel N, Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov
Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

Briefing Statement

Bureau: National Park Service
Issue: Wolf Management
Park Site: Yellowstone National Park
Date: March 2017

Key Points:

- There were 108 wolves in 11 packs in YELL during December 2016, including 7 breeding pairs. This is the largest protected assemblage of wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains.
- After wolf reintroduction, YELL quickly became one of the premier places in the world to watch wild wolves due to their visibility from roads. Surprisingly, many wolves became quite tolerant of people. Wolves are now one of the primary reasons people come to the park and a great source of enjoyment to millions of people.
- Many of the wolf packs residing in YELL make occasional forays outside the park to hunt for prey, especially during autumn and winter when elk migrate to lower elevations. State hunting seasons for elk and wolves occur at this time, which results in the legal harvest of some of these wolves.
- The effects of wolves on elk, their primary prey, continue to be argued among laypersons, politicians, and scientists. The recovery of the most abundant and diverse predator community in the continental United States is a primary driving force behind effects to elk populations, not wolves alone.

Background

- Forty-one wolves were reintroduced into YELL by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during 1995 to 1997. Numbers of wolves ranged between 21 and 174 in three to 16 packs over the next decade, but have since stabilized between 95 and 110 wolves in about 7 to 10 packs.
- Over time, numbers of elk wintering in YELL decreased by 70%, with decreases primarily in high-elevation areas with high densities of predators, deep snows, and terrain that made elk vulnerable to predation.
- Wolves were not the predominant mortality source for elk during the first 5 to 7 years after reintroduction when their numbers were low, elk numbers were high and, as a result, wolf predation had little effect on the population dynamics of elk. The concurrent recovery of bear and cougar populations, along with human harvests, drought, and severe winters, facilitated a substantive decrease in some elk populations.
- By the mid-2000s, wolves were a primary factor influencing the dynamics of elk and, in combination with bears and cougars, contributed to sustained low recruitment and overall numbers of elk. However, predator numbers necessarily decrease in response to fewer prey animals and wolf numbers in YELL decreased from about 170 in 2007 to 105 in 2014 as elk numbers decreased.
- In April 2011, wolves in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming were removed from the Endangered Species List. Due to litigation, wolves were relisted in Wyoming during September 2014, but should be delisted this year. Wolves were hunted in Idaho and Montana during 2009 and 2011 to 2017 and in Wyoming during 2012 and 2013.

- The harvest of wolves primarily living in YELL is 2 to 3% of the total number of wolves during most years, but reached 12% during 2012. Several radio-collared wolves have been harvested, which affects monitoring and research efforts to some extent. Six wolves primarily living in YELL were harvested in Montana last year.

Current Status

- The 2017 count of northern Yellowstone elk (5,349) was the highest since 2010 (6,037). However, abundance remains substantially lower than the high count of about 19,000 elk in 1994.
- Many people are outraged when well-known, recognizable wolves that primarily live in the park are legally harvested in surrounding states. The deaths of these wolves are highly publicized, with advocates insisting on protection buffers around the park and sportsmen retorting with calls for more liberal harvests.
- The NPS consults with states encompassing the park about harvests in certain areas to reduce the chance of entire packs or well-known wolves being shot when they leave the park. The states have made some changes to protect regional economic benefits and enjoyment of wolf watching.

Contact:

Daniel N. Wenk, Superintendent (307) 344-2002 dan_wenk@nps.gov

Patrick M. Kenney, Deputy Superintendent, (307) 344-2003 pat_kenney@nps.gov

BIA - Current Rules of interest

The BIA is taking comments on draft revisions to Title 25 of the CFR related to three utilities: San Carlos Irrigation Project-Power Division and Colorado River Agency-Power Division, both in Arizona; and Mission Valley Power utility in Montana.

Indian Electric Power Utilities (25 CFR 175): This proposed rule would not make any substantive changes to the regulations, but would revise the regulations to be in plain language. The regulations affect only a limited number of Tribes because there are only three BIA electric power utilities: Colorado River (serving the Colorado River Indian Tribes Reservation), Mission Valley Power (serving the Salish & Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Indian Reservation), and San Carlos Irrigation Project (serving Gila River Indian Community). The proposed rule is awaiting AS-IA signature.

Indian Trader Regulations (25 CFR 140): This rule would comprehensively update Part 140 to modernize the implementation of the Indian Trader statutes consistent with the Federal policies of Tribal self-determination and self-governance. The advance notice of proposed rulemaking to solicit comments on potential regulatory revisions and announcing consultation for February and March 2017 was published on Friday, December 9. A notice with details on the revenues for Tribal consultations was published in the Federal Register February 8. Tribal consultations are being held throughout the country from February 23 through March 16.

Prepared by: Christine Bauserman, Special Assist. to Secretary, 202-706-9330, 3/9

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK - ALERTS IN EFFECT

Park Waters Closed to All Boating

Due to a detection of invasive mussel populations in central Montana, Glacier has closed all park waters to boating until further notice. This closure does not impact boating on the Middle Fork or North Fork of the Flathead River.

Date: November 10, 2016, Contact: Lauren Alley, 406-888-5838

The park will begin an assessment period to conduct testing, inspect park boats, and evaluate the risk boats pose to park waters and waters downstream from the unintended introduction of invasive mussels. *The assessment will likely include the evaluation of further tests of waters across the State of Montana during the summer of 2017.* The closure will remain in place during the assessment period, which will extend until the nature of the threat is better understood.

About NISC

The National Invasive Species Council (NISC) was created by EO 13112 in 1999. NISC is co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce. NISC members include the Secretaries of State, Defense, Homeland Security, Treasury, Transportation, Health and Human Services, the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), as well as the Administrators of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and U.S. Agency for International Development.

NISC provides high-level interdepartmental coordination of federal invasive species actions and works with other federal and non-federal groups to address invasive species issues at the national level.

Glacier NP

- Established as a park on May 11, 1910
- Number of named lakes: 131
- Number of unnamed lakes: 631
- Total number of lakes: 762
- Acres of named lakes: 25,622
- Largest lake: Lake McDonald at 9.4 miles long; 1.5 miles wide; 464 feet deep; 6,823 acres
- Number of streams: 563
- Acreage: 1,012,837
- Square miles: 1,583
- Miles of exterior boundary: 205
- Largest glacier: Blackfoot Glacier 0.7 sq. miles
- Miles of Continental Divide Trail in Glacier: 110
- Number of fish species : 24 — 18 native and 7 non-native
- Number of species of mammals: 71
- Number of species of birds: 276 documented
- Number of species of plants: 1,132 vascular and 858 non-vascular

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 3:30 - 4:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting with members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition.

II. BACKGROUND

In July 2015, five American Indian Tribes with cultural affiliation to the Bears Ears region formed the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition. Members included the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and the Zuni Tribe.

On Oct. 15, 2015, the coalition submitted a formal proposal to President Barrack Obama requesting designation of 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. The coalition's proposal emphasized collaborative management between the Tribes and the Federal government.

On Dec. 28, 2016, 1.35 million acres in southern Utah were designated as the Bears Ears National Monument. The proclamation stated that the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would engage the Tribes in development of a management plan and the subsequent management of monument lands.

The coalition has said publicly that it intends to litigate any attempt to rescind the Bears Ears National Monument designation.

III. DISCUSSION

Members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition invited to attend the meeting include:

Hopi Tribe:	<u>Alfred Lomahquahu</u> , Vice Chairman
Navajo Nation:	<u>Russell Begaye</u> , President; <u>Jonathan Nez</u> , Vice President; <u>Lorenzo Bates</u> , Speaker; <u>Davis Filfred</u> , Council Delegate
Ute Indian Tribe:	<u>Shaun Chapoose</u> , Chairman
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe:	<u>Harold Cuthair</u> , Chairman
Zuni Tribe:	<u>Carleton Bowekaty</u> , Councilman

Additional Tribal members and support staff may also be present.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. March 3, 2017, letter from the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition to Secretary Ryan Zinke

March 17, 2017

Honorable Ryan Zinke
Secretary of the Department of the Interior
1849 C. Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Honorable Michael Scuse
Acting Secretary of the Department of Agriculture
1400 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Secretary Zinke and Acting Secretary Scuse,

This letter is to inform you that the Bears Ears Commission, which was established in President Obama's Bears Ears National Monument Proclamation, is now fully constituted. The elected Commissioners from the five sovereign Native American Tribes are : Alfred Lomahquahu - the Hopi Nation, Davis Filfred and James Adakai - the Navajo Nation, Terry Knight - the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Shaun Chapoose - the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and Carleton Bowekaty - the Zuni Tribe. We urge you to meet with the Commission members as soon as possible, and there will be a good opportunity will when Secretary Zinke makes his first visit to Utah as Secretary. This letter sets forth the reasons that such meeting would be beneficial as soon as possible.

Our five Tribes were the driving force in the effort to create the Bears Ears National Monument. Our people were forcibly removed from the Bears Ears area in the mid-1800s but we have always continued to return to this cultural landscape for ceremonies, hunting, gathering of herbs and medicines, and other purposes. Then, beginning in 2010, we turned to formal protection. We conducted a tremendous amount of research into the scientific, historic, and cultural values of the region. Based on that research, we developed boundaries for a protected area. Then, in October 2015, we submitted a comprehensive, formal proposal for protection as a national monument or other designated area and took the lead in meetings with the Obama Administration and the Utah Delegation. This was the first time in history that American Indian Tribes had ever petitioned for a national monument or other such designation. Making the monument a reality required long and hard work by a large number of Indian people, especially our tribal leaders and traditional practitioners.

The purpose of the Proclamation is to honor the Tribes, both historic and contemporary, the land, and the relationship between the Tribes and the land. The proclamation, in many places, emphasizes the importance of incorporating tribal traditional knowledge into all aspects of monument management. To be certain that the Tribes are fully represented in managing the new monument, the Proclamation calls for a regime of collaborative management between the tribes and the federal agencies. Our Commission was established "to ensure that management decisions affecting the monument reflect tribal expertise and historical knowledge." (emphasis added). Among other provisions, your two agencies are directed to "partner" with the Commission, to "meaningfully engage" the Commission in monument management, to "carefully and fully consider" recommendations of the Commission, and to conduct "meaningful engagement" with the Commission. All of these provisions are now fully in force as federal law.

Now that our Commission has been fully constituted, we are most anxious to meet with agency officials in the field and, as mentioned, Secretary Zinke during his Utah visit. These will be opportunities to begin discussions on fulfilling the promise of this historic opportunity to create a unique and highly productive system of collaborative management.

We have heard reports that the Trump Administration may be considering actions to reduce the size of the monument or to eliminate it entirely. If that is correct, we would consider it essential that we are able to have full discussions with you about those possibilities. Of course, from our standpoint, any such actions would be absolute tragedies in terms of impacts on our people today and the eternal values and traditions of our many generations of ancestors. Needless to say, if such actions are not being considered, than the meetings would be extraordinarily productive in

terms of starting to put in place a system of collaborative management that would make this monument one of the brightest stars in America's public land system.

We invite you to meet with the Commission when you visit Utah in March so that we may discuss the Bears Ears National Monument, its importance to our Nations, and our management priorities with you. Please contact Commission member Carleton Bowekaty at (505) 879-2826 or Carleton.Bowekaty@ashiwi.org to arrange this meeting.

Respectfully,

Alfred Lomahquahu Carleton Bowekaty

Bears Ears Commission Interim Co-Chair Bears Ears Commission Interim Co-Chair

Cc: Ed Roberson, State Director – Utah, Bureau of Land Management

Nora Rasure, Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service

Tyler Ashcroft, Project Manager, Bureau of Land Management

Michael Diem, Moab/Monticello District Ranger, U.S. Forest Service

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Discussion on recreational industry representatives in Utah

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to BLM monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Federal and legislative representatives
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
- Gary Heward, CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon, Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley, Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth, Petzl
- Amanda Covington, Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat, Western Spirit
- Don Peay, Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

III. BACKGROUND

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to the Monticello Field Office, including the Bears Ears National Monument, in Fiscal Year 2016 was 418,684 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 180,233 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, viewing cultural resources, and photography were the top five recreational activities within the Monticello Field Office in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Monticello Field Office issued 117 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group activities to expand and enhance recreational access, including 13 permits to commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services. In Fiscal Year 2000, the field office issued 58 Special Recreation Permits, including 4 commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services.
- There are currently over 1,800 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monticello Field Office that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Fiscal Year 2016 was 926,236 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 568,214 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, scenic touring/viewing, and participating in environmental education events were the top five recreational activities within the Monument in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument issued 122 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group activities to expand and enhance recreational access. In Fiscal Year 2000, the Monument issued 37 Special Recreation Permits.
- On average, the Monument issues 16 Special Recreation Permits to commercial hunting guide and outfitter services each year to support big game hunting opportunities for deer, elk, pronghorn, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, and turkey. The BLM has partnered with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to re-introduce pronghorn, bighorn, wild turkey within the Monument.

- There are currently over 900 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monument that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Specific visitation figures to the newly-designated National Monument are not yet available, however, there has been a significant increase in visitor demand for overnight and day-use permits throughout Cedar Mesa. BLM-Utah expects that recreational visitation to the Monument will continue to increase for some time, and has undertaken the following initiatives to promote responsible and sustainable heritage tourism opportunities:
- Within the last three years, BLM-Utah has funded the stabilization of 11 highly visited archaeological sites throughout the Monticello Field Office, primarily within the Bears Ears National Monument. These efforts will facilitate the development of new visitor amenities and the marketing of these recreational opportunities to visitors from all over the world.
- In partnership with the non-profit organization Tread Lightly!, BLM-Utah developed a public awareness campaign titled Respect and Protect, which aims to eliminate the looting and vandalism of archaeological, paleontological, and natural resources in Utah. BLM-Utah is currently developing a Memorandum of Understanding with 14 state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and professional and avocational groups to collaboratively and consistently share the Respect and Protect campaign messages.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is widely recognized as an international outdoor recreation destination for dispersed and undeveloped activities. There are intentionally very few developed facilities to provide visitors with back country recreational experiences.
- Most recreational uses and allocations within the Monument were established in the Monument Management Plan, which was approved in 2000.
-

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Discussion on recreational industry representatives in Utah

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- federal and legislative representatives,
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
- Gary Heward CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth Petzl
- Amanda Covington Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat Western Spirit
- Don Peay Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

- The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.
- We are awaiting a final mandate for the 10th Circuit Court decision in the litigation regarding the ESA and Utah prairie dogs (UPD). It will not be issued until at least 5/22/17, after which our 4(d) rule would go back into effect.
- UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line, filed 04/12. Utah asserts ownership of NWR lands because the true Great Salt Lake meander line was never located. DOJ seeking an extension on 5/7/17 deadline to continue negotiations with Utah.
- Bear River Club is in litigation with the USFWS over their water right claim for water from the Bear River.
- Greater Sage Grouse in UT are stable except the geographically isolated Sheeprack population in central Utah, which has declined by 40% over the last 4 years. It occurs in a BLM Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and State Management Area.
- Outdoor recreation has a substantial positive economic generator in Utah and throughout the United States. In the US economy, outdoor recreation resulted in \$887 billion in consumer spending annually and provides 7.6 million American Jobs. (Source: Outdoor Industry Association, April 24, 2017)
- Forty-seven communities in Utah have requested NPS assistance in developing their conservation and outdoor recreation visions over the last 10 years.

VI. BACKGROUND

- **LWCF and BRWCA:** Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the BRWCA located in Utah, WY, and ID for acquisition of voluntary easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The

BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.

- **Utah Prairie Dogs (UPD):** On 11/5/14, based on a complaint from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Property Owners (PETPO), the District Court of Utah Central Division ruled that ESA take prohibitions for UPD are unconstitutional on private lands. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) then implemented a management plan and regulations for UPD on non-federal lands, which replaced the 1998 Iron County HCP and our 4(d) rule as the primary guide to UPD management on private lands. On 3/29/17, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the District Court ruling, concluding that ESA regulation of take of a purely intrastate species, like the UPD, is a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under the Commerce Clause. Once a final mandate is issued, the State's Plan would no longer be in place and our 4(d) rule would go back into effect. Anticipating the 07/18 expiration of the 1998 Iron County HCP, we are working with the State and Iron County to develop a General Conservation Plan (GCP) that would include mitigation for impacts or significant conservation components for Utah prairie dogs, respectively, which the State's plan currently lacks. In the long-term, we are hopeful that we can replace the GCP with a locally-driven conservation strategy for the Utah prairie dog that will allow us to delist the species.
- **UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line.** In April, 2012 the State filed a quiet title action in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City against the U. S. Department of Interior, along with the USFWS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has proposed the parties agree to a provisional "Compromise Line" within the Refuge in lieu of a meander line in order to determine the State lands. This agreement would allow the US to obtain title to State lands within the Refuge, ensuring its ability to manage the Refuge in perpetuity, while also providing the State with fair and reasonable compensation for any lands within the Refuge that would be conveyed to the United States or the subject of a disclaimer. After agreeing to the valuation of the lands as described above, the parties would determine whether to proceed with the United States' acquisition of State lands within the Refuge via purchase or land exchange.
- **The Bear River Club Company (est. 1909), and the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge (est. 1928)** both utilize various water rights to create and maintain waterfowl habitat, and have had a cooperative existence. However, the Bear River Club is asserting they should be able to divert water from the Bear River in months when the USFWS does not believe they historically diverted. Additionally, the volumes they are seeking would injure the Refuge's ability to manage habitat. The Refuge, the Department of Justice, the Solicitor's Office and the Region 6 Water Resources Division are attempting to negotiate a settlement with the Club.
- **GSG:** The State of Utah's plan for greater sage-grouse applies to all lands within 11 state-designated Sage-Grouse Management Areas (SGMAs) and covers approximately 7.5 million acres. The state's goal is to conserve 90% of its greater sage-grouse habitat and approximately 94% of the population. Many of the conservation measures in the plan are voluntary and rely on negotiated, incentive-based actions to achieve conservation on non-federal lands. An Executive Order established due to the Plan requires the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to coordinate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources before issuing permits for energy development. It also directs the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to implement recommendations provided by the Utah Division of Wildlife. On Federal lands, BLM and U.S. Forest Service's amended land-use management plan complement the state's Plan and are critical to the success of greater sage-grouse conservation. The amendments limit surface disturbances and address habitat threats in the most important areas for sage-grouse. The highest value habitats are designated as Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and there is a 98% overlap with the state-designated Sage-

Grouse Core Areas. General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) provide greater flexibility for federal land use activities. To address the recent declines of the Sheeprock population, BLM is working with state and local partners to implement and prioritize a suite of conservation actions, including translocations of greater sage-grouse to the area, habitat restoration, fire suppression, and minimizing impacts from right of way developments.

- **Utah Economy from Recreation:** The Outdoor Industry Association in 2012 estimated that outdoor recreation resulted in: 122,000 direct jobs in Utah, \$12 billion in consumer spending, \$3.6 billion in wages and salaries, and \$856 million in State and Local Tax Revenue (Source: Data from 2012 Outdoor Recreation Economy Generated)
- **National Parks in Utah (data from FY 2016):** There are 13 units of National Parks, National Historic Trails, National Monuments and National Historic Sites. *National Parks:* Arches NP, Bryce Canyon NP, Canyonlands NP, Capitol Reef NP, Zion NP. *National Historic Trails:* California NHT, Mormon Pioneer NHT, Old Spanish NHT, Pony Express NHT. *National Monuments:* Cedar Breaks NM, Dinosaur NM, Hovenweep NM, Natural Bridges NM, Rainbow Bridge NM, Timpanogos Cave NM. *National Recreation Area:* Glen Canyon NRA. *National Historic Site:* Golden Spike NHS.

In 2016, there were 13,988,000 visitors to National Park units in Utah creating a substantial economic contribution to Utah: \$1.1 billion spending by visitors to National Park units in Utah; 17.9 thousand jobs in Utah local economy including camping, fuel, groceries, hotels, recreation industries, restaurants, retail, transportation; \$546.7 million in labor income in Utah; \$1.6 billion in economic output resulting from National Parks in Utah (Source: 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation, Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR – 2017/1421)

NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program: NPS has worked with 54 Local and State partners on 63 outdoor recreation projects located within a half miles of approximately 967,000 residents. In response to applications from local leaders, the NPS supports several projects in UT at any given time by bringing partners and stakeholders together in a planning process that results in on the ground improvements to parks, trails, rivers, and natural areas that help to connect people to the outdoors. Assistance includes technical support for park and recreation planning and management, assistance with broad-based community engagement in the planning process, and helping to guide partners through the many steps needed to move from idea to action. Many of these project involve partnerships between DOI and other public land managers and community partners.

Significant NPS RTCA supported past successes:

- Jordan River - worked with partners to develop plans and secure support (\$2M+) to close a 1.2 mile gap in the trail in West Jordan, continue to support community engagement.
- Green River - supported partners in completing regional trails concept plan and helped to secure support (\$80k) for constructing mountain bike trails. The Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation through the Waypoint grant provided construction funding.
- Moab Lions Park - supported partners in planning and design of a trail and transportation hub for the gateway community, helped to secure support (\$800k+) for construction.

- Red Canyon Trail - helped partners to develop concept plan for 5 mile trail connecting to Bryce Canyon that was used to secure federal transportation funds (\$2M+) for construction.
- Brian Head Trail System - worked with partners to develop trail system and interpretation plan - including connections to Cedar Breaks NM, used to secure support (\$100k+) for trailhead improvements. The Office of Outdoor Recreation is involved with this project and provided construction funding through the Waypoint grant.
- Wasatch Front Youth Engagement - ongoing support to partners - including Timpanogos Cave National Monument to connect diverse urban audiences to public lands and the outdoors. Secured Challenge Cost Share grants (37k+) to support innovative University of Utah Urban Rangers program. BLM is currently funding the interagency Urban Ranger Program.

Current NPS RTCA supported projects:

- Backman Elementary Riverside Community - connecting students of Backman Elementary School in Salt Lake City and their families with the Jordan River and adjoining park lands.
- Bluff River Trail - developing a 7.5 mile trail along the San Juan River and supporting restoration priorities and environmental education outreach to native american tribes through an interagency effort with the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, with support from the Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation, and other partners.
- Cache County Trails - developing a community supported plan for County-wide trails network.
- Panguitch Area Trailhead Kiosks - improving public information at three regional trailheads.
- Smith Preserve Archaeological Site & Trail Plan - designing low impact site improvements to allow public to experience and appreciate the site's significant petroglyphs.
- Syracuse Shoreline Trail - developing a trail along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake.
- Vernal City - Dino Trails Planning - planning and securing support for a regional trails system.
- Wasatch Front Urban Ranger Program - working with University of Utah, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other partners to create the next generation of rangers, trails stewards and advocates that are in turn engaging diverse urban audiences with regional trails.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants: \$48,880,000 has been provided to Utah through the National Park Service managed the Land and Water Conservation Fund that provides for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Federal Lands to Parks: 2,765 acres of surplus Federal property had been transferred to local communities in Utah for parks and outdoor recreation areas.



DAILY ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE Sunday, May 7, 2017

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

Today you are flying out of Great Falls, Montana and going to Salt Lake City, Utah. Your first stop is the Utah State Capitol where you have four meetings. You begin by meeting Utah Governor Herbert and U.S. Senators Orrin Hatch and Mike Lee. Next you will meet with representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office and the Dept of Heritage, then legislative leadership and the Attorney General. Your last meeting is with the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Admin (STILA). You then drive to the BLM Utah State Office for a meeting with the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal coalition. You end the day back at the Capitol for an 'Outdoor Recreation Dinner' with a long list of recreational representatives, legislative leaders and their staff.

Today you have Talking Points and eight briefings:

- 12:00 - 12:00 Talking Points
- 01:00 - 02:00 pm Meeting with State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage.
 - 1. Briefing from BLM
 - 2. Briefing from NPS
- 02:00 - 02:30 pm Meeting with Legislative Leadership & Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes.
 - 1. Briefing from BLM
 - 2. Briefing from NPS
- 02:45 - 03:15 pm Meeting with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA).
- 03:30 - 04:30 pm Meeting with Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition.
- 06:00 - 09:00 pm Dinner with Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Representatives.
 - 1. Briefing from BLM
 - 2. Briefing from NPS

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SUBJECT: Talking Points for the Secretary

TIME: All Day

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
- I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
- Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
- Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.

Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”
- What the Executive Order does:
- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a

monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.

And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.

SUBJECT: Briefing from BLM - State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage.

TIME: 01:00 - 02:00 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss cultural and historic objects within the Bears Ears & Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M..

II. BACKGROUND

The state historic preservation office (SHPO) is a state governmental function created under Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act - 1966. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (Utah SHPO) serves as the primary repository for archaeological information in the state of Utah.

Almost all archaeological records from archaeological surveys and excavations for the past 50 years are physically housed or available through GIS at the Utah SHPO. The Utah SHPO's archaeological records serve as the starting point or foundation for any archaeological survey or excavation on federal, state, or private lands. For more than 15 years, BLM-Utah has collaborated with the Utah SHPO to be the primary GIS repository for all archaeological survey and site GIS data.

BLM-Utah and SHPO have partnered on multiple programmatic agreements to streamline the Section 106 process. Including but not limited to a programmatic agreement for projects under 50 acres in size and the ongoing the Travel Management Programmatic Agreement to designate travel routes on public lands. BLM-Utah and Utah SHPO are currently discussing a programmatic agreement to facilitate oil and gas development.

III. DISCUSSION

According to the Utah SHPO, as of February 6, 2017, there are 8,480 recorded archaeological sites and four archaeological districts within Bears Ears National Monument. More than 70% of these sites are prehistoric (pre-dating the 1800s). These prehistoric sites include pottery and stone tool (lithic) scatters, the remains of cooking features (hearths), storage features such as adobe granaries and sub-surface stone-lined granaries, prehistoric roads, petroglyphs, pictographs and cliff dwellings. Historic sites include historic debris scatters, roads, fences, uranium and vanadium mines from World War II and the Cold War.

At the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) there are 3,985 recorded archaeological sites (data gathered on March 6, 2017). Similar site types exist for the GSENM as in Bears Ears National Monument, except there are much fewer granaries, cliff dwellings and historic mining sites.

- **Discussion with the SHPO should touch on the fact that archaeological sites are not evenly distributed across the monuments; site types and concentrations vary in each monument; and monuments have not been completely surveyed for archaeological resources. For example, only 9.2% of the Bears Ears National Monument has been surveyed for archaeological sites.**

SUBJECT: Briefing from NPS - State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage.

TIME: 01:00 - 02:00 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss cultural and historic objects within the Bears Ears & Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M..

II. DISCUSSION

The National Park Service (NPS) is part of the federal preservation partnership program. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), NPS, and Certified Local Governments (CLG) actively work together to preserve and protect cultural resources at the National, State, and local level. The partnership program is set up by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and 50 years later the partnerships it has established are still going strong and working in tandem.

NPS has worked with the SHPO on several projects and have had a long-standing positive working relationship. While NPS has worked with the SHPO on multiple projects throughout the years, two recent projects have been the Underrepresented Community Grants and the Certified Local Government program.

In 2014, the State received an Underrepresented Community Grant to complete a Asian and Pacific Islander Survey and Nomination of Historical Resources. \$42,050 was awarded for archaeological survey of the Iosepa Polynesian Archaeological District and railroad sites associated with Chinese labor and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. The survey has been completed and a National Register nomination is being prepared as a model for future listings of these sites.

The State of Utah has 93 Certified Local Governments (CLGs), the second largest program in the country, Utah's CLGs have made a local commitment to historic preservation and become part of the Federal Preservation Partnership with the NPS and the State Historic Preservation Office, Utah Division of State History. Springfield, UT, a CLG since the start of the program in 1985, recently monies passed through from the Historic Preservation Fund to rehabilitate the windows at the Springville Museum of Art. Constructed in 1936 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the project aided in the long-term preservation provided an improved environment for the artwork displayed in the galleries.

SUBJECT: Briefing from BLM - Legislative Leadership & Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes.

TIME: 02:00 - 02:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting to discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase National Monuments, and other relevant issues.

II. BACKGROUND

The Utah Attorney General's (AG's) Office is led by Attorney General Sean Reyes. Mr. Reyes typically does not engage in public land issues. The lead for the AG's Office for public land issues is Assistant Attorney General Tony Rampton, who is the Public Lands Section Chief; his second-in-command is Kathy Davis. They work primarily with the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO), which was created in 2005 by state law to develop and coordinate the State's public land policy. The Director of PLPCO is Kathleen Clarke. The AG's Office historically has been aligned with the positions of the Governor and PLPCO.

III. DISCUSSION

With respect to the Bears Ears and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monuments, the AG's Office is likely to take the legal position that the President has authority to revoke previous proclamations in whole or part, and likely will endorse the recent legal analysis of the issue by John Yoo and Todd Gaziano.

The AG's Office is also likely to provide information regarding two pieces of litigation the State is pursuing against Interior--R.S. 2477 and wilderness policy (*Uintah County v. Zinke*). If Interior counsel is not present, the AG's Office may not engage in substantive discussion of cases because of ethical considerations. R.S. 2477 is an 1866 statute that offered rights-of-way to the public for highway purposes. Although R.S. 2477 was repealed in 1976, FLPMA preserved any R.S. 2477 rights-of-way in existence. Between 2005 and 2012, the State and Utah counties filed 29 lawsuits under the Quiet Title Act seeking recognition of over 12,000 R.S. 2477 claims on BLM and NPS lands; all but two cases are still pending.

Also pending is the State's six-year-old lawsuit challenging the previous administration's policy to identify and manage public lands to preserve wilderness characteristics outside of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The State's position is that Interior does not have this authority outside of the section 603 context. The AG's Office likely will attempt to explain the long-history of Utah's struggle with Interior on R.S. 2477 and wilderness policy, express frustration at the United States' previous aggressive defense of these cases, and seek Interior's support to explore means to resolve these issues without litigation. The AG's Office may also raise issues regarding the proposed settlement in the Utah Resource Management Plan (RMP) litigation, which Utah opposes; BLM's wild horse removal efforts, which Utah believes are inadequate; and the sage grouse amendments to BLM's RMPs.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

NOTE: The following attachments are available in the briefing book:

1. March 2017 Paper: Presidential Authority to Revoke or Reduce Monument Designations
2. Attorney General Sean Reyes Biography

SUBJECT: Briefing from NPS - Legislative Leadership & Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes.

TIME: 02:00 - 02:30 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting to discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase National Monuments, and other relevant issues.

II. DISCUSSION

NPS Shutdown Refund Issue:

There is an outstanding request for the repayment of \$999,400 to Utah for the donation made during the 2013 shutdown. The Department received two letters in December 2016, both addressed to former Secretary Jewell, requesting repayment of the outstanding balance. A response has been drafted to AG Reyes and is close to completion.

In the donation agreement that was made between the State of Utah and the NPS, the parties agreed:

1. If the United States Congress appropriates funds for the operation of the National Park System before the funds donated to the NPS by the State are fully obligated, then the NPS will refund to the State the unobligated balance of the State-donated funds. Moreover, if the United States Congress appropriates funds and expressly directs the NPS to reimburse the State for State-donated funds previously obligated or expended by the NPS, then the NPS will promptly take action to do so.

The draft response to AG Reyes explains that the NPS does not have the statutory authority to return the donated funds, and that legislation providing that authority has not been enacted.

USFWS Issues:

- The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.
- We are awaiting a final mandate for the 10th Circuit Court decision in the litigation regarding the ESA and Utah prairie dogs (UPD). It will not be issued until at least 5/22/17, after which our 4(d) rule would go back into effect.
- UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line, filed 04/12. Utah asserts ownership of NWR lands because the true Great Salt Lake meander line was never located. DOJ seeking an extension on 5/7/17 deadline to continue negotiations with Utah.
- Bear River Club is in litigation with the USFWS over their water right claim for water from the Bear River.
- Greater Sage Grouse in UT are stable except the geographically isolated Sheeprock population in central Utah, which has declined by 40% over the last 4 years. It occurs in a BLM Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and State Management Area.

III. Background

Background on the NPS shutdown refund:

- Senator Jeff Flake (R-AZ) introduced S.2104 requiring the National Park Service to refund to each state the funds that were used to reopen any temporarily operate units during the government shutdown in October 2013. The bill was reported out of committee but never enacted.
- On July 23, 2014, The NPS testified before the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on S. 2104 that the NPS does not have the authority to reimburse states for the portion of funding that was expended in absence of an act of Congress and that S.2104 would provide that authority.

Background on Other Relevant USFWS Issues:

- **LWCF and the Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA):** Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the BRWCA located in Utah, WY, and ID for acquisition of voluntary easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.
- **Utah Prairie Dogs (UPD):** On 11/5/14, based on a complaint from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Property Owners (PETPO), the District Court of Utah Central Division ruled that ESA take prohibitions for UPD are unconstitutional on private lands. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) then implemented a management plan and regulations for UPD on non-federal lands, which replaced the 1998 Iron County HCP and our 4(d) rule as the primary guide to UPD management on private lands. On 3/29/17, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the District Court ruling, concluding that ESA regulation of take of a purely intrastate species, like the UPD, is a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under the Commerce Clause. Once a final mandate is issued, the State's Plan would no longer be in place and our 4(d) rule would go back into effect. Anticipating the 07/18 expiration of the 1998 Iron County HCP, we are working with the State and Iron County to develop a General Conservation Plan (GCP) that would include mitigation for impacts or significant conservation components for Utah prairie dogs, respectively, which the State's plan currently lacks. In the long-term, we are hopeful that we can replace the GCP with a locally-driven conservation strategy for the Utah prairie dog that will allow us to delist the species.
- **UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line.** In April, 2012 the State filed a quiet title action in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City against the U. S. Department of Interior, along with the USFWS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has proposed the parties agree to a provisional "Compromise Line" within the Refuge in lieu of a meander line in order to determine the State lands. This agreement would allow the US to obtain title to State lands within the Refuge, ensuring its ability to manage the Refuge in perpetuity, while also providing the State with fair and reasonable compensation for any lands within the Refuge that would be conveyed to the United States or the subject of a disclaimer. After agreeing to the valuation of the lands as described above, the parties would determine whether to proceed with the United States' acquisition of State lands within the Refuge via purchase or land exchange.
- **The Bear River Club Company (est. 1909), and the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge (est. 1928)** both utilize various water rights to create and maintain waterfowl habitat, and have had a cooperative existence. However, the Bear River Club is asserting they should be able to divert water from the Bear River in months when the USFWS does not believe they historically diverted. Additionally, the volumes they are seeking would injure the Refuge's ability to



manage habitat. The Refuge, the Department of Justice, the Solicitor's Office and the Region 6 Water Resources Division are attempting to negotiate a settlement with the Club.

- **GSG:** The State of Utah's plan for greater sage-grouse applies to all lands within 11 state-designated Sage-Grouse Management Areas (SGMAs) and covers approximately 7.5 million acres. The state's goal is to conserve 90% of its greater sage-grouse habitat and approximately 94% of the population. Many of the conservation measures in the plan are voluntary and rely on negotiated, incentive-based actions to achieve conservation on non-federal lands. An Executive Order established due to the Plan requires the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to coordinate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources before issuing permits for energy development. It also directs the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to implement recommendations provided by the Utah Division of Wildlife. On Federal lands, BLM and U.S. Forest Service's amended land-use management plan complement the state's Plan and are critical to the success of greater sage-grouse conservation. The amendments limit surface disturbances and address habitat threats in the most important areas for sage-grouse. The highest value habitats are designated as Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and there is a 98% overlap with the state-designated Sage-Grouse Core Areas. General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) provide greater flexibility for federal land use activities. To address the recent declines of the Sheeprock population, BLM is working with state and local partners to implement and prioritize a suite of conservation actions, including translocations of greater sage-grouse to the area, habitat restoration, fire suppression, and minimizing impacts from right of way developments.

SUBJECT: Meeting with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA).

TIME: 02:45 - 03:15 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase as well as any hot button SITLA-BLM issues.

II. BACKGROUND

SITLA and BLM are working together on many current issues in Utah, including: management issues related to SITLA inholdings within national monuments and other BLM administered lands, legislative and administrative land exchanges, and selection of lands granted at statehood.

III. DISCUSSION

Bears Ears

The Proclamation establishing the Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) directed the Secretary to explore entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Utah for the exchange of approximately 109,000 acres of state inholdings within BENM for BLM lands outside the monument. Further, the Secretary was ordered to report to the President by January 19, 2017 regarding the potential for the exchange. In response, the BLM drafted an MOU for review by SITLA. SITLA has currently declined to participate in review of the MOU.

SITLA and the BLM-Utah Monticello Field Office have also been in discussions regarding several localized management issues within BENM, including the proposed Jim Joe land exchange, the Cave Towers management agreement, and a recent proposed sale of SITLA inholdings within the Bears Ears monument into private ownership.

Grand Staircase

An agreement was reached in 1998 to exchange all SITLA inholdings in Grand Staircase for BLM lands outside the monument. The agreement also included a \$50 million cash payment to the State. According to a recent report, the lands acquired from the BLM have produced nearly \$341 million for the State as of late April 2017.

Other Issues

SITLA and BLM have been in discussions to initiate a large-scale land exchange within the expanded Utah Test and Training Range as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017.

SITLA and BLM are currently renewing an MOU regarding procedures for clearing any remaining in-lieu land entitlement selections.

SUBJECT: Meeting with Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition.

TIME: 03:30 - 04:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting with members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition.

II. BACKGROUND

In July 2015, five American Indian Tribes with cultural affiliation to the Bears Ears region formed the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition. Members included the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and the Zuni Tribe.

On Oct. 15, 2015, the coalition submitted a formal proposal to President Barrack Obama requesting designation of 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. The coalition's proposal emphasized collaborative management between the Tribes and the Federal government.

On Dec. 28, 2016, 1.35 million acres in southern Utah were designated as the Bears Ears National Monument. The proclamation stated that the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would engage the Tribes in development of a management plan and the subsequent management of monument lands.

The coalition has said publicly that it intends to litigate any attempt to rescind the Bears Ears National Monument designation.

III. DISCUSSION

Members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition invited to attend the meeting include:

Hopi Tribe:	<u>Alfred Lomahquahu</u> , Vice Chairman
Navajo Nation:	<u>Russell Begaye</u> , President; <u>Jonathan Nez</u> , Vice President; <u>Lorenzo Bates</u> , Speaker; <u>Davis Filfred</u> , Council Delegate
Ute Indian Tribe:	<u>Shaun Chapoose</u> , Chairman
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe:	<u>Harold Cuthair</u> , Chairman
Zuni Tribe:	<u>Carleton Bowekaty</u> , Councilman

Additional Tribal members and support staff may also be present.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

NOTE: The following attachments are available in the briefing book:

1. March 3, 2017, letter from the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition to Secretary Ryan Zinke



SUBJECT: Briefing from BLM - Discussion on recreational industry representatives in Utah

TIME: 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to BLM monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Federal and legislative representatives
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
- Gary Heward, CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon, Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley, Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth, Petzl
- Amanda Covington, Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat, Western Spirit
- Don Peay, Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

III. BACKGROUND

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to the Monticello Field Office, including the Bears Ears National Monument, in Fiscal Year 2016 was 418,684 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 180,233 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, viewing cultural resources, and photography were the top five recreational activities within the Monticello Field Office in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Monticello Field Office issued 117 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group activities to expand and enhance recreational access, including 13 permits to commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services. In Fiscal Year 2000, the field office issued 58 Special Recreation Permits, including 4 commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services.
- There are currently over 1,800 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monticello Field Office that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Fiscal Year 2016 was 926,236 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 568,214 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, scenic touring/viewing, and participating in environmental education events were the top five recreational activities within the Monument in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument issued 122 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group activities to expand and enhance recreational access. In Fiscal Year 2000, the Monument issued 37 Special Recreation Permits.
- On average, the Monument issues 16 Special Recreation Permits to commercial hunting guide and outfitter services each year to support big game hunting opportunities for deer, elk, pronghorn, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, and turkey. The BLM has partnered

with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to re-introduce pronghorn, bighorn, wild turkey within the Monument.

- There are currently over 900 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monument that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Specific visitation figures to the newly-designated National Monument are not yet available, however, there has been a significant increase in visitor demand for overnight and day-use permits throughout Cedar Mesa. BLM-Utah expects that recreational visitation to the Monument will continue to increase for some time, and has undertaken the following initiatives to promote responsible and sustainable heritage tourism opportunities:
- Within the last three years, BLM-Utah has funded the stabilization of 11 highly visited archaeological sites throughout the Monticello Field Office, primarily within the Bears Ears National Monument. These efforts will facilitate the development of new visitor amenities and the marketing of these recreational opportunities to visitors from all over the world.
- In partnership with the non-profit organization Tread Lightly!, BLM-Utah developed a public awareness campaign titled Respect and Protect, which aims to eliminate the looting and vandalism of archaeological, paleontological, and natural resources in Utah. BLM-Utah is currently developing a Memorandum of Understanding with 14 state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and professional and avocational groups to collaboratively and consistently share the Respect and Protect campaign messages.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is widely recognized as an international outdoor recreation destination for dispersed and undeveloped activities. There are intentionally very few developed facilities to provide visitors with back country recreational experiences.

Most recreational uses and allocations within the Monument were established in the Monument Management Plan, which was approved in 2000.



SUBJECT: Briefing from NPS - Discussion with recreational industry representatives in Utah

TIME: 06:00 - 09:00 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Federal and legislative representatives.
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation.
- Gary Heward CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth Petzl
- Amanda Covington Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat Western Spirit
- Don Peay Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

III. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

- The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.
- We are awaiting a final mandate for the 10th Circuit Court decision in the litigation regarding the ESA and Utah prairie dogs (UPD). It will not be issued until at least 5/22/17, after which our 4(d) rule would go back into effect.
- UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line, filed 04/12. Utah asserts ownership of NWR lands because the true Great Salt Lake meander line was never located. DOJ seeking an extension on 5/7/17 deadline to continue negotiations with Utah.
- Bear River Club is in litigation with the USFWS over their water right claim for water from the Bear River.
- Greater Sage Grouse in UT are stable except the geographically isolated Sheeprock population in central Utah, which has declined by 40% over the last 4 years. It occurs in a BLM Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and State Management Area.
- Outdoor recreation has a substantial positive economic generator in Utah and throughout the United States. In the US economy, outdoor recreation resulted in \$887 billion in consumer spending annually and provides 7.6 million American Jobs. (Source: Outdoor Industry Association, April 24, 2017)
- Forty-seven communities in Utah have requested NPS assistance in developing their conservation and outdoor recreation visions over the last 10 years.

VI. BACKGROUND

- **LWCF and BRWCA:** Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the BRWCA located in Utah, WY, and ID for acquisition of voluntary easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.
- **Utah Prairie Dogs (UPD):** On 11/5/14, based on a complaint from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Property Owners (PETPO), the District Court of Utah Central Division ruled that ESA take prohibitions for UPD are unconstitutional on private lands. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) then implemented a management plan and regulations for UPD on non-federal lands, which replaced the 1998 Iron County HCP and our 4(d) rule as the primary guide to UPD management on private lands. On 3/29/17, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the District Court ruling, concluding that ESA regulation of take of a purely intrastate species, like the UPD, is a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under the Commerce Clause. Once a final mandate is issued, the State's Plan would no longer be in place and our 4(d) rule would go back into effect. Anticipating the 07/18 expiration of the 1998 Iron County HCP, we are working with the State and Iron County to develop a General Conservation Plan (GCP) that would include mitigation for impacts or significant conservation components for Utah prairie dogs, respectively, which the State's plan currently lacks. In the long-term, we are hopeful that we can replace the GCP with a locally-driven conservation strategy for the Utah prairie dog that will allow us to delist the species.
- **UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line.** In April, 2012 the State filed a quiet title action in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City against the U. S. Department of Interior, along with the USFWS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has proposed the parties agree to a provisional "Compromise Line" within the Refuge in lieu of a meander line in order to determine the State lands. This agreement would allow the US to obtain title to State lands within the Refuge, ensuring its ability to manage the Refuge in perpetuity, while also providing the State with fair and reasonable compensation for any lands within the Refuge that would be conveyed to the United States or the subject of a disclaimer. After agreeing to the valuation of the lands as described above, the parties would determine whether to proceed with the United States' acquisition of State lands within the Refuge via purchase or land exchange.
- **The Bear River Club Company (est. 1909), and the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge (est. 1928)** both utilize various water rights to create and maintain waterfowl habitat, and have had a cooperative existence. However, the Bear River Club is asserting they should be able to divert water from the Bear River in months when the USFWS does not believe they historically diverted. Additionally, the volumes they are seeking would injure the Refuge's ability to manage habitat. The Refuge, the Department of Justice, the Solicitor's Office and the Region 6 Water Resources Division are attempting to negotiate a settlement with the Club.
- **GSG:** The State of Utah's plan for greater sage-grouse applies to all lands within 11 state-designated Sage-Grouse Management Areas (SGMAs) and covers approximately 7.5 million acres. The state's goal is to conserve 90% of its greater sage-grouse habitat and approximately 94% of the population. Many of the conservation measures in the plan are voluntary and rely on negotiated, incentive-based actions to achieve conservation on non-federal lands. An Executive Order established due to the Plan requires the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to coordinate

with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources before issuing permits for energy development. It also directs the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to implement recommendations provided by the Utah Division of Wildlife. On Federal lands, BLM and U.S. Forest Service's amended land-use management plan complement the state's Plan and are critical to the success of greater sage-grouse conservation. The amendments limit surface disturbances and address habitat threats in the most important areas for sage-grouse. The highest value habitats are designated as Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and there is a 98% overlap with the state-designated Sage-Grouse Core Areas. General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) provide greater flexibility for federal land use activities. To address the recent declines of the Sheeprock population, BLM is working with state and local partners to implement and prioritize a suite of conservation actions, including translocations of greater sage-grouse to the area, habitat restoration, fire suppression, and minimizing impacts from right of way developments.

- **Utah Economy from Recreation:** The Outdoor Industry Association in 2012 estimated that outdoor recreation resulted in: 122,000 direct jobs in Utah, \$12 billion in consumer spending, \$3.6 billion in wages and salaries, and \$856 million in State and Local Tax Revenue (Source: Data from 2012 Outdoor Recreation Economy Generated)
- **National Parks in Utah (data from FY 2016):** There are 13 units of National Parks, National Historic Trails, National Monuments and National Historic Sites. *National Parks:* Arches NP, Bryce Canyon NP, Canyonlands NP, Capitol Reef NP, Zion NP. *National Historic Trails:* California NHT, Mormon Pioneer NHT, Old Spanish NHT, Pony Express NHT. *National Monuments:* Cedar Breaks NM, Dinosaur NM, Hovenweep NM, Natural Bridges NM, Rainbow Bridge NM, Timpanogos Cave NM. *National Recreation Area:* Glen Canyon NRA. *National Historic Site:* Golden Spike NHS.

In 2016, there were 13,988,000 visitors to National Park units in Utah creating a substantial economic contribution to Utah: \$1.1 billion spending by visitors to National Park units in Utah; 17.9 thousand jobs in Utah local economy including camping, fuel, groceries, hotels, recreation industries, restaurants, retail, transportation; \$546.7 million in labor income in Utah; \$1.6 billion in economic output resulting from National Parks in Utah (Source: 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation, Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR – 2017/1421)

NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program: NPS has worked with 54 Local and State partners on 63 outdoor recreation projects located within a half miles of approximately 967,000 residents. In response to applications from local leaders, the NPS supports several projects in UT at any given time by bringing partners and stakeholders together in a planning process that results in on the ground improvements to parks, trails, rivers, and natural areas that help to connect people to the outdoors. Assistance includes technical support for park and recreation planning and management, assistance with broad-based community engagement in the planning process, and helping to guide partners through the many steps needed to move from idea to action. Many of these project involve partnerships between DOI and other public land managers and community partners.

Significant NPS RTCA supported past successes:

- Jordan River - worked with partners to develop plans and secure support (\$2M+) to close a 1.2 mile gap in the trail in West Jordan, continue to support community engagement.
- Green River - supported partners in completing regional trails concept plan and helped to secure support (\$80k) for constructing mountain bike trails. The Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation through the Waypoint grant provided construction funding.
- Moab Lions Park - supported partners in planning and design of a trail and transportation hub for the gateway community, helped to secure support (\$800k+) for construction.
- Red Canyon Trail - helped partners to develop concept plan for 5 mile trail connecting to Bryce Canyon that was used to secure federal transportation funds (\$2M+) for construction.
- Brian Head Trail System - worked with partners to develop trail system and interpretation plan - including connections to Cedar Breaks NM, used to secure support (\$100k+) for trailhead improvements. The Office of Outdoor Recreation is involved with this project and provided construction funding through the Waypoint grant.
- Wasatch Front Youth Engagement - ongoing support to partners - including Timpanogos Cave National Monument to connect diverse urban audiences to public lands and the outdoors. Secured Challenge Cost Share grants (37k+) to support innovative University of Utah Urban Rangers program. BLM is currently funding the interagency Urban Ranger Program.

Current NPS RTCA supported projects:

- Backman Elementary Riverside Community - connecting students of Backman Elementary School in Salt Lake City and their families with the Jordan River and adjoining park lands.
- Bluff River Trail - developing a 7.5 mile trail along the San Juan River and supporting restoration priorities and environmental education outreach to native american tribes through an interagency effort with the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, with support from the Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation, and other partners.
- Cache County Trails - developing a community supported plan for County-wide trails network.
- Panguitch Area Trailhead Kiosks - improving public information at three regional trailheads.
- Smith Preserve Archaeological Site & Trail Plan - designing low impact site improvements to allow public to experience and appreciate the site's significant petroglyphs.
- Syracuse Shoreline Trail - developing a trail along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake.
- Vernal City - Dino Trails Planning - planning and securing support for a regional trails system.
- Wasatch Front Urban Ranger Program - working with University of Utah, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other partners to create the next generation of rangers, trails stewards and advocates that are in turn engaging diverse urban audiences with regional trails.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants: \$48,880,000 has been provided to Utah through the National Park Service managed the Land and Water Conservation Fund that provides for the acquisition

and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Federal Lands to Parks: 2,765 acres of surplus Federal property had been transferred to local communities in Utah for parks and outdoor recreation areas.



U.S. Department of the Interior

ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 8, 2017

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

You are in Utah all day beginning in Salt Lake City then onto Bears Ears National Monument, BENM, in Blanding, Utah. Breakfast is with the Utah Federal Delegation including Governor Herbert, Senators Orrin Hatch and Mike Lee, at least four Reps. and a list of staffers. You then fly to Blanding for a Black Hawk Helicopter Tour of the south portion of BENM with the Governor and San Juan County Commissioners. You then drive to BENM and please note there is no cell service in the area near the monument. After meeting with the media (T.P. are at the end of this transmission) you hike BENM with additional San Juan County Commissioners, legislators, staffers and the BLM Utah State Director Ed Roberson. Onward to the Cedar Mesa Museum where you meet the 'Friends of Cedar Mesa' along with the amazing BLM front line managers. The day ends with a huge dinner at the museum. You will be staying at a hotel in Monticello.

Today you have two briefings:

11:00 - 08:30 pm: San Juan County Commissioners

06:00 - 07:00 pm: Meeting with Friends of Cedar Mesa

End of transmission: Talking points



TIME: Throughout day beginning at 11:00 am

SUBJECT: San Juan County Commissioners

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To hear San Juan County Commissioners viewpoints on Bears Ears and other relevant County issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Primary topic of discussion is likely to be the recent designation of the Bears Ears National Monument. The San Juan County Commission is on record publicly as being opposed to the use of the Antiquities Act to designate the Bears Ears National Monument.

- **Commissioners have also expressed concerns perceived federal overreach in regard to a variety of issues, including protection of archaeological resources and designation of the national monument. They have publicly expressed their opinion that federal lands would be better managed and sensitive resources would be better protected under state or local control.**

III. DISCUSSION

- Moab Master Leasing Plan (MLP) Record of Decision signed December 2016. MLP strived to balance recreation and energy development using lease stipulations like no surface occupancy and controlled surface use; also provided a phased approach to minimize exploration and development conflicts between oil and gas and potash.
- Primary benefit to the county was that parcels nominated within the MLP boundary can now move forward (parcels were deferred during the planning process); commissioners have repeatedly expressed concerns over the number of parcels deferred from potential leasing.
- Uranium and copper mining have been a source of jobs within the county. Lisbon Valley Copper Mine is the second largest copper mine in the state of Utah; prices of copper and uranium are currently low, which has affected mine operations and jobs within the county; uranium mines are currently not operating, but the Daneros Uranium Mine is awaiting a BLM decision on mine expansion.
- BLM issued approval for county-proposed Indian Creek ATV route just prior to monument designation; the BLM chose not to issue a ROW to the county, instead asking for partnership in implementing the decision and establishing the trail. The decision is currently under appeal and IBLA has granted a stay to the appellants--a collaboration of groups led by Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance.
- Although the current working relationship between BLM rangers and San Juan County Sheriff's Office is very good, San Juan County Sheriff, Rick Eldredge has publicly expressed a desire for the County Sheriff's Office take the lead in enforcing the law on all lands within the county.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

NOTE: The following attachments are available in the briefing book:

1. San Juan County Commissioners' Biographies

TIME: 06:00 - 07:00 pm

SUBJECT: Meeting with Friends of Cedar Mesa

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah



POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This meeting is with Friends of Cedar Mesa (FCM) to discuss the group's involvement in protection of culturally significant sites within the Bears Ears National Monument and the Cedar Mesa area of southern Utah; the meeting will be held at the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum in Blanding, Utah.

II. BACKGROUND

- Friends of Cedar Mesa headquartered in Bluff, Utah;
- In August 2014, the BLM-Utah Monticello Field Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Friends of Cedar Mesa to formalize a collaborative partnership and establish a cooperative framework for promoting public land stewardship, resource protection, and education;
- In August 2016, BLM signed an Assistance Agreement with Friends of Cedar Mesa for \$184,640 (\$85,860 Friends of Cedar Mesa; \$98,780 BLM) for the purpose of Cedar Mesa Cultural Resource Education and Protection Partnership;
- In September 2016, the BLM proposed an expanded Assistance Agreement with Friends of Cedar totaling \$751,257 (Friends of Cedar Mesa \$360,626; \$BLM 390,631);
- In June 2016, the BLM and Friends of Cedar Mesa formed a five-year partnership to develop a statewide cultural resource site stewardship program;
 - Site steward programs use trained citizen volunteers to regularly monitor at-risk cultural resource sites. This partnership is working to establish statewide standards for training, reporting, and data management, as well as recruiting and engaging volunteers;
 - The program is also developing a site monitoring application to make monitoring tasks easier while ensuring quality data are collected.

III. DISCUSSION

Friends of Cedar Mesa is a strong advocate for Bears Ears National Monument and is a strong supporter of cultural site protections.

Friends of Cedar Mesa and BLM have a positive partnership; however, there have also been challenges associated with some BLM policies and guidelines, such as film permitting requirements. Friends of Cedar Mesa views some of these requirements as obstacles to implementing public outreach projects.

Rather than working directly with BLM or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Friends of Cedar Mesa recently reached out to a third-party archaeological contractor to request a report on archaeological data the group could use in its "advocacy role,"

IV. ATTACHMENTS

NOTE: The following attachments are available in the briefing book:

1. BLM-Friends of Cedar Mesa Initial Memorandum of Understanding (FCM-BLM-MOU-09.17.2014)
2. Friend of Cedar Mesa key leadership biographies

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 7 - 12, 2017 - Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI



U.S. Department of the Interior

ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 8, 2017

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
- I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
- Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
- Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.

Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.

And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:



U.S. Department of the Interior

ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 8, 2017

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 9, 2017

DAILY ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

Today you have two briefings

- **BLM Briefing - Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch**
- **FWP Briefing - Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch**



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 9, 2017

TIME: 9 - 11 am

SUBJECT: BLM Briefing - Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You are visiting the The Nature Conservancy's Dugout Ranch to meet with rancher Heidi Redd and discuss the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

II. BACKGROUND

Heidi Redd owns and manages the Indian Creek Cattle Company and resides approximately 20 miles northwest of Monticello, Utah, on the 5,200-acre Dugout Ranch. Ms. Redd is a long-time livestock producer and federal and state grazing permittee in San Juan County who has held grazing permits for 50 years. Ms. Redd currently serves as a Utah Resource Advisory Council member, representing Category 1, grazing permits and leases. She has also served as the chairperson for the Utah Cattlemen's Association Public Lands Committee; as a member of the Utah Division of Wildlife Advisory Council; and a member of the San Juan County Lands Bill Council.

III. DISCUSSION

The Dugout Ranch, which is a working grazing and ranching operation managed in coordination with The Nature Conservancy, is located near the entrance to Canyonlands National Park Needles District in the heart of the Colorado Plateau. Faced with the need to sell the ranch, the Redd family began working with The Nature Conservancy in 1995 to explore alternatives to commercial sale of the property.

By acquiring the Dugout Ranch, The Nature Conservancy helped preserve part of an iconic western landscape that includes canyon bottoms, riparian areas, steep sandstone cliffs and talus slopes. The area contains historic structures built by early settlers and a wealth of ancestral Puebloan rock art and dwellings such as the world-renowned Newspaper Rock.

The Dugout Ranch's 5,200 acres and accompanying 250,000 acres of grazing allotments provide a biologically diverse natural area, as well as 'relict areas' that remain little or not at all altered by human actions. The ranch and surrounding area also serve as the foundation for the Canyonlands Research Center, which focuses on research and education for understanding the interaction of land-use and climate and the development of management solutions that meet human needs.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Heidi Redd

Heidi Redd, owner and manager of the Indian Creek Cattle Company, resides in Monticello, Utah. Ms.



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 9, 2017

Redd is a long-time livestock producer and federal and state grazing permittee in San Juan County, holding grazing permits for 50 years. She currently manages the Dugout Ranch grazing and farming operation with The Nature Conservancy.

Ms. Redd has knowledge of a broad range of disciplines and is intimately familiar with all aspects of livestock grazing. She is a level-headed, common sense voice in deliberation of federal lands management issues. She understands the importance of consensus-building and collaborative decision making in relationship to land management.

She currently serves as a Utah Resource Advisory Council member, representing Category 1, grazing permits and leases. In addition, she has served a Chairperson of the Public Lands Committee for the Utah Cattlemen's Association, member of the Utah Division of Wildlife Advisory Council and member of the San Juan County Lands Bill Council.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: FWP Briefing - Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch

DATE: May 9, 2017 **TIME:** 9-11 am

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Provide the Secretary with background and current status on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) recent history of using Land and Water Conservation Funds in Utah to conserve wildlife habitats for the American people.

II. BACKGROUND

Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding, in addition to paying the State for leased lands at Ouray NWR. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) located in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho for acquisition of voluntary conservation easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.

III. DISCUSSION

As appropriated by Congress, Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations are used to acquire and lease lands within approved acquisition boundaries of National Wildlife Refuges and Conservation Areas within the State of Utah. BRWCA was established through a 30-acre donation from the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah, in July 2016. Currently, one additional voluntary easement acquisition is pending, in Box Elder County, Utah using FY16 LWCF appropriations. We continue to have a high level of landowners interested in the easement program.

IV. NEXT STEPS

The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.



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Electronic Briefing Summary for Secretary Zinke
May 9, 2017

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 7 - 12, 2017 - Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
- I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
- Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
- Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.

Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 9, 2017

monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.

And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 10, 2017

DAILY ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
Wednesday, May 10, 2017

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

Today you are meeting the Kane and Garfield county commissioners, local legislators, staff, and the BLM front-line manager, Ed Roberson, while driving, hiking and coptering the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Breakfast begins with the Kane County Water Conservancy District in Kanab, Utah then onto Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M. You will drive in the N.M. with the Kane and Garfield Commissioners, walk on the Kaiparowits Plateau and end with a helicopter tour. A media chat is followed by dinner and then onward to San Diego.

Today you have one briefing:

08:00 - 09:00 am Kane and Garfield County Commissioners
End of transmission: Talking points
Letter from Jim Cason



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 10, 2017

SUBJECT: Kane and Garfield County Commissioners

TIME: 8 - 9:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Breakfast to hear local county viewpoints on the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM), general county issues, and water conservancy district issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Kane and Garfield Counties primary concerns are likely to be:

Access – the counties feel that GSENM has restricted access by reducing the number of open roads;

Grazing – the counties feel that GSENM has reduced grazing Animal Unit Months (AUM) and restricted permittees from improving their allotments;

Job Loss – the counties feel that the creation of GSENM reduced potential high-paying logging and mining jobs; and

Law Enforcement/Search & Rescue – the counties feel that they must expend resources on law enforcement and search and rescue efforts and contend that they receive limited financial compensation from the federal government for doing so.

III. DISCUSSION

Access

- The Travel Management Plan (TMP) was developed through a public process, subsequently adjudicated and confirmed by the court to be valid.
- There is ongoing R.S. 2477 litigation with Kane/Garfield Counties over approximately 1,500 roads in the GSENM and adjacent Kanab Field Office; the Monument Management Plan states that the BLM will recognize R.S. 2477 rights-of-way once adjudicated.
- Approximately 47 percent of GSENM is Wilderness Study Area (WSA); many ranchers/residents believe that access restrictions are a result of the monument designation, when in fact the restrictions are dictated by WSA management guidelines.

Grazing

- At designation, GSENM had 106,645 total AUMs and 77,400 active AUMs; a 1999 planning action reduced those numbers to 106,202 total AUMs and 76,957 active AUMS, where they have stayed for 18 years--contrary to what some have come to believe.
- Average actual use over 20 years is 41,000 AUMs. The number has been as high as 63,000 AUMs, and as low as 18,000 AUMs. The amount of precipitation and the resultant forage levels drive the number of AUMs available each year.
- Nearly 30,000 acres of vegetation treatments have been completed in the GSENM; 21,000 additional acres of proposed projects are in the planning phase.

Job Loss

- The Presidential proclamation withdrew GSENM from future mineral extraction but recognized valid existing rights of leaseholders; however, all coal leases that existed at the time of designation were relinquished.



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- Currently, there are five oil wells still in production on the Monument.
- While counties feel that that Monument designation forced closure of the Escalante saw mill; there is little harvestable lumber on the Monument (a little more than 1,000 acres of ponderosa). The mill harvested trees from the surrounding Dixie National Forest.
- GSENM is an economic driver for adjacent communities. At the time of designation, there were 35 special recreation permit holders; today, that number exceeds 110 businesses operating on the Monument.
- Monument visitor centers are located in the surrounding communities to encourage visitors to stop, shop, and stay. Additionally, the Monument Management Plan encourages tourism in local communities by purposely limiting the number of developed amenities (e.g., campgrounds) within GSENM.

Law Enforcement/Search & Rescue

- While the counties expend substantial funding on search and rescue operations; they do receive Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) payments to help offset these expenses.
- Monument personnel and BLM law enforcement officers routinely assist with search and rescue operations.
- BLM has a law enforcement services contract with Kane County (\$34K this year); efforts to negotiate a contract with Garfield County are still underway; the main area of disagreement is the cost of the contract; additionally, the Garfield County Sheriff has been reluctant to work with BLM law enforcement.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

Note: Attachments are in briefing book.

1. Garfield County Commissioners
2. Kane County Commissioners



TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

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Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 10, 2017

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What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.



United States Department of the Interior
ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 10, 2017



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240

MAY 05 2017

Ms. Jacqueline Pata
Executive Director
National Congress of American Indians
1516 P Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Pata:

JACKIE,

As part of our ongoing dialogue, I am writing to make you aware that we were deeply disturbed by media mischaracterizations of Secretary Ryan Zinke's comments delivered at the National Tribal Energy Summit earlier this week. The Secretary, several Department of the Interior (Department) staff members, and I have already had conversations with several tribal leaders this week. I write to you today to let you know that we hear Indian Country's concerns, and want to set the record straight on where this Administration and Department stand on protecting and strengthening sovereignty.

As a former member of Congress and now head of the Department, the Secretary supports tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty, and believes the Federal Government should meet its trust responsibilities.

At the Summit, the Secretary made broad comments that referred to significant but sensitive moments in our Nation's history of tribal relations. He wanted to convey that he understands the continuing impacts of policies from the past and is dedicated to improving the conditions in Indian Country as the Trustee. He even emphasized that "if the Department is not value added, we should get out of the way."

At this time there are no plans to alter the Department's current management of our trust responsibilities. Without a doubt, there are many options for improvement as we work together, all of which will require detailed thought and consultation with Tribes interested in exercising a greater degree of self-governance and sovereignty.

We welcome dialogue regarding new strategies for improving our role in supporting sovereignty and providing services to Indian Country and encourage the continued involvement of tribal leaders in this important discussion. The Secretary and I look forward to continuing to work with tribal communities and welcome future discussions with tribal leaders to protect and strengthen sovereignty.

Thank you for your partnership. We look forward to the ongoing dialogue on these and many other important issues.

Sincerely,

James Cason
Delegated Authority of the Deputy Secretary



DAILY ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
Thursday, May 11, 2017

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

Today you have one briefing on your meeting with Congresswoman Radewagen & the American Tunaboat Association.

Following the Briefing are your talking points.



U.S. Department of the Interior

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 11, 2017

DATE: May 11, 2017

FROM: Doug Domenech, Senior Advisor
Krystina Borja, Guam Desk Officer/Policy Analyst, Office of Insular Affairs

SUBJECT: Meeting with American Tunaboat Association and American Samoa
Congressional Delegate Amata Radewagen

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You have agreed to meet with U.S. Congresswoman Radewagen, representing American Samoa, and a group of fisherman to discuss the economic impact of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument. The meeting will include members of the American Tunaboat Association, including their President Brian Hallman.

The purpose of this memo is to provide you will background on the Monument.

II. BACKGROUND

In 2009, through Proclamation 8336, President George W. Bush established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument (PRIMNM).

The monument included the waters and submerged and emergent lands of the Pacific Remote Islands to the lines of latitude and longitude, approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll.

The Federal land and interests in land reserved consisted of approximately 86,888 square miles.

In 2014, President Barack Obama issued Proclamation 9173, expanding the PRIMNM from its original boundaries to the seaward limit (200 nautical miles) of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the waters and submerged lands surrounding Jarvis and Wake Islands and Johnston Atoll.

This proclamation expanded the PRIMNM to its current size, of approximately 490,000 square miles, over 5 times the original size.

III. DISCUSSION

In both proclamations, the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior were tasked with cooperative management of the PRIMNM.

Proclamation 8336 states that: “[t]he Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior shall not allow or permit any appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument except as provided for by this proclamation and shall prohibit commercial fishing within boundaries of the monument.”

Further the proclamation states that the Secretary of the Interior can permit noncommercial fishing upon request, at specific locations in accordance with this proclamation. Noncommercial fishing opportunities currently allowed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Palmyra Atoll may continue unless the Secretary of the Interior determines such fishing would not be compatible with the purposes of Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

RESPONSE TO EXPANSION



In 2014, the PRIMNM was originally proposed to expand to the 20 nautical mile limit of all the Pacific Remote Island areas.

There was broad opposition to the proposal, including among both the public sector (including the Governors of the three U.S. territories in the Pacific and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council) and private sector (including the American Tuna Boat Association, the Tri-Marine Group and StarKist).

Opposition mostly centered around the negative impact upon U.S. Pacific Islands and U.S. fisheries, the lack of conservation benefits, already existing U.S. and international ocean policy and laws, and inadequate consultation of local stakeholders and regional fishery managers.

In 2014, Governor Moliga of American Samoa officially opposed the proposal to expand the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to the full extent of the US EEZ, expressing concern that it would “effectively curtail their continued economic survival along with the simultaneous preemption of their subsistence lifestyles.” Moliga argued that “the loss of fishing grounds due to the proposed expansion will translate to fisheries related economic loss caused by the decline in the supply of fish to the canneries which will no doubt trigger an economic recession for the Territory of American Samoa’s economy.”

The final expansion, however, was amended to remove the waters and submerged lands surrounding Howland and Baker Islands, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll. While concerns were expressed regarding an expansion of the PRIMNM in general, it was acknowledged that the amended expansion plan would reduce the economic toll the original plan would have taken on sustainable fisheries.

RECENT ACTION

In a February 10, 2017, letter, Congresswoman Amata Radewagen requested that the Secretary of the Interior take action to lift the fishing moratorium in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine

National Monument and the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument for vessels unloading their catch in American Samoa. Interior’s Office of Solicitor determined that per the language of the establishing proclamations, the Secretary does not possess the latitude to permit commercial fishing in either of these monuments.

In March, 2017, Governor Moliga, along with Governor Calvo of Guam and Governor Torres of the Northern Mariana Islands, sent a joint letter to President Trump, requesting he remedy restrictions on fishing in waters surrounding the Pacific Island territories, stating:

Our island communities depend on the ocean for food security and economic opportunities. Our Samoan, Chamorro, and Carolinian cultures are interwoven with the marine environment and fishing,” they wrote. “The monument fishing restrictions are unnecessary and impede our socioeconomic and cultural stability. The promises of previous administrations and environment organizations of monument co-management and revenue generation have not been realized.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, and NOAA Fisheries take the position that the Monument was appropriate to protect fish and seabird populations, and to reduce marine debris associated with commercial fishing.

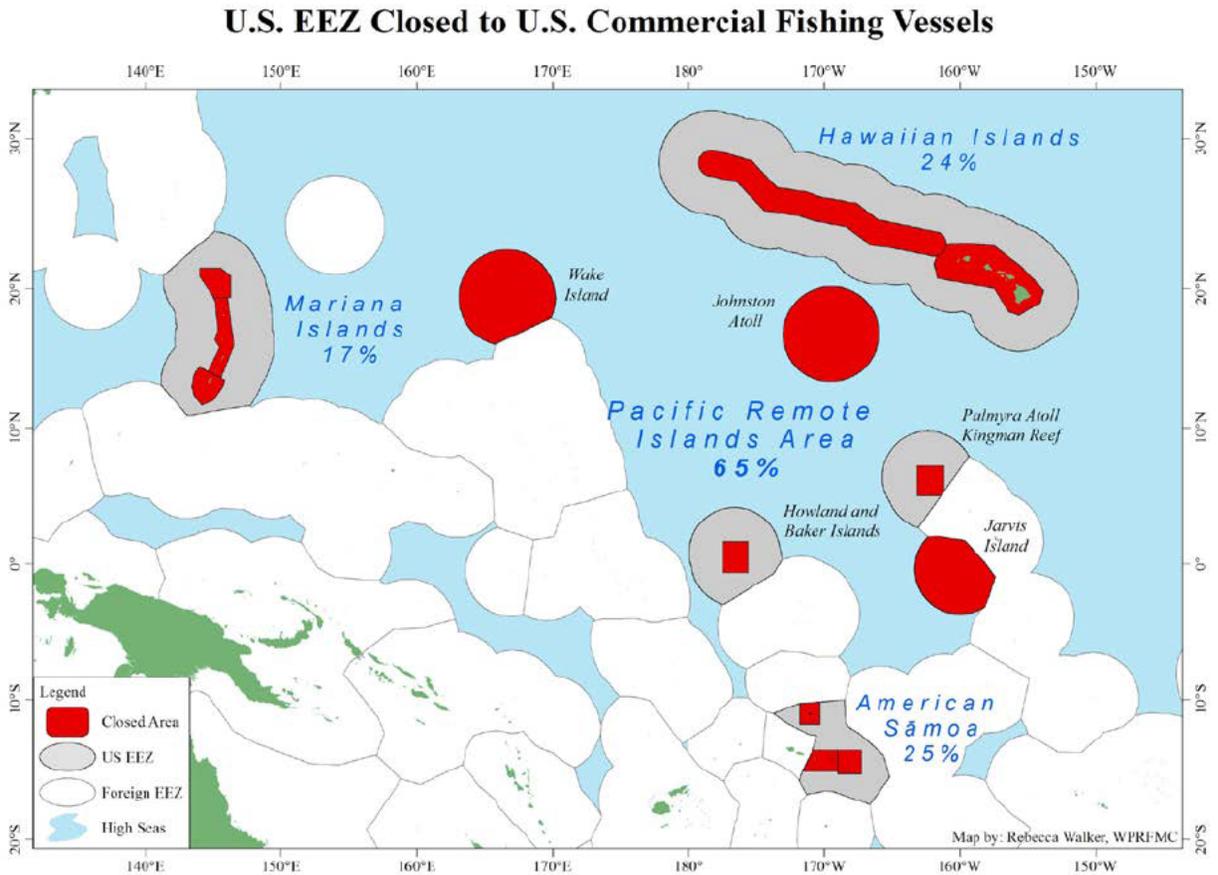
IV. NEXT STEPS

It is likely that the group will ask you to modify the allowable uses for the Monument, and perhaps reduce the size.



V. ATTACHMENTS

Attached to this memo is a map of the area in question.





TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
- I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
- Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
- Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.

Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.



U.S. Department of the Interior

EXECUTIVE ORDER: ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE

May 11, 2017

And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
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DAILY ELECTRONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE Friday, May 12, 2017

FROM: Christine Bauserman, 202-706-9330

OVERVIEW:

Today you travel from San Diego to Billings, Montana where you, the VPOTUS, local and State legislators, employees and Tribal representatives will tour the Westmoreland Coal Company property by vehicle and horse. You will then have a roundtable discussion with Tribal leaders and Absaloka Mine Energy Producers.

You have one briefing for both events followed by talking points.

12:29-1:15	pm:	Wheels down Billings, MT
2:45-2:50	pm:	Arrive at Westmoreland Coal Company, Hardin, MT
2:50-3:45	pm:	Tour of Westmoreland Coal Company Property on Horseback
4:00-4:30	pm:	Roundtable with Tribal Leaders & Absaloka Mine Energy Producers



U.S. Department of the Interior

Electronic Briefing Summary for Secretary Zinke

May 12, 2017

TIME: 04:00 - 4:30 pm
SUBJECT: Tour of Absaloka Mine; Roundtable with Crow Nation and Westmoreland Coal Company

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This memo provides background and talking points on both the tour of the Absaloka Mine on the Crow Reservation and the roundtable between with the Crow and Westmoreland Coal Company. These points are specific to the Crow Nation.

II. BACKGROUND

- The Crow Nation of Montana consists of 14,000 enrolled citizens, 9,000 of which reside within the reservation. Approximately 58 percent of their total membership is under the age of 30, which reinforces the importance of making long-term investments in the economic potential of the reservation. In the case of the Crow, this energy takes the form of clean coal.
- Due to Obama Administration policies and regulations, the Tribe has faced significant hardships when attempting to develop their estimated 9 billion tons of coal such as the loss of jobs, government and emergency services, and essential revenues. The current unemployment rates sit at roughly 25 percent to 47 percent.
- However, the Trump Administration's 'American Energy First' plan is fostering a new wave of development potential by leveling the playing field so Tribes like the Crow can develop their energy resources (from coal to solar) while simultaneously reducing our nation's dependence on foreign energy and achieving energy independence.
- Responsible energy development is a way of life for the Crow Nation.
- While serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, Secretary Ryan Zinke worked closely with the Tribe to fight back Obama Administration policies, through legislation (the Certainty for States and Tribes Act) and appropriations language; pass critical language to extend the Indian Coal Production Tax Credit, a significant priority for the Crow; and support infrastructure projects to allow for energy exports.

Intersections between the Trump Administration and Crow Nation's Coal Priorities:

- Removing the overreaching Steam Protection Rule (SPR);
 - The Tribe was not meaningfully consulted on the rule despite the fact that its implementation would have directly impacted the Absaloka mine;
 - Had SPR moved forward, both the Absaloka's mine coal reserves and sales would have been severely diminished.
- Overturning the Clean Power Plan (CPP);
 - The Crow Nation, along with Montana Attorney General Tim Fox, provided joint comments in December 2014 about the negative impacts the CPP would have on the Tribe;
 - Once again, the Tribe was not consulted on the rulemaking;



U.S. Department of the Interior
TELEPHONIC BRIEFING SUMMARY FOR SECRETARY ZINKE
May 12, 2017

- Finalization of the CPP would have diminished the productive life of their coal assets and created even further uncertainty for the Sherburne County Generation Station which receives Crow coal.
- Incentivizing infrastructure investments to promote additional economic opportunities:
 - The Crow Nation were investors in the Gateway Pacific Terminal project as a means to efficiently and affordably export their coal resources overseas;
 - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during the last Administration made an unprecedented *de minimis* determination without completing the draft environmental impact statement, which led the project to completely disintegrate;
 - The Tribe is incredibly supportive of the Millennium Bulk Terminal, which is still going through the development and permitting process and is one of the last terminal projects in progress;
 - These terminals are important to Tribes and companies alike who wish to export their energy resources to the Asian-Pacific markets.
- Ending the coal moratorium and stopping royalty hikes:
 - Chairman Not Afraid and his team were supportive of ending the Obama Administration's coal moratorium;
 - Furthermore, the Tribe was concerned with attempts by the last Administration to raise royalty rates on coal resources and completely overhaul the valuation process, which Secretary Zinke is working to address now.

III. ATTENDEES

I. Vice President Mike Pence, Secretary Ryan Zinke, and Senator Steve Daines

II. Tribal Participants:

1. Crow Chairman, Alvin Not Afraid
2. Crow Vice Chairman, Carlson Goes Ahead
3. Crow Secretary, R. Knute Old Crow
4. Speaker of the Crow House, Eric Bird In Ground
5. Chief Executive Legal Counsel, Dennis Bear Don't Walk

III. Coal Producers Participants:

1. Executive Director Montana Coal Council, Dr. Bud Clinch
2. CEO Westmoreland Coal Company, Kevin Paprzycki
3. EVP US-Operations Westmoreland Coal Company, Joseph E. Micheletti
4. Vice President Westmoreland Coal Company, Joe Evers
5. Vice President Sales and Marketing Westmoreland Coal Company, Scott Sturm
6. Westmoreland Coal, John Well



TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 7 - 12, 2017 - Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
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U.S. Department of the Interior
Electronic Briefing Summary for Secretary Zinke
May 12, 2017

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Saturday, May 6, 2017

Great Falls, M T →H avre, M T →Great Falls, M T

- 7:00-9:00am MDT:** Depart RON en route Havre, MT
- 9:30-9:45am MDT:** Arrive at Montana State University
- 9:45-10:00am MDT:** Walk to Southwest Corner of Cowan Hall and Proceed to Gymnasium
- 10:00-12:00pm MDT:** Montana State University-Northern Spring Commencement
- 12:30-1:30pm MDT:** Commencement Luncheon
- 1:30-3:30pm MDT:** Depart Havre, MT en route Great Falls, MT
- 3:30pm-9:00pm MDT:** OPEN
- 9:00pm MDT:** RON

Sunday, May 7, 2017

Great Falls, MT → Salt Lake City, UT

- 5:20-5:30am MDT:** Depart RON en route Great Falls International Airport
- 6:20am MDT-7:51am MDT:** Wheels up Great Falls, MT (GTF) en route Salt Lake City, UT (SLC)
- 7:51-8:05am MDT:** Wheels down Salt Lake City International Airport
776 North Terminal Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84122
- 8:05-TBDam MDT:** Depart Airport en route TBD
- 8:00-12:00pm MDT:** OPEN/Breakfast
- 12:00-1:00pm MDT:** Private Meeting with Governor Gary Herbert & Utah Senators
- 1:00-2:00pm MDT:** Meeting with State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage and Arts
- Arts**
Location: Governor's Conference Room
Participants: Secretary Ryan Zinke
Governor Gary R. Herbert
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Mike Lee
Rep. Rob Bishop
Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Rep. Chris Stewart
Jill Remington Love, Executive Director, Utah Department of Heritage and Arts
Kevin Fayles, Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Arie LeeFlang, Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Paul Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Matt Sandgren, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Hatch
John Tanner, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Hatch
Ed Cox, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Hatch
Ryan Wilcox, Northern Utah Director, Office of Senator Lee
Devin Wiser, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Bishop
Wade Garrett, District Director, Office of Rep. Chaffetz
Brian Steed, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Chris Stewart
- Staff:** Downey Magallanes
Laura Rigas / Heather Swift
Tami Heilemann
- Press:** Closed
Advance: Rusty Roddy
- 2:00-2:30pm MDT:** Meeting with Legislative Leadership & Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes
Location: Governor's Conference Room
Participants: Secretary Ryan Zinke
AG Sean Reyes
President Wayne Niederhauser
Speaker Greg Hughes
Rep. Mike Noel
Rep. Keven Stratton

Ric Cantrell, Chief of Staff, Utah State Senate
Greg Hartley, Chief of Staff, Utah State House
Missy Larsen, Chief of Staff, Utah Attorney General's Office

2:30-2:45pm MDT:

Break

2:45-3:15pm MDT:

Meeting with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)

Location: Governor's Conference Room
Participants: Secretary Ryan Zinke
Dave Ure, Executive Director, SITLA
John Andrews, General Counsel, SITLA
Vice Chair of SITLA Board of Directors

3:15-3:30pm MDT:

Depart State Capitol Building en route BLM Utah State Office

Location: 440 West 200 South, Salt Lake City, UT

3:30-4:30pm MDT:

Meeting with Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition

Location: Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office
440 West 200 South, Salt Lake City, UT
Participants: Secretary Ryan Zinke
Alfred Lomahquahu, Vice chairman, Hopi Tribe (Kykotsmovi, AZ)
James Adakai, President, Utah Navajo Chapter of Olijato, Navajo Nation (Fort Defiance, AZ)
Davis Filfred, Navajo Nation Council (Window Rock, AZ)
Shaun Chappoose, Chairman, Ute Indian Tribe (Fort Duchesne, UT)
Carleton Bowekaty, Councilman, Zuni Tribe (Zuni, NM)
Terry Knight, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Ute Mountain Ute (Towaoc, CO)
Natasha Hale, Native Amer. Program Director, Grand Canyon Trust
Charles Wilkinson, Legal Advisor, University of Colorado
Leland Begay, Legal Advisor, Ute Mountain Ute
Gavin Noyes, Utah Dine Bikeyah, Executive Director
TBD other support staff
Edwin Roberson, BLM State Director
Don Hoffheins, BLM, Monticello Field Manager
Tyler Ashcroft, BLM, Bears Ears Project Manager
Mike Richardson, BLM, Acting Communications Director
Nora Rasure, USFS, Regional Forester
Brian Mark Pentecost, USFS Forest Supervisor, Manti La-Sal National Forest

4:30-5:00pm MDT:

HOLD for Media Access

Location: Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office
440 West 200 South, Salt Lake City, UT

5:00-6:00pm MDT:

Break // Travel Time // Return to Capitol

6:00-9:00pm MDT:

Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation Dinner

Location: Hall of Governors
Utah State Capitol Building
Participants: RZ
Governor Gary R. Herbert (last hour)
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Mike Lee
Rep. Rob Bishop
Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Rep. Chris Stewart
Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes

Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Mike Mower Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Paul Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Jacey Skinner, General Counsel, Office of Governor Herbert
Cody Stewart, Director of Federal Affairs, Office of Governor Herbert
Kristen Cox, Executive Director and Senior Advisor, Office of Governor Herbert
Kathleen Clarke, Director of Utah Public Lands Policy Coord. Office
Mike Styler, Executive Director, Utah Dept of Natural Resources
Val Hale, Exec Director, Governor's Office of Economic Developmt
Tom Adams, Director, Office of Outdoor Recreation
Vicki Varela - Director of Utah Office of Tourism and Branding
Aimee Edwards - Communication Director, Governor's Office of Economic Development
Matt Sandgren, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Hatch
John Tanner, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Hatch
Ed Cox, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Hatch
Ron Dean, Central and Eastern Utah Director, Office of Senator Orrin Hatch
Alyson Bell, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Mike Lee
Ryan Wilcox, Northern Utah Director, Office of Senator Mike Lee
Devin Wisner, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Rob Bishop
Peter Jenks, District Director, Office of Rep. Rob Bishop
Wade Garrett, District Director, Office of Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Clay White, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Brian Steed, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Chris Stewart
Gary Webster, District Director, Office of Rep. Chris Stewart
Laurel Price, District Director, Office of Rep. Mia Love
Speaker Greg Hughes
Rep. Brad Wilson
Rep. Frances Gibson
Rep. John Knotwell
Rep. Keven Stratton
Rep. Kay Christofferson
President Wayne Niederhauser
Senator Stuart Adams
Senate Leadership - TBD
Senate Leadership - TBD
Senate Leadership - TBD
Senate Leadership - TBD
Rep. Brian King, House Minority Leadership
Rep. Joel Briscoe, House Minority Leadership
Senator Gene Davis, Senate Minority Leadership
Senator Karen Mayne, Senate Minority Leadership
Greg Hartley, Chief of Staff, Utah State House of Representatives
Ric Cantrell, Chief of Staff, Utah State Senate
Missy Larsen, Chief of Staff, Utah Attorney General's Office
Gary Heward, CEO, Liberty Mountain
Bill Harmon, Goal Zero
Joshua Bradley, Amer Sports
Nazz Kurth, Petzl
Amanda Covington, Vista Outdoors
Ashley Kornblat, Western Spirit
Don Peay, Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

9:00-9:10pm MDT: Depart Capitol en route RON

9:10pm MDT: RON

Monday, May 8, 2017

Salt Lake City, UT → Blanding, UT

- TBD-7:30am MDT: Depart RON en route State Capitol Building**
- 7:30-8:30am MDT: Breakfast Meeting with Utah Federal Delegation**
Location: Capitol Board Room, Room 240
Participants: RZ
Governor Herbert
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Mike Lee
Rep. Rob Bishop
Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Rep. Chris Stewart
Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Governor Herbert
Mike Mower, Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor Herbert
Paul Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor Herbert
Jacey Skinner, General Counsel, Governor Herbert
Cody Stewart, Director of Federal Affairs, Governor Herbert
Ed Cox, Office of Senator Orrin Hatch
Matt Whitlock, Communications Director, Office of Senator Hatch
Alyson Bell, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Mike Lee
Matt Sandgren, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Orrin Hatch
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Devin Wisner, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Rob Bishop
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Clay White, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Wade Garrett, District Director, Office of Rep. Jason Chaffetz
Brian Steed, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Chris Stewart
Gary Webster, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Chris Stewart
Laurel Price, District Director, Office of Rep. Mia Love
- 8:30-9:00am MDT: Depart State Capitol Building en route Division of Aeronautics // Board Plane**
Location: 135 North 2400 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116
- 9:00-10:30am MDT: Wheels Up Salt Lake City, UT en route Blanding, UT (KBDG)**
Participants: RZ
Flight: B200 Turboprop 8 passenger plane
Flight time: 1 hour, 15 minutes
Note: Fly over Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument en route
- 10:30-10:45am MDT: Wheels Down Blanding, UT // Proceed to Helicopter**
Location: 212 Freedom Way, Blanding, UT 84511
- 11:00am-1:30pm MDT: Black Hawk Helicopter Tour (South Portion of Monument)**
- 1:30-2:30pm MDT: Lunch and Ground Travel to Media Access and Hike**
- 2:30-3:00pm MDT: HOLD for Media Access - Bears Ears National Monument**
- 3:00-5:00pm MDT: Hiking Tour of Bears Ears National Monument**
Participants: RZ
Governor Gary R. Herbert
Rep. Rob Bishop
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), Secr Zinke Security Detail Gov Security
Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert

Commissioner Rebecca Benally
Rep. Mike Noel
Bruce Adams, San Juan County Commissioner
Phil Lyman, San Juan County Commissioner
John Tanner, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Hatch
Devin Wisner, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Bishop
Ryan Wilcox, Northern Utah Director, Office of Senator Mike Lee
Clay White, Legislative Director, Office of Rep. Chaffetz (TBD)/Wade
Garrett, District Director

5:00-5:45pm MST: Depart Bears Ears National Monument en route Blanding, UT

6:00-7:30pm MDT: Meeting with Friends of Cedar Mesa

Location: Edge of Cedar Mesa Museum

Participants: RZ

Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Josh Ewing, Friends of Cedar Mesa, Executive Director
Amanda Podmore, Friends of Cedar Mesa, Assistant Director
TBD other Friends of Cedar Mesa Board of Directors and staff
Edwin Roberson, BLM, State Director
Lance Porter, BLM, Canyon Country District Manager
Don Hoffheins, BLM, Monticello Field Manager
Tyler Ashcroft, BLM, Bears Ears Project Manager
Mike Richardson, BLM, Acting Communications Director

7:00-7:30pm MDT: HOLD for Friends of Cedar Mesa Overflow

7:30-8:30pm MDT: Dinner at Edge of Cedar Mesa Museum Hosted by Governor Herbert

Participants: RKZ

Governor Gary Herbert
Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Mike Lee
Rep. Rob Bishop

7:30-8:30pm MDT: Depart Blanding, UT en route RON

Location: Inn at the Canyons, 533 N. Main Street, Monticello, UT 84535

8:30pm MDT: RON

Tuesday, May 9, 2017

Bears Ears National Monument → Kanab, UT

- 7:30-8:00am MDT:** Breakfast
- 8:15-9:00am MDT:** Depart RON en route The Nature Conservancy's Dugout Ranch
- 9:00-11:00am MDT:** Visit Dugout Ranch
- 11:00am-1:30pm MDT:** Depart Dugout Ranch en route Bears Ears National Monument
- 1:30-2:00pm MDT:** **HOLD: Media Access**
Location: Trailhead at Bears Ears National Monument
- 2:00-6:00pm MDT:** **Tour Monument via Horseback to Predetermined Sites**
Participants: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C), Secretary Zinke Security Detail
Amy Joi O'Donohue - TBD
Photographer - TBD
Ed Cox, Office of Senator Hatch
Justin Harding, Office of Governor Herbert
Bruce Adams, San Juan County Commission
Phil Lyman, San Juan County Commission
Rebecca Benally, San Juan County Commission
Rep. Mike Noel
Senator David Hinkins
Cowboy Support
Cowboy Support
Cowboy Support
Cowboy Support
- 6:30-7:15pm MDT:** Depart Bears Ears National Monument en route Blanding, UT
- 7:15-7:30pm MDT:** Arrive Blanding Municipal Airport // Board Planes
- 7:30-8:30pm MDT:** Wheels Up Blanding, UT (KBDG) en route Kanab, UT (KKNB)
- 8:30-8:35pm MDT:** **Wheels Down Kanab Municipal Airport // Proceed to Vehicles**
Location: 2378 US-89A, Kanab, UT 84741
- 8:35-8:45pm MDT:** **Depart Kanab Municipal Airport en route RON**
Comfort Suites Kanab, 150 West Center Street, Kanab, UT 84741

Wednesday, May 10, 2017

Kanab, UT → Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument → Salt Lake City, UT

8:00-9:30am MDT: Breakfast Meeting with Kane and Garfield County Commissioners and Area Legislators

Location: Kane County Water Conservancy District
Participants: RZ
BLM Staff
Rep. Chris Stewart
Rep. Mike Noel
Brian Steed, Chief of Staff, Office of Chris Stewart
Gary Webster, District Director, Office of Chris Stewart
Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Jacey Skinner, General Counsel, Office of Governor Herbert
Paul Edwards, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Adam Stewart, Natural Resources Committee, Office of Rep. Bishop
Ron Dean, Central/Eastern Utah Director, Office of Sen Orrin Hatch
Ed Cox, Legislative Assistant, Office Senator Hatch
Dirk Clayson, Kane County Commissioner
Jim Matson, Kane County Commissioner
Lamont Smith, Kane County Commissioner
Leland Pollock, Garfield County Commissioner
David Tebbs, Garfield County Commissioner
Jerry Taylor, Garfield County Commissioner

9:30-10:30am MDT: Depart Breakfast en route Big Water, UT

10:30-12:30pm MDT: Driving Tour of Portions of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

Participants: RZ
BLM Staff
Rep. Chris Stewart
Rep. Mike Noel
Senator David Hinkins
Brian Steed, Chief of Staff, Office of Chris Stewart
Gary Webster, District Director, Office of Chris Stewart
Justin Harding, Chief of Staff, Office of Governor Herbert
Ron Dean, Central and Eastern Utah Director, Office of Senator Orrin Hatch
Ed Cox, Legislative Assistant, Office Senator Hatch
Dirk Clayson, Kane County Commissioner
Jim Matson, Kane County Commissioner
Lamont Smith, Kane County Commissioner
Leland Pollock, Garfield County Commissioner
David Tebbs, Garfield County Commissioner
Jerry Taylor, Garfield County Commissioner

12:30-1:30pm MDT: Lunch and Walking Tour

1:30-3:30pm MDT: State Helicopter Tour of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

4:00-5:30pm MDT: Depart Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument en route Paria Townsite

5:30-6:00pm MDT: HOLD: Media Access

6:00-6:45pm MDT: **Depart Paria Townsite en route Kanab, UT**

7:00-8:00pm MDT: **Wheels Up Kanab, UT (KKNB) en route Salt Lake City, UT (SLC)**
Flight: B200 Turboprop 8 passenger plane

5:00-5:15pm MDT: **Wheels Down Salt Lake City, UT // Proceed to Vehicles**

5:15-7:00pm MDT: **Dinner**

7:00-x:xxpm MDT: **Depart Dinner en route RON**
Holiday Inn Express & Suites Salt Lake City-Airport East,
200 North 2100 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116

x:xxpm MDT: **RON**

Thursday, May 11, 2017

Salt Lake City, UT → San Diego, CA

- TBD-TBDam MDT:** Depart RON en route Salt Lake City International Airport
- TBDam MDT-
TBDpm PDT:** Wheels up Salt Lake City, UT (SLC) en route San Diego, CA (SAN)
- TBD-TBDpm PDT:** Wheels Down San Diego International Airport
3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, CA 92101
- TBD-TBDpm PDT:** Depart San Diego International Airport en route RON
- 7:30-9:00pm PDT:** Keynote Remarks at the RNC Spring Meeting Dinner
Crown Room, Main Victorian Building
Hotel del Coronado, 1500 Orange Avenue, Coronado, CA 92118
- 9:00pm PDT:** RON

Friday, May 12, 2017
San Diego, CA →Billings, MT

- TBD-TBDam MDT:** **Depart RON en route San Diego Airport**
Location:
Vehicle Manifest:
 Secretary's Vehicle:
 Staff Vehicle:
Drive Time: ~xx hour without traffic
- 6:15am PDT-
9:15pm MDT:** **Wheels up San Diego, CA (SAN) en route Salt Lake City, UT (SLC)**
Flight: Delta 2872
Flight time:
RZ Seat:
AiC:
Staff:
NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE PDT to MDT (+1 hours)
- 9:15-11:00am MDT:** **Layover in Salt Lake City, UT // 1 hour, 45 minute layover**
- 11:00am MDT-
12:29pm MDT:** **Wheels up Salt Lake City, UT (SLC) en route Billings, MT (BIL)**
Flight:
Flight time:
RZ Seat:
AiC:
Staff:
- 12:29-1:15pm MDT:** **Wheels down Billings, MT // Eat Snack at Airport // Proceed to Vehicles**
Location:
Note: VPOTUS lands at 1:00pm MDT
- 1:15-2:45pm MDT:** **Depart Billings, MT en route Hardin, MT**
Location:
Vehicle Manifest:
 Secretary's Vehicle:
 Staff Vehicle:
Drive Time: ~xx hour without traffic
- 2:45-2:50pm MDT:** **Arrive at Westmoreland Coal Company**
Location:
Participants:
Staff:
Advance:
- 2:50-3:45pm MDT:** **Tour of Westmoreland Coal Company Property on Horseback**
Location:
Participants:
Staff:
Advance:
- 3:45-4:00pm MDT:** **Conclude Tour // Proceed to Roundtable Discussion**
- 4:00-4:30pm MDT:** **Roundtable with Tribal Leaders & Absaloka Mine Energy Producers**
Location:
Participants:
Staff:
Advance:

4:30-4:35pm MDT: Conclude Roundtable // Proceed to Vehicles

4:35-6:00pm MDT: Depart Hardin, MT en route Billings, MT

Location:

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle:

Staff Vehicle:

Drive Time: ~xx hour without traffic

6:00-7:00pm MDT: Rally for Greg Gianforte, Candidate for MT-AL

Location: MetraPark Arena
308 6th Avenue North
Billings, MT 59101

Participants:

Staff: None

Advance: None

Format: RZ remarks at 6:18PM
VPOTUS remarks at 6:35PM

BLM - 9

NPS - 2 Sunday, May 7, 1:00 PM - 2:00 PM

FWS - 2

Comms - 2

Sunday, May 7

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM: Meeting with State Historic Preservation Office and Utah Department of Heritage and Arts
The meeting will be to discuss cultural and historic objects at Bears Ears and Grand Staircase but also need background on general SHPO Utah activities from NPS and BLM.

2:00 PM - 2:30 PM: Meeting with Legislative Leadership and Utah AG, Sean Reyes
Need from BLM background on Bears Ears and Grand Staircase as well as any hot button Utah state issues from BLM, NPS, and FWS

2:45 PM- 3:15 PM: Meeting with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)
The meeting will be to discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase but need also BLM background on hot button SITLA-BLM issues

3:30 PM - 4:30 PM: Bears Ears Tribal Commission
Need background on Tribe's views on monument from BLM
Need talking points from coordinated with Communications who should also coordinate these with BIA

6:00 PM - 9:00 PM Dinner and Roundtable with federal and legislative representatives, the Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation and the below industry representatives:

- Gary Heward, CEO, Liberty Mountain
-
- Bill Harmon, Goal Zero
-
- Joshua Bradley, Amer Sports
-
- Nazz Kurth, Petzl
-
- Amanda Covington, Vista Outdoors
-
- Ashley Kornblat, Western Spirit
-
- Don Peay, Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife
-

Need background on recreation viewpoints/and recreation activities in Utah especially as they relate to monuments from BLM and NPS
Need separate talking points coordinated with Communications as this is a round table

Monday, May 8

12:30 PM - 1:30 PM: Lunch and Meet with San Juan County Commissioners
Need background on San Juan County viewpoints on Bears Ears and any hot button San Juan County BLM issues

4:30 PM - 7:30 PM: Visit with Friends of Cedar Mesa at Edge of Cedar Mesa Museum

Need from BLM background on Friends of Cedar Mesa viewpoints on Bears Ears and also general information about the Edge of Cedar Mesa State Park and the Cedar Mesa Museum.

Tuesday, May 9

8:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Visit the Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Dugout Ranch.

Need background from BLM on Nature Conservancy issues that will be raised and also Heidi Redd's (who lives on the ranch) role in the Resource Advisory Committee. Request additional background from FWS and NPS as needed once we know meeting topics from Caroline Boulton who is reaching out to TNC

Wednesday May 10

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM: Breakfast Briefing with Kane and Garfield County Commissions and Area Legislators (Mower) - Kane County Water Conservancy District

Need from BLM background on Grand Staircase, county viewpoints on Gthe monument, general county issues, and water conservancy district issues

Friday, May 5, 2017

Washington, DC → Great Falls, MT

TBD-4:30pm EDT: Depart Department of the Interior en route Baltimore-Washington International Airport

**5:27 pm EDT-
7:15 pm CDT:**

Wheels up Washington, DC (DCA) en route Minneapolis, MN (MSP)

Flight: Delta 1361

Flight time: 2 hours, 48 minutes

RZ Seat: 19B

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: None

NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE EDT to CDT (-1 hours)

7:15-8:30pm CDT: Layover in Minneapolis, MN // 1 hour, 15 minute layover

**8:30pm CDT-
10:11pm MDT:**

Wheels up Minneapolis, MN (MSP) en route Great Falls, MT (GTF)

Flight: Delta 4625

Flight time: 2 hours, 41 minutes

RZ Seat: 4A

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: None

NOTE: TIME ZONE CHANGE CDT to MDT (-1 hours)

10:11-10:25pm MDT: Wheels down Great Falls International Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)

Location: 2800 Terminal Drive
Great Falls, MT 59404

10:25-10:35pm MDT: Depart Airport en route RON

Location: Hampton Inn Great Falls
2301 14th Street SW
Great Falls, MT 59404

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle:

RZ

Security: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Security: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

10:35pm MDT: RON



TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 7 - 12, 2017 - Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
- I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
- Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
- Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.

Talking Points

- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
- That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
- This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
- The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
- The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”
- What the Executive Order does:
- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240

And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.



United States Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C. 20240



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240

MAY 05 2017

Ms. Jacqueline Pata
Executive Director
National Congress of American Indians
1516 P Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Pata:

JACKIE,

As part of our ongoing dialogue, I am writing to make you aware that we were deeply disturbed by media mischaracterizations of Secretary Ryan Zinke's comments delivered at the National Tribal Energy Summit earlier this week. The Secretary, several Department of the Interior (Department) staff members, and I have already had conversations with several tribal leaders this week. I write to you today to let you know that we hear Indian Country's concerns, and want to set the record straight on where this Administration and Department stand on protecting and strengthening sovereignty.

As a former member of Congress and now head of the Department, the Secretary supports tribal self-determination, self-governance, and sovereignty, and believes the Federal Government should meet its trust responsibilities.

At the Summit, the Secretary made broad comments that referred to significant but sensitive moments in our Nation's history of tribal relations. He wanted to convey that he understands the continuing impacts of policies from the past and is dedicated to improving the conditions in Indian Country as the Trustee. He even emphasized that "if the Department is not value added, we should get out of the way."

At this time there are no plans to alter the Department's current management of our trust responsibilities. Without a doubt, there are many options for improvement as we work together, all of which will require detailed thought and consultation with Tribes interested in exercising a greater degree of self-governance and sovereignty.

We welcome dialogue regarding new strategies for improving our role in supporting sovereignty and providing services to Indian Country and encourage the continued involvement of tribal leaders in this important discussion. The Secretary and I look forward to continuing to work with tribal communities and welcome future discussions with tribal leaders to protect and strengthen sovereignty.

Thank you for your partnership. We look forward to the ongoing dialogue on these and many other important issues.

Sincerely,

James Cason

Delegated Authority of the Deputy Secretary



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 1-2 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss cultural and historic objects within the Bears Ears & Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M..

II. BACKGROUND

The state historic preservation office (SHPO) is a state governmental function created under Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act - 1966. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (Utah SHPO) serves as the primary repository for archaeological information in the state of Utah.

Almost all archaeological records from archaeological surveys and excavations for the past 50 years are physically housed or available through GIS at the Utah SHPO. The Utah SHPO's archaeological records serve as the starting point or foundation for any archaeological survey or excavation on federal, state, or private lands. For more than 15 years, BLM-Utah has collaborated with the Utah SHPO to be the primary GIS repository for all archaeological survey and site GIS data.

BLM-Utah and SHPO have partnered on multiple programmatic agreements to streamline the Section 106 process. Including but not limited to a programmatic agreement for projects under 50 acres in size and the ongoing the Travel Management Programmatic Agreement to designate travel routes on public lands. BLM-Utah and Utah SHPO are currently discussing a programmatic agreement to facilitate oil and gas development.

III. DISCUSSION

According to the Utah SHPO, as of February 6, 2017, there are 8,480 recorded archaeological sites and four archaeological districts within Bears Ears National Monument. More than 70% of these sites are prehistoric (pre-dating the 1800s). These prehistoric sites include pottery and stone tool (lithic) scatters, the remains of cooking features (hearths), storage features such as adobe granaries and sub-surface stone-lined granaries, prehistoric roads, petroglyphs, pictographs and cliff dwellings. Historic sites include historic debris scatters, roads, fences, uranium and vanadium mines from World War II and the Cold War.

At the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) there are 3,985 recorded archaeological sites (data gathered on March 6, 2017). Similar site types exist for the GSENM as in Bears Ears National Monument, except there are much fewer granaries, cliff dwellings and historic mining sites.

- **Discussion with the SHPO should touch on the fact that archaeological sites are not evenly distributed across the monuments; site types and concentrations vary in each monument; and monuments have not been completely surveyed for archaeological resources. For example, only 9.2% of the Bears Ears National Monument has been surveyed for archaeological sites.**

**INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY**

SUBJECT: Meeting with State Historic Preservation Office & Utah Department of Heritage

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 1-2 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss cultural and historic objects within the Bears Ears & Grand Staircase-Escalante N.M..

II. DISCUSSION

The National Park Service (NPS) is part of the federal preservation partnership program. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), NPS, and Certified Local Governments (CLG) actively work together to preserve and protect cultural resources at the National, State, and local level. The partnership program is set up by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and 50 years later the partnerships it has established are still going strong and working in tandem.

NPS has worked with the SHPO on several projects and have had a long-standing positive working relationship. While NPS has worked with the SHPO on multiple projects throughout the years, two recent projects have been the Underrepresented Community Grants and the Certified Local Government program.

In 2014, the State received an Underrepresented Community Grant to complete a Asian and Pacific Islander Survey and Nomination of Historical Resources. \$42,050 was awarded for archaeological survey of the Iosepa Polynesian Archaeological District and railroad sites associated with Chinese labor and the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. The survey has been completed and a National Register nomination is being prepared as a model for future listings of these sites.

The State of Utah has 93 Certified Local Governments (CLGs), the second largest program in the country, Utah's CLGs have made a local commitment to historic preservation and become part of the Federal Preservation Partnership with the NPS and the State Historic Preservation Office, Utah Division of State History. Springfield, UT, a CLG since the start of the program in 1985, recently monies passed through from the Historic Preservation Fund to rehabilitate the windows at the Springville Museum of Art. Constructed in 1936 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the project aided in the long-term preservation provided an improved environment for the artwork displayed in the galleries.



Historic Preservation (HP) Funding to Utah

States/Territories (alpha by Postal Code)	UT
States/Territories (alpha by State)	Utah
Total dollars in HP grants as of 9/30/13	\$24,330,575.00
2014 HPF to States	\$772,701.00
2014 HPF to THPOs	
2014 Tribal project grants	
2014 Japanese Confinement Funding	\$497,186.00
2014 Battlefield Funding	
2014 Under represented communities (HPF)	\$42,050.00
Total dollars in HP grants as of 9/30/14	\$25,642,512.00
2015 HPF to States	\$772,701.00
2015 HPF to THPOs	
2015 Tribal project grants	
2015 Japanese Confinement Funding	
2015 Battlefield Funding	
2015 Underrepresented Communities (HPF)	
2015 National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	



Total dollars in HP grants as of 9/30/15	\$26,415,213.00
2016 HPF to States	\$772,701.00
2016 HPF to THPOs	\$0.00
2016 Tribal project grants	
2016 Japanese Confinement Funding	
2016 Battlefield Funding	
2016 Underrepresented Communities (HPF)	
2016 African American Civil Rights (HPF)	
2016 NCPTT	
Total dollars in HP grants as of 9/30/16	\$27,187,914.00



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Legislative Leadership and Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 2-2:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting to discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase National Monuments, and other relevant issues.

II. BACKGROUND

The Utah Attorney General's (AG's) Office is led by Attorney General Sean Reyes. Mr. Reyes typically does not engage in public land issues. The lead for the AG's Office for public land issues is Assistant Attorney General Tony Rampton, who is the Public Lands Section Chief; his second-in-command is Kathy Davis. They work primarily with the Utah Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (PLPCO), which was created in 2005 by state law to develop and coordinate the State's public land policy. The Director of PLPCO is Kathleen Clarke. The AG's Office historically has been aligned with the positions of the Governor and PLPCO.

III. DISCUSSION

With respect to the Bears Ears and Grand Staircase Escalante National Monuments, the AG's Office is likely to take the legal position that the President has authority to revoke previous proclamations in whole or part, and likely will endorse the recent legal analysis of the issue by John Yoo and Todd Gaziano.

The AG's Office is also likely to provide information regarding two pieces of litigation the State is pursuing against Interior--R.S. 2477 and wilderness policy (*Uintah County v. Zinke*). If Interior counsel is not present, the AG's Office may not engage in substantive discussion of cases because of ethical considerations. R.S. 2477 is an 1866 statute that offered rights-of-way to the public for highway purposes. Although R.S. 2477 was repealed in 1976, FLPMA preserved any R.S. 2477 rights-of-way in existence. Between 2005 and 2012, the State and Utah counties filed 29 lawsuits under the Quiet Title Act seeking recognition of over 12,000 R.S. 2477 claims on BLM and NPS lands; all but two cases are still pending.

Also pending is the State's six-year-old lawsuit challenging the previous administration's policy to identify and manage public lands to preserve wilderness characteristics outside of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). The State's position is that Interior does not have this authority outside of the section 603 context. The AG's Office likely will attempt to explain the long-history of Utah's struggle with Interior on R.S. 2477 and wilderness policy, express frustration at the United States' previous aggressive defense of these cases, and seek Interior's support to explore means to resolve these issues without litigation. The AG's Office may also raise issues regarding the proposed settlement in the Utah Resource Management Plan (RMP) litigation, which Utah opposes; BLM's wild horse removal efforts, which Utah believes are inadequate; and the sage grouse amendments to BLM's RMPs.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. March 2017 Paper: Presidential Authority to Revoke or Reduce Monument Designations
2. Attorney General Sean Reyes Biography



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Legislative Leadership and Utah Attorney General Sean Reyes

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 2-2:30 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting to discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase National Monuments, and other relevant issues.

II. DISCUSSION

NPS Shutdown Refund Issue:

There is an outstanding request for the repayment of \$999,400 to Utah for the donation made during the 2013 shutdown. The Department received two letters in December 2016, both addressed to former Secretary Jewell, requesting repayment of the outstanding balance. A response has been drafted to AG Reyes and is close to completion.

In the donation agreement that was made between the State of Utah and the NPS, the parties agreed:

1. If the United States Congress appropriates funds for the operation of the National Park System before the funds donated to the NPS by the State are fully obligated, then the NPS will refund to the State the unobligated balance of the State-donated funds. Moreover, if the United States Congress appropriates funds and expressly directs the NPS to reimburse the State for State-donated funds previously obligated or expended by the NPS, then the NPS will promptly take action to do so.

The draft response to AG Reyes explains that the NPS does not have the statutory authority to return the donated funds, and that legislation providing that authority has not been enacted.

USFWS Issues:

- The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.
- We are awaiting a final mandate for the 10th Circuit Court decision in the litigation regarding the ESA and Utah prairie dogs (UPD). It will not be issued until at least 5/22/17, after which our 4(d) rule would go back into effect.
- UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line, filed 04/12. Utah asserts ownership of NWR lands because the true Great Salt Lake meander line was never located. DOJ seeking an extension on 5/7/17 deadline to continue negotiations with Utah.
- Bear River Club is in litigation with the USFWS over their water right claim for water from the Bear River.
- Greater Sage Grouse in UT are stable except the geographically isolated Sheeprock population in central Utah, which has declined by 40% over the last 4 years. It occurs in a BLM Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and State Management Area.

III. Background

Background on the NPS shutdown refund:



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

- Senator Jeff Flake (R-AZ) introduced S.2104 requiring the National Park Service to refund to each state the funds that were used to reopen and temporarily operate units during the government shutdown in October 2013. The bill was reported out of committee but never enacted.
- On July 23, 2014, The NPS testified before the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on S. 2104 that the NPS does not have the authority to reimburse states for the portion of funding that was expended in absence of an act of Congress and that S.2104 would provide that authority.

Background on Other Relevant USFWS Issues:

- **LWCF and the Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA):** Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the BRWCA located in Utah, WY, and ID for acquisition of voluntary easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.
- **Utah Prairie Dogs (UPD):** On 11/5/14, based on a complaint from the People for the Ethical Treatment of Property Owners (PETPO), the District Court of Utah Central Division ruled that ESA take prohibitions for UPD are unconstitutional on private lands. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) then implemented a management plan and regulations for UPD on non-federal lands, which replaced the 1998 Iron County HCP and our 4(d) rule as the primary guide to UPD management on private lands. On 3/29/17, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the District Court ruling, concluding that ESA regulation of take of a purely intrastate species, like the UPD, is a constitutional exercise of congressional authority under the Commerce Clause. Once a final mandate is issued, the State's Plan would no longer be in place and our 4(d) rule would go back into effect. Anticipating the 07/18 expiration of the 1998 Iron County HCP, we are working with the State and Iron County to develop a General Conservation Plan (GCP) that would include mitigation for impacts or significant conservation components for Utah prairie dogs, respectively, which the State's plan currently lacks. In the long-term, we are hopeful that we can replace the GCP with a locally-driven conservation strategy for the Utah prairie dog that will allow us to delist the species.
- **UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line.** In April, 2012 the State filed a quiet title action in U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City against the U. S. Department of Interior, along with the USFWS, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has proposed the parties agree to a provisional "Compromise Line" within the Refuge in lieu of a meander line in order to determine the State lands. This agreement would allow the US to obtain title to State lands within the Refuge, ensuring its ability to manage the Refuge in perpetuity, while also providing the State with fair and reasonable compensation for any lands within the Refuge that would be conveyed to the United States or the subject of a disclaimer. After agreeing to the valuation of the lands as described above, the parties would determine whether to proceed with the United States' acquisition of State lands within the Refuge via purchase or land exchange.
- **The Bear River Club Company (est. 1909), and the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge (est. 1928)** both utilize various water rights to create and maintain waterfowl habitat, and have had a cooperative existence. However, the Bear River Club is asserting they should be able to divert water from the Bear River in months when the USFWS does not believe they historically diverted. Additionally, the volumes they are seeking would injure the Refuge's ability to



United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

manage habitat. The Refuge, the Department of Justice, the Solicitor's Office and the Region 6 Water Resources Division are attempting to negotiate a settlement with the Club.

- **GSG:** The State of Utah's plan for greater sage-grouse applies to all lands within 11 state-designated Sage-Grouse Management Areas (SGMAs) and covers approximately 7.5 million acres. The state's goal is to conserve 90% of its greater sage-grouse habitat and approximately 94% of the population. Many of the conservation measures in the plan are voluntary and rely on negotiated, incentive-based actions to achieve conservation on non-federal lands. An Executive Order established due to the Plan requires the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to coordinate with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources before issuing permits for energy development. It also directs the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining to implement recommendations provided by the Utah Division of Wildlife. On Federal lands, BLM and U.S. Forest Service's amended land-use management plan complement the state's Plan and are critical to the success of greater sage-grouse conservation. The amendments limit surface disturbances and address habitat threats in the most important areas for sage-grouse. The highest value habitats are designated as Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA) and there is a 98% overlap with the state-designated Sage-Grouse Core Areas. General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA) provide greater flexibility for federal land use activities. To address the recent declines of the Sheeprock population, BLM is working with state and local partners to implement and prioritize a suite of conservation actions, including translocations of greater sage-grouse to the area, habitat restoration, fire suppression, and minimizing impacts from right of way developments.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Discussion on recreational industry representatives in Utah

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to BLM monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Federal and legislative representatives
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
- Gary Heward, CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon, Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley, Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth, Petzl
- Amanda Covington, Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat, Western Spirit
- Don Peay, Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

III. BACKGROUND

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to the Monticello Field Office, including the Bears Ears National Monument, in Fiscal Year 2016 was 418,684 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 180,233 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, viewing cultural resources, and photography were the top five recreational activities within the Monticello Field Office in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Monticello Field Office issued 117 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group activities to expand and enhance recreational access, including 13 permits to commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services. In Fiscal Year 2000, the field office issued 58 Special Recreation Permits, including 4 commercial hunting outfitter and guiding services.
- There are currently over 1,800 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monticello Field Office that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- Total estimated recreational visitors to Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Fiscal Year 2016 was 926,236 people. In Fiscal Year 2000, there were an estimated 568,214 visitors. Hiking, camping, off-highway vehicle use, scenic touring/viewing, and participating in environmental education events were the top five recreational activities within the Monument in Fiscal Year 2016.
- In Fiscal Year 2016, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument issued 122 Special Recreation Permits to authorize a wide variety of commercial, competitive, and organized group



activities to expand and enhance recreational access. In Fiscal Year 2000, the Monument issued 37 Special Recreation Permits.

- On average, the Monument issues 16 Special Recreation Permits to commercial hunting guide and outfitter services each year to support big game hunting opportunities for deer, elk, pronghorn, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lion, black bear, and turkey. The BLM has partnered with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources to re-introduce pronghorn, bighorn, wild turkey within the Monument.
- There are currently over 900 miles of designated roads and primitive roads within the Monument that provide recreational off-highway vehicle access.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Bears Ears National Monument

- Specific visitation figures to the newly-designated National Monument are not yet available, however, there has been a significant increase in visitor demand for overnight and day-use permits throughout Cedar Mesa. BLM-Utah expects that recreational visitation to the Monument will continue to increase for some time, and has undertaken the following initiatives to promote responsible and sustainable heritage tourism opportunities:
- Within the last three years, BLM-Utah has funded the stabilization of 11 highly visited archaeological sites throughout the Monticello Field Office, primarily within the Bears Ears National Monument. These efforts will facilitate the development of new visitor amenities and the marketing of these recreational opportunities to visitors from all over the world.
- In partnership with the non-profit organization Tread Lightly!, BLM-Utah developed a public awareness campaign titled Respect and Protect, which aims to eliminate the looting and vandalism of archaeological, paleontological, and natural resources in Utah. BLM-Utah is currently developing a Memorandum of Understanding with 14 state and federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and professional and avocational groups to collaboratively and consistently share the Respect and Protect campaign messages.

B. Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

- The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is widely recognized as an international outdoor recreation destination for dispersed and undeveloped activities. There are intentionally very few developed facilities to provide visitors with back country recreational experiences.
- Most recreational uses and allocations within the Monument were established in the Monument Management Plan, which was approved in 2000.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Discussion with recreational industry representatives in Utah

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 6:00 - 9:00 pm

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. PURPOSE

Discussion on recreation viewpoints and activities in Utah especially as they relate to monuments.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- federal and legislative representatives,
- Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
- Gary Heward CEO, Liberty Mountain
- Bill Harmon Goal Zero
- Joshua Bradley Amer Sports
- Nazz Kurth Petzl
- Amanda Covington Vista Outdoors
- Ashley Kornblat Western Spirit
- Don Peay Utah Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

- The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.
- We are awaiting a final mandate for the 10th Circuit Court decision in the litigation regarding the ESA and Utah prairie dogs (UPD). It will not be issued until at least 5/22/17, after which our 4(d) rule would go back into effect.
- UT v. US, 12-cv-378-BSJ (D. Utah) Bear River Meander Line, filed 04/12. Utah asserts ownership of NWR lands because the true Great Salt Lake meander line was never located. DOJ seeking an extension on 5/7/17 deadline to continue negotiations with Utah.
- Bear River Club is in litigation with the USFWS over their water right claim for water from the Bear River.
- Greater Sage Grouse in UT are stable except the geographically isolated Sheeprock population in central Utah, which has declined by 40% over the last 4 years. It occurs in a BLM Priority Habitat Management Area (PHMA) and State Management Area.
- Outdoor recreation has a substantial positive economic generator in Utah and throughout the United States. In the US economy, outdoor recreation resulted in \$887 billion in consumer spending annually and provides 7.6 million American Jobs. (Source: Outdoor Industry Association, April 24, 2017)
- Forty-seven communities in Utah have requested NPS assistance in developing their conservation and outdoor recreation visions over the last 10 years.



VI. BACKGROUND

- **LWCF and BRWCA:** Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the BRWCA located in Utah, WY, and ID for acquisition of voluntary easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.
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- **Utah Economy from Recreation:** The Outdoor Industry Association in 2012 estimated that outdoor recreation resulted in: 122,000 direct jobs in Utah, \$12 billion in consumer spending, \$3.6 billion in wages and salaries, and \$856 million in State and Local Tax Revenue (Source: Data from 2012 Outdoor Recreation Economy Generated)
- **National Parks in Utah (data from FY 2016):** There are 13 units of National Parks, National Historic Trails, National Monuments and National Historic Sites. *National Parks:* Arches NP, Bryce Canyon NP, Canyonlands NP, Capitol Reef NP, Zion NP. *National Historic Trails:* California NHT, Mormon Pioneer NHT, Old Spanish NHT, Pony Express NHT. *National Monuments:* Cedar Breaks NM, Dinosaur NM, Hovenweep NM, Natural Bridges NM, Rainbow Bridge NM, Timpanogos Cave NM. *National Recreation Area:* Glen Canyon NRA. *National Historic Site:* Golden Spike NHS.

In 2016, there were 13,988,000 visitors to National Park units in Utah creating a substantial economic contribution to Utah: \$1.1 billion spending by visitors to National Park units in Utah; 17.9 thousand jobs in Utah local economy including camping, fuel, groceries, hotels, recreation industries, restaurants, retail, transportation; \$546.7 million in labor income in Utah; \$1.6 billion in economic output resulting from National Parks in Utah (Source: 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects: Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation, Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR – 2017/1421)



NPS Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program: NPS has worked with 54 Local and State partners on 63 outdoor recreation projects located within a half miles of approximately 967,000 residents. In response to applications from local leaders, the NPS supports several projects in UT at any given time by bringing partners and stakeholders together in a planning process that results in on the ground improvements to parks, trails, rivers, and natural areas that help to connect people to the outdoors. Assistance includes technical support for park and recreation planning and management, assistance with broad-based community engagement in the planning process, and helping to guide partners through the many steps needed to move from idea to action. Many of these project involve partnerships between DOI and other public land managers and community partners.

Significant NPS RTCA supported past successes:

- Jordan River - worked with partners to develop plans and secure support (\$2M+) to close a 1.2 mile gap in the trail in West Jordan, continue to support community engagement.
- Green River - supported partners in completing regional trails concept plan and helped to secure support (\$80k) for constructing mountain bike trails. The Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation through the Waypoint grant provided construction funding.
- Moab Lions Park - supported partners in planning and design of a trail and transportation hub for the gateway community, helped to secure support (\$800k+) for construction.
- Red Canyon Trail - helped partners to develop concept plan for 5 mile trail connecting to Bryce Canyon that was used to secure federal transportation funds (\$2M+) for construction.
- Brian Head Trail System - worked with partners to develop trail system and interpretation plan - including connections to Cedar Breaks NM, used to secure support (\$100k+) for trailhead improvements. The Office of Outdoor Recreation is involved with this project and provided construction funding through the Waypoint grant.
- Wasatch Front Youth Engagement - ongoing support to partners - including Timpanogos Cave National Monument to connect diverse urban audiences to public lands and the outdoors. Secured Challenge Cost Share grants (37k+) to support innovative University of Utah Urban Rangers program. BLM is currently funding the interagency Urban Ranger Program.

Current NPS RTCA supported projects:

- Backman Elementary Riverside Community - connecting students of Backman Elementary School in Salt Lake City and their families with the Jordan River and adjoining park lands.
- Bluff River Trail - developing a 7.5 mile trail along the San Juan River and supporting restoration priorities and environmental education outreach to native american tribes through an interagency effort with the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, with support from the Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation, and other partners.
- Cache County Trails - developing a community supported plan for County-wide trails



network.

- Panguitch Area Trailhead Kiosks - improving public information at three regional trailheads.
- Smith Preserve Archaeological Site & Trail Plan - designing low impact site improvements to allow public to experience and appreciate the site's significant petroglyphs.
- Syracuse Shoreline Trail - developing a trail along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake.
- Vernal City - Dino Trails Planning - planning and securing support for a regional trails system.
- Wasatch Front Urban Ranger Program - working with University of Utah, United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and other partners to create the next generation of rangers, trails stewards and advocates that are in turn engaging diverse urban audiences with regional trails.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants: \$48,880,000 has been provided to Utah through the National Park Service managed the Land and Water Conservation Fund that provides for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Federal Lands to Parks: 2,765 acres of surplus Federal property had been transferred to local communities in Utah for parks and outdoor recreation areas.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 2:45 - 3:15 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To discuss Bears Ears and Grand Staircase as well as any hot button SITLA-BLM issues.

II. BACKGROUND

SITLA and BLM are working together on many current issues in Utah, including: management issues related to SITLA inholdings within national monuments and other BLM administered lands, legislative and administrative land exchanges, and selection of lands granted at statehood.

III. DISCUSSION

Bears Ears

The Proclamation establishing the Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) directed the Secretary to explore entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of Utah for the exchange of approximately 109,000 acres of state inholdings within BENM for BLM lands outside the monument. Further, the Secretary was ordered to report to the President by January 19, 2017 regarding the potential for the exchange. In response, the BLM drafted an MOU for review by SITLA. SITLA has currently declined to participate in review of the MOU.

SITLA and the BLM-Utah Monticello Field Office have also been in discussions regarding several localized management issues within BENM, including the proposed Jim Joe land exchange, the Cave Towers management agreement, and a recent proposed sale of SITLA inholdings within the Bears Ears monument into private ownership.

Grand Staircase

An agreement was reached in 1998 to exchange all SITLA inholdings in Grand Staircase for BLM lands outside the monument. The agreement also included a \$50 million cash payment to the State. According to a recent report, the lands acquired from the BLM have produced nearly \$341 million for the State as of late April 2017.

Other Issues

SITLA and BLM have been in discussions to initiate a large-scale land exchange within the expanded Utah Test and Training Range as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017.

SITLA and BLM are currently renewing an MOU regarding procedures for clearing any remaining in-lieu land entitlement selections.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Friends of Cedar Mesa at Edge of Cedar Mesa Museum

DATE: May 8, 2017 **TIME:** 06:00 - 07:00 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This meeting is with Friends of Cedar Mesa (FCM) to discuss the group's involvement in protection of culturally significant sites within the Bears Ears National Monument and the Cedar Mesa area of southern Utah; the meeting will be held at the Edge of the Cedars State Park Museum in Blanding, Utah.

II. BACKGROUND

- Friends of Cedar Mesa headquartered in Bluff, Utah;
- In August 2017, the BLM-Utah Monticello Field Office signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Friends of Cedar Mesa to formalize a collaborative partnership and establish a cooperative framework for promoting public land stewardship, resource protection, and education;
- In August 2016, BLM signed an Assistance Agreement with Friends of Cedar Mesa for \$184,640 (\$85,860 Friends of Cedar Mesa; \$98,780 BLM) for the purpose of Cedar Mesa Cultural Resource Education and Protection Partnership;
- In September 2016, the BLM proposed an expanded Assistance Agreement with Friends of Cedar totaling \$751,257 (Friends of Cedar Mesa \$360,626; \$BLM 390,631);
- In June 2016, the BLM and Friends of Cedar Mesa formed a five-year partnership to develop a statewide cultural resource site stewardship program;
 - Site steward programs use trained citizen volunteers to regularly monitor at-risk cultural resource sites. This partnership is working to establish statewide standards for training, reporting, and data management, as well as recruiting and engaging volunteers;
 - The program is also developing a site monitoring application to make monitoring tasks easier while ensuring quality data are collected.

III. DISCUSSION

Friends of Cedar Mesa is a strong advocate for Bears Ears National Monument and is a strong supporter of cultural site protections.

Friends of Cedar Mesa and BLM have a positive partnership; however, there have also been challenges associated with some BLM policies and guidelines, such as film permitting requirements. Friends of Cedar Mesa views some of these requirements as obstacles to implementing public outreach projects.

Rather than working directly with BLM or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Friends of Cedar Mesa recently reached out to a third-party archaeological contractor to request a report on archaeological data the group could use in its "advocacy role,"

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. BLM-Friends of Cedar Mesa Initial Memorandum of Understanding (FCM-BLM-MOU-09.17.2014)
2. Friend of Cedar Mesa key leadership biographies



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: San Juan County Commissioners

DATE: May 8, 2017 **TIME:** TBD

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To meet with the San Juan County Commissioners to hear their viewpoints on Bears Ears and other relevant San Juan County issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Primary topic of discussion is likely to be the recent designation of the Bears Ears National Monument. The San Juan County Commission is on record publicly as being opposed to the use of the Antiquities Act to designate the Bears Ears National Monument.

- **Commissioners have also expressed concerns perceived federal overreach in regard to a variety of issues, including protection of archaeological resources and designation of the national monument. They have publicly expressed their opinion that federal lands would be better managed and sensitive resources would be better protected under state or local control.**

III. DISCUSSION

- Moab Master Leasing Plan (MLP) Record of Decision signed December 2016. MLP strived to balance recreation and energy development using lease stipulations like no surface occupancy and controlled surface use; also provided a phased approach to minimize exploration and development conflicts between oil and gas and potash.
- Primary benefit to the county was that parcels nominated within the MLP boundary can now move forward (parcels were deferred during the planning process); commissioners have repeatedly expressed concerns over the number of parcels deferred from potential leasing.
- Uranium and copper mining have been a source of jobs within the county. Lisbon Valley Copper Mine is the second largest copper mine in the state of Utah; prices of copper and uranium are currently low, which has affected mine operations and jobs within the county; uranium mines are currently not operating, but the Daneros Uranium Mine is awaiting a BLM decision on mine expansion.
- BLM issued approval for county-proposed Indian Creek ATV route just prior to monument designation; the BLM chose not to issue a ROW to the county, instead asking for partnership in implementing the decision and establishing the trail. The decision is currently under appeal and IBLA has granted a stay to the appellants--a collaboration of groups led by Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance.
- Although the current working relationship between BLM rangers and San Juan County Sheriff's Office is very good, San Juan County Sheriff, Rick Eldredge has publicly expressed a desire for the County Sheriff's Office take the lead in enforcing the law on all lands within the county.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. San Juan County Commissioners' Biographies



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch

DATE: May 9, 2017 **TIME:** 9-11 am

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You are visiting the The Nature Conservancy's Dugout Ranch to meet with rancher Heidi Redd and discuss the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

II. BACKGROUND

Heidi Redd owns and manages the Indian Creek Cattle Company and resides approximately 20 miles northwest of Monticello, Utah, on the 5,200-acre Dugout Ranch. Ms. Redd is a long-time livestock producer and federal and state grazing permittee in San Juan County who has held grazing permits for 50 years. Ms. Redd currently serves as a Utah Resource Advisory Council member, representing Category 1, grazing permits and leases. She has also served as the chairperson for the Utah Cattlemen's Association Public Lands Committee; as a member of the Utah Division of Wildlife Advisory Council; and a member of the San Juan County Lands Bill Council.

III. DISCUSSION

The Dugout Ranch, which is a working grazing and ranching operation managed in coordination with The Nature Conservancy, is located near the entrance to Canyonlands National Park Needles District in the heart of the Colorado Plateau. Faced with the need to sell the ranch, the Redd family began working with The Nature Conservancy in 1995 to explore alternatives to commercial sale of the property.

By acquiring the Dugout Ranch, The Nature Conservancy helped preserve part of an iconic western landscape that includes canyon bottoms, riparian areas, steep sandstone cliffs and talus slopes. The area contains historic structures built by early settlers and a wealth of ancestral Puebloan rock art and dwellings such as the world-renowned Newspaper Rock.

The Dugout Ranch's 5,200 acres and accompanying 250,000 acres of grazing allotments provide a biologically diverse natural area, as well as 'relict areas' that remain little or not at all altered by human actions. The ranch and surrounding area also serve as the foundation for the Canyonlands Research Center, which focuses on research and education for understanding the interaction of land-use and climate and the development of management solutions that meet human needs.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. Heidi Redd Bio



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Visit The Nature Conservancy's, TNC, Dugout Ranch

DATE: May 9, 2017 **TIME:** 9-11 am

FROM: Maureen Foster, Acting Assistant Secretary FWP

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Provide the Secretary with background and current status on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) recent history of using Land and Water Conservation Funds in Utah to conserve wildlife habitats for the American people.

II. BACKGROUND

Over the past 5 years, the USFWS has acquired 768 acres at Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Utah using \$1.599M in LWCF funding, in addition to paying the State for leased lands at Ouray NWR. In FY16, the Service was appropriated \$2m for the Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) located in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho for acquisition of voluntary conservation easements. Congressman Bishop, Senator Hatch, and Senator Lee support BRWCA; Congressman Bishop attended the event honoring 30 acre donation by the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah that was received in 2016 and formally established the BRWCA. The BRWCA enjoys broad landowner-based support.

III. DISCUSSION

As appropriated by Congress, Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations are used to acquire and lease lands within approved acquisition boundaries of National Wildlife Refuges and Conservation Areas within the State of Utah. BRWCA was established through a 30-acre donation from the Ferry family in Box Elder County, Utah, in July 2016. Currently, one additional voluntary easement acquisition is pending, in Box Elder County, Utah using FY16 LWCF appropriations. We continue to have a high level of landowners interested in the easement program.

IV. NEXT STEPS

The Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (BRWCA) will use LWCF funds to gain a 728-acre easement from the Ferry family for \$800,000 in late 2017; the remaining \$1.2 M will be used to acquire other voluntary easements in the area.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Kane and Garfield County Commissioners

DATE: May 10, 2017 **TIME:** 8 - 9:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Breakfast to hear local county viewpoints on the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM), general county issues, and water conservancy district issues.

II. BACKGROUND

Kane and Garfield Counties primary concerns are likely to be:

Access – the counties feel that GSENM has restricted access by reducing the number of open roads;

Grazing – the counties feel that GSENM has reduced grazing Animal Unit Months (AUM) and restricted permittees from improving their allotments;

Job Loss – the counties feel that the creation of GSENM reduced potential high-paying logging and mining jobs; and

Law Enforcement/Search & Rescue – the counties feel that they must expend resources on law enforcement and search and rescue efforts and contend that they receive limited financial compensation from the federal government for doing so.

III. DISCUSSION

Access

- The Travel Management Plan (TMP) was developed through a public process, subsequently adjudicated and confirmed by the court to be valid.
- There is ongoing R.S. 2477 litigation with Kane/Garfield Counties over approximately 1,500 roads in the GSENM and adjacent Kanab Field Office; the Monument Management Plan states that the BLM will recognize R.S. 2477 rights-of-way once adjudicated.
- Approximately 47 percent of GSENM is Wilderness Study Area (WSA); many ranchers/residents believe that access restrictions are a result of the monument designation, when in fact the restrictions are dictated by WSA management guidelines.

Grazing

- At designation, GSENM had 106,645 total AUMs and 77,400 active AUMs; a 1999 planning action reduced those numbers to 106,202 total AUMs and 76,957 active AUMS, where they have stayed for 18 years--contrary to what some have come to believe.
- Average actual use over 20 years is 41,000 AUMs. The number has been as high as 63,000 AUMs, and as low as 18,000 AUMs. The amount of precipitation and the resultant forage levels drive the number of AUMs available each year.
- Nearly 30,000 acres of vegetation treatments have been completed in the GSENM; 21,000 additional acres of proposed projects are in the planning phase.

Job Loss

- The Presidential proclamation withdrew GSENM from future mineral extraction but recognized valid existing rights of leaseholders; however, all coal leases that existed at the time of designation were relinquished.



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- Currently, there are five oil wells still in production on the Monument.
- While counties feel that that Monument designation forced closure of the Escalante saw mill; there is little harvestable lumber on the Monument (a little more than 1,000 acres of ponderosa). The mill harvested trees from the surrounding Dixie National Forest.
- GSENM is an economic driver for adjacent communities. At the time of designation, there were 35 special recreation permit holders; today, that number exceeds 110 businesses operating on the Monument.
- Monument visitor centers are located in the surrounding communities to encourage visitors to stop, shop, and stay. Additionally, the Monument Management Plan encourages tourism in local communities by purposely limiting the number of developed amenities (e.g., campgrounds) within GSENM.

Law Enforcement/Search & Rescue

- While the counties expend substantial funding on search and rescue operations; they do receive Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) payments to help offset these expenses.
- Monument personnel and BLM law enforcement officers routinely assist with search and rescue operations.
- BLM has a law enforcement services contract with Kane County (\$34K this year); efforts to negotiate a contract with Garfield County are still underway; the main area of disagreement is the cost of the contract; additionally, the Garfield County Sheriff has been reluctant to work with BLM law enforcement.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. Garfield County Commissioners
2. Kane County Commissioners



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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 11, 2017

FROM: Doug Domenech, Senior Advisor
Krystina Borja, Guam Desk Officer/Policy Analyst, Office of Insular Affairs

SUBJECT: American Tunaboat Association and American Samoa
Congressional Delegate Amata Radewagen

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

You have agreed to meet with U.S. Congresswoman Radewagen, representing American Samoa, and a group of fisherman to discuss the economic impact of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument. The meeting will include members of the American Tunaboat Association, including their President Brian Hallman.

The purpose of this memo is to provide you will background on the Monument.

II. BACKGROUND

In 2009, through Proclamation 8336, President George W. Bush established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument (PRIMNM).

The monument included the waters and submerged and emergent lands of the Pacific Remote Islands to the lines of latitude and longitude, approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll.

The Federal land and interests in land reserved consisted of approximately 86,888 square miles.

In 2014, President Barack Obama issued Proclamation 9173, expanding the PRIMNM from its original boundaries to the seaward limit (200 nautical miles) of the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the waters and submerged lands surrounding Jarvis and Wake Islands and Johnston Atoll.

This proclamation expanded the PRIMNM to its current size, of approximately 490,000 square miles, over 5 times the original size.

III. DISCUSSION

In both proclamations, the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior were tasked with cooperative management of the PRIMNM.

Proclamation 8336 states that; “ [t]he Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior shall not allow or



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permit any appropriation, injury, destruction, or removal of any feature of this monument except as provided for by this proclamation and shall prohibit commercial fishing within boundaries of the monument.”

Further the proclamation states that the Secretary of the Interior can permit noncommercial fishing upon request, at specific locations in accordance with this proclamation. Noncommercial fishing opportunities currently allowed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Palmyra Atoll may continue unless the Secretary of the Interior determines such fishing would not be compatible with the purposes of Palmyra Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

RESPONSE TO EXPANSION

In 2014, the PRIMNM was originally proposed to expand to the 20 nautical mile limit of all the Pacific Remote Island areas.

There was broad opposition to the proposal, including among both the public sector (including the Governors of the three U.S. territories in the Pacific and the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council) and private sector (including the American Tuna Boat Association, the Tri-Marine Group and StarKist).

Opposition mostly centered around the negative impact upon U.S. Pacific Islands and U.S. fisheries, the lack of conservation benefits, already existing U.S. and international ocean policy and laws, and inadequate consultation of local stakeholders and regional fishery managers.

In 2014, Governor Moliga of American Samoa officially opposed the proposal to expand the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to the full extent of the US EEZ, expressing concern that it would “effectively curtail their continued economic survival along with the simultaneous preemption of their subsistence lifestyles.” Moliga argued that “the loss of fishing grounds due to the proposed expansion will translate to fisheries related economic loss caused by the decline in the supply of fish to the canneries which will no doubt trigger an economic recession for the Territory of American Samoa’s economy.”

The final expansion, however, was amended to remove the waters and submerged lands surrounding Howland and Baker Islands, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll. While concerns were expressed regarding an expansion of the PRIMNM in general, it was acknowledged that the amended expansion plan would reduce the economic toll the original plan would have taken on sustainable fisheries.

RECENT ACTION

In a February 10, 2017, letter, Congresswoman Amata Radewagen requested that the Secretary of the Interior take action to lift the fishing moratorium in the Pacific Remote Islands Marine

National Monument and the Rose Atoll Marine National Monument for vessels unloading their catch in American Samoa. Interior’s Office of Solicitor determined that per the language of the



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establishing proclamations, the Secretary does not possess the latitude to permit commercial fishing in either of these monuments.

In March, 2017, Governor Moliga, along with Governor Calvo of Guam and Governor Torres of the Northern Mariana Islands, sent a joint letter to President Trump, requesting he remedy restrictions on fishing in waters surrounding the Pacific Island territories, stating:

Our island communities depend on the ocean for food security and economic opportunities. Our Samoan, Chamorro, and Carolinian cultures are interwoven with the marine environment and fishing,” they wrote. “The monument fishing restrictions are unnecessary and impede our socioeconomic and cultural stability. The promises of previous administrations and environment organizations of monument co-management and revenue generation have not been realized.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, and NOAA Fisheries take the position that the Monument was appropriate to protect fish and seabird populations, and to reduce marine debris associated with commercial fishing.

IV. NEXT STEPS

It is likely that the group will ask you to modify the allowable uses for the Monument, and perhaps reduce the size.

V. ATTACHMENTS

Attached to this memo is a map of the area in question.



INFORMATION MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Meeting with Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition

DATE: May 7, 2017 **TIME:** 3:30 - 4:30 pm

FROM: Edwin Roberson, State Director – Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah
POC: Mike Richardson, BLM-Utah Communications Director, (801)539-4020

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Meeting with members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition.

II. BACKGROUND

In July 2015, five American Indian Tribes with cultural affiliation to the Bears Ears region formed the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition. Members included the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and the Zuni Tribe.

On Oct. 15, 2015, the coalition submitted a formal proposal to President Barrack Obama requesting designation of 1.9 million acres as the Bears Ears National Monument. The coalition's proposal emphasized collaborative management between the Tribes and the Federal government.

On Dec. 28, 2016, 1.35 million acres in southern Utah were designated as the Bears Ears National Monument. The proclamation stated that the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service would engage the Tribes in development of a management plan and the subsequent management of monument lands.

The coalition has said publicly that it intends to litigate any attempt to rescind the Bears Ears National Monument designation.

III. DISCUSSION

Members of the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition invited to attend the meeting include:

Hopi Tribe:	<u>Alfred Lomahquahu</u> , Vice Chairman
Navajo Nation:	<u>Russell Begaye</u> , President; <u>Jonathan Nez</u> , Vice President; <u>Lorenzo Bates</u> , Speaker; <u>Davis Filfred</u> , Council Delegate
Ute Indian Tribe:	<u>Shaun Chapoose</u> , Chairman
Ute Mountain Ute Tribe:	<u>Harold Cuthair</u> , Chairman
Zuni Tribe:	<u>Carleton Bowekaty</u> , Councilman

Additional Tribal members and support staff may also be present.

IV. ATTACHMENTS

1. March 3, 2017, letter from the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition to Secretary Ryan Zinke



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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 12, 2017

FROM: Amanda Kaster-Averill, Special Assistant, Congressional Affairs, (202) 208-3337

SUBJECT: Tour of Absaloka Mine; Roundtable with Crow Nation and Westmoreland Coal Company

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This memo provides background and talking points on both the tour of the Absaloka Mine on the Crow Reservation and the roundtable between with the Crow and Westmoreland Coal Company. These points are specific to the Crow Nation.

II. BACKGROUND

- The Crow Nation of Montana consists of 14,000 enrolled citizens, 9,000 of which reside within the reservation. Approximately 58 percent of their total membership is under the age of 30, which reinforces the importance of making long-term investments in the economic potential of the reservation. In the case of the Crow, this energy takes the form of clean coal.
- Due to Obama Administration policies and regulations, the Tribe has faced significant hardships when attempting to develop their estimated 9 billion tons of coal such as the loss of jobs, government and emergency services, and essential revenues. The current unemployment rates sit at roughly 25 percent to 47 percent.
- However, the Trump Administration's 'American Energy First' plan is fostering a new wave of development potential by leveling the playing field so Tribes like the Crow can develop their energy resources (from coal to solar) while simultaneously reducing our nation's dependence on foreign energy and achieving energy independence.
- Responsible energy development is a way of life for the Crow Nation.
- While serving in the U.S. House of Representatives, Secretary Ryan Zinke worked closely with the Tribe to fight back Obama Administration policies, through legislation (the Certainty for States and Tribes Act) and appropriations language; pass critical language to extend the Indian Coal Production Tax Credit, a significant priority for the Crow; and support infrastructure projects to allow for energy exports.



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Intersections between the Trump Administration and Crow Nation's Coal Priorities:

- Removing the overreaching Steam Protection Rule (SPR);
 - The Tribe was not meaningfully consulted on the rule despite the fact that its implementation would have directly impacted the Absaloka mine;
 - Had SPR moved forward, both the Absaloka's mine coal reserves and sales would have been severely diminished.

- Overturning the Clean Power Plan (CPP);
 - The Crow Nation, along with Montana Attorney General Tim Fox, provided joint comments in December 2014 about the negative impacts the CPP would have on the Tribe;
 - Once again, the Tribe was not consulted on the rulemaking;
 - Finalization of the CPP would have diminished the productive life of their coal assets and created even further uncertainty for the Sherburne County Generation Station which receives Crow coal.

- Incentivizing infrastructure investments to promote additional economic opportunities;
 - The Crow Nation were investors in the Gateway Pacific Terminal project as a means to efficiently and affordably export their coal resources overseas;
 - The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during the last Administration made an unprecedented *de minimis* determination without completing the draft environmental impact statement, which led the project to completely disintegrate;
 - The Tribe is incredibly supportive of the Millennium Bulk Terminal, which is still going through the development and permitting process and is one of the last terminal projects in progress;
 - These terminals are important to Tribes and companies alike who wish to export their energy resources to the Asian-Pacific markets.

- Ending the coal moratorium and stopping royalty hikes;
 - Chairman Not Afraid and his team were supportive of ending the Obama Administration's coal moratorium;
 - Furthermore, the Tribe was concerned with attempts by the last Administration to raise royalty rates on coal resources and completely overhaul the valuation process, which Secretary Zinke is working to address now.

III. ATTENDEES



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- I. Vice President Mike Pence, Secretary Ryan Zinke, and Senator Steve Daines

- II. Tribal Participants:
 1. Crow Vice Chairman, Carlson Goes Ahead
 2. Crow Secretary, R. Knute Old Crow
 3. Speaker of the Crow House, Eric Bird In Ground
 4. Chief Executive Legal Counsel, Dennis Bear Don't Walk

- III. Coal Producers Participants:
 1. Executive Director Montana Coal Council, Dr. Bud Clinch
 2. CEO Westmoreland Coal Company, Kevin Paprzycki
 3. EVP US-Operations Westmoreland Coal Company, Joseph E. Micheletti
 4. Vice President Westmoreland Coal Company, Joe Evers
 5. Vice President Sales and Marketing Westmoreland Coal Company, Scott Sturm



TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 7 - 12, 2017 - Utah Trip

FROM: Laura Rigas, Communications Director, DOI

TOPLINE

- God gave me two ears and one mouth so I'm here to do a lot of listening and learning and hopefully talking just enough to ask the right questions.
 - I'm here, directed by the President, to learn about the monuments, the historic and ecological significance, and make a determination.
 - Nothing is predetermined. I come to this process with fresh eyes.
 - Nobody loves public lands more than me. You can love them as much, but not more.
- Talking Points
- This Administration and Congress have heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.
 - That's why the President has asked for a review of large the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.
 - This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.
 - The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.
 - The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
 - Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior Washington, D.C. 20240 rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.



And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- Does not sell or transfer federal lands
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.

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TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

DATE: May 12, 2017 -

FROM: Amanda

**BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
BILATERAL MEETING WITH DANISH PRIME MINISTER ON OFFSHORE WIND**

FROM: Walter Cruickshank, BOEM Acting Director

DATE: March 22, 2017

OVERVIEW

The Secretary of the Interior is scheduled to attend ceremonies celebrating the U.S. Virgin Islands Transfer Day on March 31, 2017, and also will be meeting bilaterally with the Prime Minister of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen. The Danish Prime Minister is expected to use the bilateral meeting as an opportunity to discuss the importance of offshore wind and the value of offshore wind cooperation between the U.S. and Denmark.

KEY FACTS – DANISH OFFSHORE WIND

- Denmark has over 25 years' experience in offshore wind. The world's first commercial offshore wind facility was installed off Vindeby, Denmark in 1991. Denmark now has 13 installed offshore wind projects, with two additional projects recently awarded.
- The total global installed capacity of offshore wind is 15 gigawatts (GW), with Denmark having the fourth largest share of this capacity at 1,271 megawatts (MW).
- In 2015, 31,251 people were employed in the Danish wind industry, with revenues of 11.9 billion EUR (approximately \$12.8 billion USD).
- The offshore wind industry has seen rapid cost reductions in recent months. In late 2016, Vattenfall won the tender for a 600 MW project at Kriegers Flak (Denmark – Baltic Sea) with a winning bid of 49.9 EUR per MW hour (approximately \$54 USD per MW hour), which is among the lowest costs in the world for offshore wind power.

EXPECTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister is expected to open with an icebreaker discussion of global security issues. The Danish Defence (unified armed forces of the Kingdom of Denmark) has played a major role in Operation Inherent Resolve, the multinational coalition dedicated to militarily defeating ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Denmark has participated in airstrikes in Iraq, provided airspace surveillance over parts of Iraq and Syria, contributed troops to train Iraqi forces, and contributed to stabilization activities in Syria and Iraq. The Prime Minister's son is a member of the Danish Defence.

The Prime Minister is then expected to shift to a discussion of energy issues. He will likely discuss the fact that Denmark was the first country to discover oil in the North Sea and is today the only oil-exporting country in the European Union. He will likely discuss the fact that Denmark's long-term energy goal is to become completely independent of fossil fuels use by 2050 (note: in 2011, the government published the Energy Strategy 2050 document, which contained a series of new energy policy initiatives intended to transform Denmark into a low-carbon society with a stable and affordable energy supply). The Prime Minister is then expected

to discuss how offshore wind has contributed to both energy security and the economy in Denmark. He will likely discuss the evolution of offshore wind in Denmark, from investment in a nascent industry in the North Sea to growth into overseas investments by Danish companies in the U.S. and Asia. He will likely discuss the diversification of oil and gas companies like the Danish Oil and Natural Gas Company (DONG) and Norway's Statoil into wind energy, and the large reduction in electricity prices that has occurred over time as offshore wind has become more developed. He is expected to raise the issue of the BOEM-Danish Memorandum of Understanding on Offshore Wind (*see background*) and discuss the value of cooperation to keep offshore wind moving forward in the U.S. He will likely express the interest of Danish companies in helping to both create U.S. jobs and improve U.S. energy security and affordable electricity through the development of offshore wind. He will likely also discuss his government's interest in assisting the U.S. improve its regulations and decrease "red tape" through knowledge transfers at the staff level (Danish Energy Agency and BOEM).

BACKGROUND

The Department of the Interior is responsible for renewable energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) through passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2015, which amended the OCS Lands Act. DOI delegated oversight of offshore renewable energy development to BOEM, and the bureau published implementing regulations for the OCS Renewable Energy Program in 2009. These regulations provide a framework for BOEM to issue leases, easements and rights-of-way for OCS activities that support production and transmission of renewable energy. To date, BOEM has issued 12 commercial leases for offshore wind off the coast of eight Atlantic states (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and New York), and an addition lease is expected to be executed shortly in North Carolina). BOEM is also engaged in a planning process with additional states on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

DONG holds two U.S. OCS offshore wind energy leases, located off Massachusetts and New Jersey. DONG is an experienced developer of utility scale offshore wind projects in several areas in the North Sea. To date, DONG through its wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, Bay State Wind LLC (Massachusetts) and Ocean Wind LLC (New Jersey), has met all of its lease obligations to BOEM and is gathering offshore information that will lead to commercial development of their leases. BOEM expects to receive a Construction and Operations Plan from Bay State Wind LLC in 2019, and from Ocean Wind LLC in 2021. Vineyard Wind, a portfolio company of Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (a Danish fund management company that invests in infrastructure and energy), also holds a U.S. OCS lease in Massachusetts through their 100% acquisition in August 2016 of Offshore MW LLC (the lease holder).

BOEM is very focused on overcoming regulatory challenges to offshore wind. Given Denmark's status as a global leader in offshore wind, BOEM is interested in learning from their 25 years of experience. A *Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the United States of America to Strengthen Cooperation on Offshore Wind Energy* was signed by BOEM and the Danish Ambassador to the U.S. in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 2016. The objective of the non-binding MOU is to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between the participants in offshore wind energy, with a view to sharing knowledge, experiences, data, and best practices relevant to its development. The

partnership is expected to help inform BOEM's efforts to streamline its regulatory framework and leasing processes in several key areas, including ways to expand flexibility for developers in the review and permitting process.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

- Thank the Minister for his government's efforts to prioritize Denmark's relationship with the United States, as demonstrated through its active engagement with the Department.
- Reaffirm the strong relationship between BOEM and its Danish counterparts, underscoring efforts in particular by the Danish Ambassador to the U.S., Danish Embassy staff in Washington, D.C., and the Danish Energy Administration in Copenhagen.
- Thank the Minister for the Danish interest in investing in U.S. offshore wind production and associated support jobs for the industry. Note the important role that offshore wind could play for improving U.S. domestic energy security and providing economic benefits to state and local communities if it can be competitively priced.
- Express support for BOEM's continued work on existing and future offshore wind leases.
- Indicate that collaboration with Denmark has been and will continue to be an important priority for BOEM as the agency works on the Administration's directives to reduce regulatory burdens on industry and expand domestic energy production.

ATTACHMENTS

- 2016 Memorandum of Understanding
- Article on Danish Military Contributions:
<http://www.defensenews.com/story/defense/international/2016/04/21/denmark-isis-syria-iraq-military/83338340/>

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION ON OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY**

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, represented by the Embassy of Denmark in Washington, D.C., and the Government of the United States of America, represented by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (hereinafter the Participants"),

Recognizing the common interests in development of offshore wind as a clean and sustainable energy source;

Considering the strategic role of renewable energy in addressing current global, national, regional, and local challenges; energy security; and economic development need;

Recognizing the importance of promoting renewable energy solutions and the urgency of finding cost effective and lasting solutions to energy issues that are compatible with the need for economic growth;

Wishing to promote mutually beneficial cooperation in the development and use of offshore wind energy; and

Bearing in mind that this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is intended to provide a general framework for cooperation in the field of offshore wind energy,

Have reached the following understandings:

Section 1 – Objective

The objective of this MOU is to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between the Participants in the field of offshore wind energy, with a view to sharing knowledge, experiences, data, and best practices relevant to the development of offshore wind energy.

Section 2 – Priorities of Cooperation

The following topics have been identified as high priority areas for cooperation between the Participants under this MOU:

1. Promoting information sharing, best practices, and policy initiatives to support development and regulation of offshore wind energy resources;
2. Working to identify and discuss challenges associated with financing and risk management for offshore wind energy facilities;

3. Identifying opportunities for the sharing of best practices, regulatory approaches, and scientific models with regard to protection of the environment, including, but not limited to, the effects of offshore wind energy facilities on marine mammals, migratory birds, and cultural resources;
4. Facilitating technical knowledge transfer related to electrical interconnection and grid integration of electricity generated from offshore wind energy facilities; and
5. Knowledge sharing on a wide range of offshore wind energy issues, including supply chain, offtake, grid integration/interconnection, system planning to optimize offshore wind energy deployment, data on the benefits of offshore wind energy, and strategies for achieving cost reductions.

Section 3 – Cooperative Mechanisms

Cooperative mechanisms to accomplish the goals established by this MOU may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Exchange of information and documentation;
2. Intergovernmental and international visits involving policymakers, regulators, academic institutions, and businesses; and
3. Joint organization of and participation in seminars, workshops, and meetings to share information and practices, and to educate key stakeholders, including within the supply chain for offshore wind energy.

Each Participant intends to designate a Senior Official as “Coordinator” to supervise and coordinate the planning, performance, evaluation, and approval of cooperative activities carried out under this MOU. The Embassy of Denmark is expected to be the focal point for the contribution of Danish knowledge and experience related to this MOU, including knowledge sharing in connection with bilateral visits between Denmark and the U.S. The Embassy of Denmark will coordinate with regulators and officials in relevant Danish Ministries, agencies, and authorities, including – as agreed by the parties involved – the Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate, the Ministry of Environment and Food, the Agency for Culture and Palaces, and the Wind Energy Department at the Consulate General of Denmark in Chicago.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management within the Department of the Interior is expected to be the focal point for U.S. coordination and engagement related to this MOU, and plans to coordinate with other relevant U.S. government entities and other parties as needed.

Section 4 – Encouragement of Participation

Both Participants intend to encourage, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, businesses, and government institutions to participate in cooperative activities in further support of the objectives of this MOU.

Section 5 – Costs

Nothing in this MOU represents a commitment of funds by either of the Participants.

Section 6 – No Implied Liability

The Participants understand that cooperative efforts and activities under this MOU are considered by the Participants to be facilitated exchange of information only, and not advice or consultancy.

Section 7 – Modification Procedure

This MOU may be modified at any time by the mutual written consent of the Participants.

Section 8 – Dispute Resolution

Any dispute about the interpretation or implementation of the MOU should be resolved through consultations between the Participants.

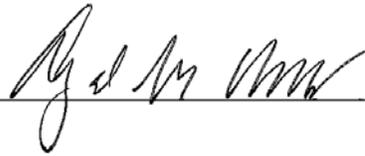
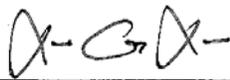
Article 9 – Term

This MOU is intended to be effective upon signature, and in effect for five years from the date of final execution. Either Participant may discontinue this MOU by means of a written notice to the other Participant. Discontinuation should take effect three months following the date of notification, and should not affect activities already under implementation.

Signed in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 2016, in duplicate, in the English language.

For the Government of the Kingdom of
Denmark:

For the Government of the United States of
America;



Denmark To Reinforce Military Fight Against ISIS

By: Gerard O'Dwyer, April 21, 2016

Defense News

Denmark has significantly strengthened its military commitment to fighting the Islamic State group, following approval by the Danish national parliament to send a combined new land and air force to Syria and Iraq in the second half of 2016. The new force will comprise an F-16 fighter squadron, 400 military personnel and at least one C130J transport support aircraft. The fighter squadron will consist of seven F-16s. Four of these will be used for day-to-day mission operations, while three will be held in reserve.

Initially, the 400-strong Danish ground-force unit will operate in Iraq, where they will be deployed to train and support front-line Iraqi forces. "The F-16s will be used for offensive attacks as well as to monitor and gather information," Danish Foreign Minister Kristian Jensen said. C-130J transport aircraft will deploy to supply ground troops and conduct civilian and humanitarian tasks, the minister added.

The approval by the national parliament, the Folketing, had been awaited since Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen outlined his government's scaled-up campaign strategy against ISIS in March. Taking the fight directly to ISIS currently ranks among Denmark's "highest ranking priorities," said Defence Minister Peter Christensen. "It is the firm commitment of the Danish government to combat IS at its stronghold. This is why we plan to return our F-16 fighters for missions in both Iraq and Syria," Christensen said, using an alternative acronym for the Islamic State group.

Parliamentary backing was overwhelming for the government's force deployment plan to Iraq and Syria. Some 90 MPs from mainstream parties voted for the plan, while 19 mainly leftist party MPs opposed. "Denmark, with this decision, is sending a statement to terror groups like the Islamic State and its offshoots. The Islamic State is a brutal and ruthless terrorist organization, and a powerful response from the outside world is needed to defeat it," Rasmussen said.

The ground-forces contingent will consist of 340 troops from infantry combat and specialized training units. The special forces unit will run to around 60. The scaled-up deployment by Denmark comes in response to a request by the U.S.-led international coalition for military support. Denmark will now join the international coalition's broad undertaking to conduct aerial strikes against ISIS, while also training and supporting local forces fighting ISIS militants in Iraq and neighboring Syria.

"Denmark has a need to reaffirm and strengthen its support for the international coalition's efforts. We want to assume those responsibilities," Jensen said. The new land and air force is much larger in size and ambition than Denmark's previous contribution to the international coalition in 2014-2015. That contribution centered on an F-16 squadron operating on a one-year mission that ended in fall 2015.

According to data from the Ministry of Defence, that six-aircraft F-16 unit flew 547 missions over northern Iraq, dropping an estimated 500 bombs against ISIS targets. The Danish armed forces currently have some 120 specialist combat training troops stationed at the Al Asad Air Base northwest of Baghdad. They are deployed to train Iraqi soldiers and Kurdish security forces.

DRAFT - Proclamation

WHEREAS the Convention between the United States and Denmark for the Cession of the Danish West Indies, signed on August 4, 1916, and ratified on January 16, 1917, entered into effect on March 31, 1917, when the then United States Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, presented to the then Danish Minister to the United States, Constantine Brun, a warrant for twenty-five million dollars in gold, the equivalent of more than four hundred seventy-four million dollars in 2017 dollars; and

WHEREAS by Act of Congress of February 25, 1927, all persons born in the United States Virgin Islands subsequent to January 17, 1917, were declared to be citizens of the United States as of the former date; and

WHEREAS by Executive Order No. 5566 of February 27, 1931, President Herbert Hoover transferred the civil administration of the United States Virgin Islands from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior; and

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Organic Act of 1936 provided for the popular election of all members of the Municipal Councils of the Virgin Islands Legislative Assembly, for the prohibition against property or income qualifications for voting, for the vesting of the territory's judicial power in the District Court of the Virgin Islands and for the Legislative Assembly's prescribing the organization and conduct of the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands; and

DRAFT - Proclamation

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress signed into law by President Dwight David Eisenhower, the Revised Organic Act of 1954 vested the territory's legislative power in a unicameral Virgin Islands Legislature, thus ending the practice of the territory's having two legislatures, a political structure which dated from 1863; and

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, the Virgin Islands Elective Governor Act of 1968 ended presidential appointments and made the way for popularly elected governors and lieutenant governors; and

WHEREAS, by Act of Congress signed into law by President Richard Nixon, the Congressional Delegate Act of 1972 provided for voters to elect a Delegate to Congress in November, 1972; and

WHEREAS, acting on the authority given to the Virgin Islands Legislature by the Congress in the Revised Organic Act of 1954, the Legislature on October 29, 2004, established as the territory's highest court the Supreme Court of the Virgin Islands, which assumed its appellate jurisdiction on January 29, 2007; and

WHEREAS the people of the Virgin Islands will be commemorating one hundred years of political, economic and social development as part of the United States on March 31, 2017.

DRAFT - Proclamation

NOW THEREFORE I, DONALD J. TRUMP, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim March 31, 2017, as Virgin Islands Centennial Transfer Day, and I encourage all Americans to observe this anniversary and to celebrate Virgin Islanders, past and present, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I urge all Federal agencies and interested organizations, groups and individuals to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff this March 31st in honor of those Virgin Islands patriots who have died as a result of their service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of March in the year of our Lord two thousand seventeen and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred forty-first.

Proclamation

WHEREAS the Convention between the United States and Denmark for the Cession of the Danish West Indies, signed on August 4, 1916, and ratified on January 16, 1917, entered into effect on March 31, 1917, when the then United States Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, presented to the then Danish Minister to the United States, Constantine Brun, a warrant for twenty-five million dollars in gold, the equivalent of more than four hundred seventy-four million dollars in 2017 dollars; and

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BRIEFING MEMO FOR THE SECRETARY
BILATERAL MEETING WITH DANISH PRIME MINISTER ON OFFSHORE WIND

FROM: Walter Cruickshank, BOEM Acting Director

DATE: March 22, 2017

OVERVIEW

The Secretary of the Interior is scheduled to attend ceremonies celebrating the U.S. Virgin Islands Transfer Day on March 31, 2017, and also will be meeting bilaterally with the Prime Minister of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen. The Danish Prime Minister is expected to use the bilateral meeting as an opportunity to discuss the importance of offshore wind and the value of offshore wind cooperation between the U.S. and Denmark.

KEY FACTS – DANISH OFFSHORE WIND

- Denmark has over 25 years' experience in offshore wind. The world's first commercial offshore wind facility was installed off Vindeby, Denmark in 1991. Denmark now has 13 installed offshore wind projects, with two additional projects recently awarded.
- The total global installed capacity of offshore wind is 15 gigawatts (GW), with Denmark having the fourth largest share of this capacity at 1,271 megawatts (MW).
- In 2015, 31,251 people were employed in the Danish wind industry, with revenues of 11.9 billion EUR (approximately \$12.8 billion USD).
- The offshore wind industry has seen rapid cost reductions in recent months. In late 2016, Vattenfall won the tender for a 600 MW project at Kriegers Flak (Denmark – Baltic Sea) with a winning bid of 49.9 EUR per MW hour (approximately \$54 USD per MW hour), which is among the lowest costs in the world for offshore wind power.

EXPECTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister is expected to open with an icebreaker discussion of global security issues. The Danish Defence (unified armed forces of the Kingdom of Denmark) has played a major role in Operation Inherent Resolve, the multinational coalition dedicated to militarily defeating ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Denmark has participated in airstrikes in Iraq, provided airspace surveillance over parts of Iraq and Syria, contributed troops to train Iraqi forces, and contributed to stabilization activities in Syria and Iraq. The Prime Minister's son is a member of the Danish Defence.

The Prime Minister is then expected to shift to a discussion of energy issues. He will likely discuss the fact that Denmark was the first country to discover oil in the North Sea and is today the only oil-exporting country in the European Union. He will likely discuss the fact that Denmark's long-term energy goal is to become completely independent of fossil fuels use by 2050 (note: in 2011, the government published the Energy Strategy 2050 document, which contained a series of new energy policy initiatives intended to transform Denmark into a low-carbon society with a stable and affordable energy supply). The Prime Minister is then expected to discuss how offshore wind has contributed to both energy security and the economy in Denmark. He will likely discuss the evolution of offshore wind in Denmark, from investment in a nascent industry in the North Sea to growth into overseas investments by

Danish companies in the U.S. and Asia. He will likely discuss the diversification of oil and gas companies like the Danish Oil and Natural Gas Company (DONG) and Norway's Statoil into wind energy, and the large reduction in electricity prices that has occurred over time as offshore wind has become more developed. He is expected to raise the issue of the BOEM-Danish Memorandum of Understanding on Offshore Wind (see background) and discuss the value of cooperation to keep offshore wind moving forward in the U.S. He will likely express the interest of Danish companies in helping to both create U.S. jobs and improve U.S. energy security and affordable electricity through the development of offshore wind. He will likely also discuss his government's interest in assisting the U.S. improve its regulations and decrease "red tape" through knowledge transfers at the staff level (Danish Energy Agency and BOEM).

BACKGROUND

The Department of the Interior is responsible for renewable energy development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) through passage of the Energy Policy Act of 2015, which amended the OCS Lands Act. DOI delegated oversight of offshore renewable energy development to BOEM, and the bureau published implementing regulations for the OCS Renewable Energy Program in 2009. These regulations provide a framework for BOEM to issue leases, easements and rights-of-way for OCS activities that support production and transmission of renewable energy. To date, BOEM has issued 12 commercial leases for offshore wind off the coast of eight Atlantic states (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, and New York), and an addition lease is expected to be executed shortly in North Carolina). BOEM is also engaged in a planning process with additional states on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

DONG holds two U.S. OCS offshore wind energy leases, located off Massachusetts and New Jersey. DONG is an experienced developer of utility scale offshore wind projects in several areas in the North Sea. To date, DONG through its wholly owned U.S. subsidiaries, Bay State Wind LLC (Massachusetts) and Ocean Wind LLC (New Jersey), has met all of its lease obligations to BOEM and is gathering offshore information that will lead to commercial development of their leases. BOEM expects to receive a Construction and Operations Plan from Bay State Wind LLC in 2019, and from Ocean Wind LLC in 2021. Vineyard Wind, a portfolio company of Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (a Danish fund management company that invests in infrastructure and energy), also holds a U.S. OCS lease in Massachusetts through their 100% acquisition in August 2016 of Offshore MW LLC (the lease holder).

BOEM is very focused on overcoming regulatory challenges to offshore wind. Given Denmark's status as a global leader in offshore wind, BOEM is interested in learning from their 25 years of experience. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the United States of America to Strengthen Cooperation on Offshore Wind Energy was signed by BOEM and the Danish Ambassador to the U.S. in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 2016. The objective of the non-binding MOU is to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between the participants in offshore wind energy, with a view to sharing knowledge, experiences, data, and best practices relevant to its development. The partnership is expected to help inform BOEM's efforts to streamline its regulatory framework and leasing processes in several key areas, including ways to expand flexibility for developers in the review and permitting process.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE SECRETARY

- Thank the Minister for his government's efforts to prioritize Denmark's relationship with the United States, as demonstrated through its active engagement with the Department.
- Reaffirm the strong relationship between BOEM and its Danish counterparts, underscoring efforts in particular by the Danish Ambassador to the U.S., Danish Embassy staff in Washington, D.C., and the Danish Energy Administration in Copenhagen.
- Thank the Minister for the Danish interest in investing in U.S. offshore wind production and associated support jobs for the industry. Note the important role that offshore wind could play for improving U.S. domestic energy security and providing economic benefits to state and local communities if it can be competitively priced.
- Express support for BOEM's continued work on existing and future offshore wind leases.
- Indicate that collaboration with Denmark has been and will continue to be an important priority for BOEM as the agency works on the Administration's directives to reduce regulatory burdens on industry and expand domestic energy production.

ATTACHMENTS

- 2016 Memorandum of Understanding
- Article on Danish Military Contributions:
<http://www.defensenews.com/story/defense/international/2016/04/21/denmark-isis-syria-iraq-military/83338340/>

Denmark To Reinforce Military Fight Against ISIS

By: Gerard O'Dwyer, April 21, 2016

Defense News

Denmark has significantly strengthened its military commitment to fighting the Islamic State group, following approval by the Danish national parliament to send a combined new land and air force to Syria and Iraq in the second half of 2016. The new force will comprise an F-16 fighter squadron, 400 military personnel and at least one C130J transport support aircraft. The fighter squadron will consist of seven F-16s. Four of these will be used for day-to-day mission operations, while three will be held in reserve.

Initially, the 400-strong Danish ground-force unit will operate in Iraq, where they will be deployed to train and support front-line Iraqi forces. "The F-16s will be used for offensive attacks as well as to monitor and gather information," Danish Foreign Minister Kristian Jensen said. C-130J

transport aircraft will deploy to supply ground troops and conduct civilian and humanitarian tasks, the minister added.

The approval by the national parliament, the Folketing, had been awaited since Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen outlined his government's scaled-up campaign strategy against ISIS in March. Taking the fight directly to ISIS currently ranks among Denmark's "highest ranking priorities," said Defence Minister Peter Christensen. "It is the firm commitment of the Danish government to combat IS at its stronghold. This is why we plan to return our F-16 fighters for missions in both Iraq and Syria," Christensen said, using an alternative acronym for the Islamic State group.

Parliamentary backing was overwhelming for the government's force deployment plan to Iraq and Syria. Some 90 MPs from mainstream parties voted for the plan, while 19 mainly leftist party MPs opposed. "Denmark, with this decision, is sending a statement to terror groups like the Islamic State and its offshoots. The Islamic State is a brutal and ruthless terrorist organization, and a powerful response from the outside world is needed to defeat it," Rasmussen said.

The ground-forces contingent will consist of 340 troops from infantry combat and specialized training units. The special forces unit will run to around 60. The scaled-up deployment by Denmark comes in response to a request by the U.S.-led international coalition for military support. Denmark will now join the international coalition's broad undertaking to conduct aerial strikes against ISIS, while also training and supporting local forces fighting ISIS militants in Iraq and neighboring Syria.

"Denmark has a need to reaffirm and strengthen its support for the international coalition's efforts. We want to assume those responsibilities," Jensen said. The new land and air force is much larger in size and ambition than Denmark's previous contribution to the international coalition in 2014-2015. That contribution centered on an F-16 squadron operating on a one-year mission that ended in fall 2015.

According to data from the Ministry of Defence, that six-aircraft F-16 unit flew 547 missions over northern Iraq, dropping an estimated 500 bombs against ISIS targets. The Danish armed forces currently have some 120 specialist combat training troops stationed at the Al Asad Air Base northwest of Baghdad. They are deployed to train Iraqi soldiers and Kurdish security forces.

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FROM: Walter Cruickshank, BOEM Acting Director

DATE: March 22, 2017

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BACKGROUND

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to sharing knowledge, experiences, data, and best practices relevant to its development. The partnership is expected to help inform BOEM's efforts to streamline its regulatory framework and leasing processes in several key areas, including ways to expand flexibility for developers in the review and permitting process.

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ATTACHMENTS

- 2016 Memorandum of Understanding
- Article on Danish Military Contributions:
<http://www.defensenews.com/story/defense/international/2016/04/21/denmark-isis-syria-iraq-military/83338340/>

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION ON OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY**

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark, represented by the Embassy of Denmark in Washington, D.C., and the Government of the United States of America, represented by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (hereinafter the Participants"),

Recognizing the common interests in development of offshore wind as a clean and sustainable energy source;

Considering the strategic role of renewable energy in addressing current global, national, regional, and local challenges; energy security; and economic development need;

Recognizing the importance of promoting renewable energy solutions and the urgency of finding cost effective and lasting solutions to energy issues that are compatible with the need for economic growth;

Wishing to promote mutually beneficial cooperation in the development and use of offshore wind energy; and

Bearing in mind that this Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") is intended to provide a general framework for cooperation in the field of offshore wind energy,

Have reached the following understandings:

Section 1 – Objective

The objective of this MOU is to promote a mutually beneficial relationship between the Participants in the field of offshore wind energy, with a view to sharing knowledge, experiences, data, and best practices relevant to the development of offshore wind energy.

Section 2 – Priorities of Cooperation

The following topics have been identified as high priority areas for cooperation between the Participants under this MOU:

1. Promoting information sharing, best practices, and policy initiatives to support development and regulation of offshore wind energy resources;
2. Working to identify and discuss challenges associated with financing and risk management for offshore wind energy facilities;

3. Identifying opportunities for the sharing of best practices, regulatory approaches, and scientific models with regard to protection of the environment, including, but not limited to, the effects of offshore wind energy facilities on marine mammals, migratory birds, and cultural resources;
4. Facilitating technical knowledge transfer related to electrical interconnection and grid integration of electricity generated from offshore wind energy facilities; and
5. Knowledge sharing on a wide range of offshore wind energy issues, including supply chain, offtake, grid integration/interconnection, system planning to optimize offshore wind energy deployment, data on the benefits of offshore wind energy, and strategies for achieving cost reductions.

Section 3 – Cooperative Mechanisms

Cooperative mechanisms to accomplish the goals established by this MOU may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Exchange of information and documentation;
2. Intergovernmental and international visits involving policymakers, regulators, academic institutions, and businesses; and
3. Joint organization of and participation in seminars, workshops, and meetings to share information and practices, and to educate key stakeholders, including within the supply chain for offshore wind energy.

Each Participant intends to designate a Senior Official as "Coordinator" to supervise and coordinate the planning, performance, evaluation, and approval of cooperative activities carried out under this MOU. The Embassy of Denmark is expected to be the focal point for the contribution of Danish knowledge and experience related to this MOU, including knowledge sharing in connection with bilateral visits between Denmark and the U.S. The Embassy of Denmark will coordinate with regulators and officials in relevant Danish Ministries, agencies, and authorities, including – as agreed by the parties involved – the Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate, the Ministry of Environment and Food, the Agency for Culture and Palaces, and the Wind Energy Department at the Consulate General of Denmark in Chicago.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management within the Department of the Interior is expected to be the focal point for U.S. coordination and engagement related to this MOU, and plans to coordinate with other relevant U.S. government entities and other parties as needed.

Section 4 – Encouragement of Participation

Both Participants intend to encourage, as appropriate, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, businesses, and government institutions to participate in cooperative activities in further support of the objectives of this MOU.

Section 5 – Costs

Nothing in this MOU represents a commitment of funds by either of the Participants.

Section 6 – No Implied Liability

The Participants understand that cooperative efforts and activities under this MOU are considered by the Participants to be facilitated exchange of information only, and not advice or consultancy.

Section 7 – Modification Procedure

This MOU may be modified at any time by the mutual written consent of the Participants.

Section 8 – Dispute Resolution

Any dispute about the interpretation or implementation of the MOU should be resolved through consultations between the Participants.

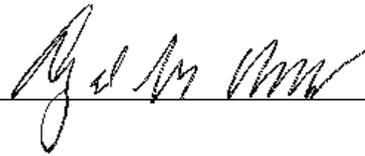
Article 9 – Term

This MOU is intended to be effective upon signature, and in effect for five years from the date of final execution. Either Participant may discontinue this MOU by means of a written notice to the other Participant. Discontinuation should take effect three months following the date of notification, and should not affect activities already under implementation.

Signed in Washington, D.C. on May 4, 2016, in duplicate, in the English language.

For the Government of the Kingdom of
Denmark:

For the Government of the United States of
America:



Denmark To Reinforce Military Fight Against ISIS

By: Gerard O'Dwyer, April 21, 2016

Defense News

Denmark has significantly strengthened its military commitment to fighting the Islamic State group, following approval by the Danish national parliament to send a combined new land and air force to Syria and Iraq in the second half of 2016. The new force will comprise an F-16 fighter squadron, 400 military personnel and at least one C130J transport support aircraft. The fighter squadron will consist of seven F-16s. Four of these will be used for day-to-day mission operations, while three will be held in reserve.

Initially, the 400-strong Danish ground-force unit will operate in Iraq, where they will be deployed to train and support front-line Iraqi forces. "The F-16s will be used for offensive attacks as well as to monitor and gather information," Danish Foreign Minister Kristian Jensen said. C-130J transport aircraft will deploy to supply ground troops and conduct civilian and humanitarian tasks, the minister added.

The approval by the national parliament, the Folketing, had been awaited since Danish Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen outlined his government's scaled-up campaign strategy against ISIS in March. Taking the fight directly to ISIS currently ranks among Denmark's "highest ranking priorities," said Defence Minister Peter Christensen. "It is the firm commitment of the Danish government to combat IS at its stronghold. This is why we plan to return our F-16 fighters for missions in both Iraq and Syria," Christensen said, using an alternative acronym for the Islamic State group.

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The ground-forces contingent will consist of 340 troops from infantry combat and specialized training units. The special forces unit will run to around 60. The scaled-up deployment by Denmark comes in response to a request by the U.S.-led international coalition for military support. Denmark will now join the international coalition's broad undertaking to conduct aerial strikes against ISIS, while also training and supporting local forces fighting ISIS militants in Iraq and neighboring Syria.

"Denmark has a need to reaffirm and strengthen its support for the international coalition's efforts. We want to assume those responsibilities," Jensen said. The new land and air force is much larger in size and ambition than Denmark's previous contribution to the international coalition in 2014-2015. That contribution centered on an F-16 squadron operating on a one-year mission that ended in fall 2015.

According to data from the Ministry of Defence, that six-aircraft F-16 unit flew 547 missions over northern Iraq, dropping an estimated 500 bombs against ISIS targets. The Danish armed forces currently have some 120 specialist combat training troops stationed at the Al Asad Air Base northwest of Baghdad. They are deployed to train Iraqi soldiers and Kurdish security forces.

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

OVERVIEW - TRIP (from: Walter Cruickshank, BOEM Acting Director)

The Secretary of the Interior is scheduled to attend ceremonies celebrating the U.S. Virgin Islands Transfer Day on March 31, 2017, and also will be meeting bilaterally with the Prime Minister of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen. The Danish Prime Minister is expected to use the bilateral meeting as an opportunity to discuss the importance of offshore wind and the value of offshore wind cooperation between the U.S. and Denmark.

Thur, March 30, 2017 - D.C. - Miami - St. Croix

OVERVIEW - THUR

Leaving D.C. for Saint Croix. 3 events.

1. Veterans Meet & Greet with US Military Veterans.
2. Welcome Reception where you will meet USVI Gov Kenneth Mapp and Lt Gov Osbert Potter
3. GOP event.

Attire in St. Croix: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)

6:45 am Travel (details under TRAVEL ITINERARY)

3:15 pm Depart Airport to Hotel

Location: Renaissance St. Croix Carambola Beach Resort & Spa
Estate Davis Bay, St. Croix, USVI 00850

3:40 pm Private time

Attire for remainder of evening: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)

4:30 pm Depart for American Legion in Christiansted

5:00 pm Veterans Meet & Greet (details: tab A)

American Legion Post #85 Hdqtrs, Christiansted, St. Croix
Attendees: US Military Veterans

5:45 pm Depart for Government House

6:00 pm Arrive Government House for Welcome Reception (details: tab B)

Met by: Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator - Office of the Governor
She will take you to meet the Governor before you enter room.
(Danish Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen will not be in attendance.)

6:05 - 8 pm Welcome Reception at Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix,

USVI Governor Kenneth Mapp, USVI Lt Gov Osbert Potter, USVI Senate President
Myron Jackson, USVI Congresswoman Stacey Plaskett

8:00 pm Depart - Walk to GOP Event

Club Comanche Hotel St. Croix, #1 Strand Street, Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820
attending GOP event with you: RZ, (b) (6), (b) (7)(C) (AiC), Driver (St. Croix PD)

8:05 pm **Attend GOP Event**

x:xx pm Return to Hotel

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Fri, March 31, 2017 - St. Croix - St. Thomas - St. Croix

OVERVIEW - Friday

You will be in St. Croix and St. Thomas for a day of Celebrations and Parades. There is a 'Military Parade' and a 'Transfer Day Centennial Ceremony' on both islands and a 'Wreath Laying Ceremony' on St. Thomas honoring VI Veterans. Today you will meet the Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen, who with Gov Mapp, will attend the events with you. You will be speaking for 5 minutes at both Ceremonies (every dignitary speaks for 5 minutes), Senator Lisa Murkowski will be joining you in St. Thomas.

Attire for day: Business (Suit & Tie)

Morning - St. Croix

06:00 am Morning Swim at Hotel Beach

06:30 am Private time

07:00 am drive to Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI

07:30 am Met Prime Minister Rasmussen and Governor Mapp

Met by: Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator, Office of the Governor who will escort you to 3rd Floor Residence Parlor.

07:35 am Breakfast Meeting

- Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen,
- USVI Gov Kenneth Mapp,
- USVI Lt. Gov Osbert Potter
- Anne Dorte Riggelsen (Ambassador, Counsel General of Denmark in NY)

07:55 am Walk to parade with Prime Minister Rasmussen and Gov Mapp

8:00-10 am Military Parade, National Park Grounds Reviewing Stand, St. Croix

Prior to arrival to the parade reviewing stand, RKZ and ? will stop for a Right Military Salute.

10:00-12 am Transfer Day Centennial Ceremony, NP Grounds Ceremonial Platform, St. Croix Nik Pula will introduce you, speak for 5 minutes, Photo op with NP service staff.

12:00 pm drive to Airport, Henry E. Rohlsen Airport, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820

12:30 pm fly to St. Thomas, Charlotte Amalie West, St. Thomas 00802

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Afternoon - St. Thomas

- 01:00 pm drive to Government House, St. Thomas
- 01:25 pm arrive Government house, 2122 Kongens Gada, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands 00802
walk up stairs with Prime Minister and Governor
- 01:30 pm Dignitary Luncheon at Government House, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
Gov Mapp, Senator Murkowski
- 02:00 pm drive to Legislative Grounds
- 02:05 pm Military Parade - St. Thomas**
- 03:00 pm Walk to Legislative Grounds Program Platform LGPP with Prime Minister. Governor
- 03:05 pm Centennial Ceremony - St. Thomas, LGPP**
Broadcast live on PBS. Speak 5 minutes
- 03:55 pm Follow color guard, Depart main ceremony platform, proceed to secondary stage
- 04:00 pm Historic re-enactment / flag ceremony, flag is changed from the Danish flag to the
American flag
- 05:00 pm drive Veterans Memorial Park
- 05:05 pm Wreath Laying Ceremony - Franklin Delano Roosevelt VI Veterans Memorial Park
This is a memorial honoring fallen Virgin Island veterans who served in U.S. Wars.
- 05:25 pm depart
- 05:45 pm Dinner - unknown (Senator Murkowski maybe)
- 07:15 pm depart dinner for airport
- 07:30 pm fly back to St. Croix
- 08:00 pm land
- 8:25 pm back at Hotel

Evening - St. Croix

no events on schedule

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Sat, April 1, 2017 - St. Croix - Miami - D.C.

OVERVIEW - Saturday

You will be in Buck Island National Park and then returning home. You visit Green Cay Marina, snorkel the reef, and then hike a beach with the NPS staff.

Attire: Day: Beach Attire

Note: showers are available at the Marina pre-trip home
No sunscreen when snorkeling as it affects the coral.

8:45 am Drive to Green Cay Marina

9:25 am boat to Buck Island Reef NM
Joel Tutein, Superintendent - St. Croix NP
Isander Rodriguez (Chief Ranger Law Enforcement)

10:00-12:00 Buck Island Reef National Monument Tour
snorkel underwater Trail, reef locations

12:00-01:15 pm Lunch and Beach Hike
Staff, NP

1:15 pm boat back to Green Cay Marina

1:45 pm Private time at Marina. Showers available

2:15 pm drive to Henry E. Rohlsen Airport, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820

3:55 pm fly home. Travel (details under TRAVEL ITINERARY)

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Breakfast Meeting with Prime Minister Rasmussen and Governor Mapp

DATE: Friday, March 31, 2017

TIME: 7:30 - 7:55 am

LOCATION: Christiansted Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI

I. PURPOSE

Meeting with the the Prime Minister of Denmark, Lars Løkke Rasmussen. The Danish Prime Minister is expected to use the bilateral meeting as an opportunity to discuss the importance of offshore wind and the value of offshore wind cooperation between the U.S. and Denmark.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Danish Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen,
- USVI Gov Kenneth Mapp,
- USVI Lt. Gov Osbert Potter
- Anne Dorte Riggelsen (Ambassador, Counsel General of Denmark in NY)

III. AGENDA

Arrive Government House Main Security Entrance & Proceed to Breakfast Meeting

With Prime Minister Rasmussen and Governor Mapp

Met by: Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator - Office of the Governor

Note: Ms. Williams will escort RKZ via elevator to 3rd Floor Residence Parlor for meeting with

Elevator Manifest

To 3rd Floor:

07:30 am arrive and meet Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen and Governor Kenneth Mapp

Met by: Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator, Office of the Governor
She will escort you to 3rd Floor Residence Parlor in an elevator where you will meet the Prime Minister. Gov Mapp will be there.

First Elevator: RKZ
Mae Louise Williams
Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
James Riddick (Photographer)

Second Elevator: Nik Pula
Basil Ottley
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

07:35 am Breakfast Meeting

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Provided as attachment

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Thur, March 30, 2017 - D.C. - Miami - St. Croix

3:40: Private Time

6:45-7:00am EDT: Depart Private Residence en route Ronald Reagan National Airport

7:59am EDT -

10:53am EDT:

Wheels up Washington, DC (DCA) en route Miami, FL (MIA)

Flight: American Airlines 1449

Flight time: 2 hours, 54 minutes

RZ Seat: 21B

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: Megan Bloomgren

Note: Doug Domenech, Rusty Roddy, Nik Pula (Insular Affairs) & Basil Ottley (Insular Affairs) will arrive USVI prior to the Secretary

10:53-12:23pm EDT: Layover in Miami, FL // 1 hour, 20 minute layover

12:23pm EDT -

3:00pm AST:

Wheels up Miami, FL (MIA) en route Saint Croix, USVI (STX)

Flight: American Airlines 1293

Flight time: 2 hours, 37 minutes

RZ Seat: 25C

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: Megan Bloomgren

3:00-3:15pm AST: **Wheels down & Depart Henry E. Rohlsen Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)**

Location: Christiansted, St Croix 00820

3:15-3:40pm AST:

Depart Airport en route RON

Location: Renaissance St. Croix Carambola Beach Resort & Spa
Estate Davis Bay
St. Croix, USVI 00850

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Staff Vehicle: Driver (St. Croix PD)
Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
Nik Pula
Basil Ottley

Drive time: ~25 minutes without traffic

4:30-5:00pm AST:

Depart RON en route Christiansted

Location: #2 Old Hospital Grounds
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle: RZ

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff Vehicle: Driver (St. Croix PD)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
Nik Pula
Basil Ottley
James Riddick (Photographer)

Drive time: ~30 minutes without traffic

5:00-5:45pm AST:

Veterans Meet & Greet

Location: Myron G. Danielson American Legion Post #85 Headquarters
#2 Old Hospital Grounds
Christiansted, St. Croix
Participants: United States Military Veterans
Met By: Patrick Farrel, Director - USVI Office of Veterans Affairs
Press:
Format: Meet & Greet to Thank Veterans for their Service
Attire: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)
Staff: Doug Domech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
Nik Pula
Basil Ottley
James Riddick (Photographer)

5:45-6:00pm AST:

Depart American Legion en route Government House

Location: Government House Offices
1105 King Street
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Staff Vehicle: Driver (St. Croix PD)
Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
Nik Pula
Basil Ottley
James Riddick (Photographer)

Drive time: ~5 minutes without traffic

6:00-6:05pm AST:

Arrive Government House

Met by: Mae Louise Williams, Protocol Coordinator - Office of the Governor
Note: Ms. Williams will escort RKZ to room where the Governor is held for a quick greet. Governor and RKZ will then enter the reception together and short program will immediately begin.
Note: Danish Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen will not be in attendance.

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

6:05-8:00pm AST: USVI Governor's Welcome Reception
Location: Government House Ballroom
Participants: 200 - 300 Attendees. Dignitaries include USVI Governor, USVI Lt. Governor, USVI Senate President, USVI Congresswoman Stacey Plaskett, Potential Dignitaries from Denmark
Staff: Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy
Nik Pula
Basil Ottley
James Riddick (Photographer)
Format: Informal, short Program including welcoming remarks by Pamela Richards, Chairman of the Virgin Islands Transfer Centennial Commission, Brief remarks by Governor Kenneth Mapp and Lt. Governor Osbert Potter, "Happy to be here" brief remarks by RKZ. Podium and mic.
Heavy Hors D'Oeuvres served.
Press: Closed
Attire: Island Elegant / Business Casual (Blazer / Tie Optional)

8:00-8:05pm AST: Depart Government House en route Club Comanche Hotel St. Croix
Location: Club Comanche Hotel St. Croix
#1 Strand Street
Christiansted, St. Croix, USVI 00820
Vehicle Manifest:
Secretary's Vehicle: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Drive time: ~1 minute without traffic (~3 minutes walking)
Note: Staff will depart separately to travel to RON

8:05-x:xxpm AST: Virgin Islands GOP Event
Location: Reserved upstairs pool/bar/patio
Participants: TBD
Press:
Staff: None
Format: TBD
Attire: TBD

x:xx-x:xxpm AST: Depart Club Comanche Hotel St. Croix en route RON
Location: Renaissance St. Croix Carambola Beach Resort & Spa
Estate Davis Bay
St. Croix, USVI 00850
Vehicle Manifest:
Secretary's Vehicle: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Drive time: ~30 minutes without traffic

x:xxpm AST: RON

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Fri, March 31, 2017 - St. Croix - St. Thomas - St. Croix

Morning - St. Croix

- Swim
- Meet at Government House, Christiansted, St. Croix,
 - Danish Prime Minister Rasmussen, USVI Gov Mapp, VI Lt. Gov Osbert Potter
- Military Parade - NP
- Centennial Ceremony - St. Croix, NP
- fly to St. Thomas

Afternoon - St. Thomas

- Dignitary Luncheon at Government House, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands
 - Gov Mapp, Sen Murkowski
- Military Parade - St. Thomas
- Centennial Ceremony - St. Thomas
- Wreath Laying Ceremony - Franklin Delano Roosevelt VI Veterans Memorial Park
- Dinner - unknown
- fly back to St. Croix

Evening - St. Croix

- no events on schedule

TRIP DAILY SNAPSHOT FOR THE SECRETARY

Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI

March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Sat, April 1, 2017 - St. Croix - Miami - D.C.

- Drive to Green Cay Marina
- boat to Buck Island Reef NM
- Buck Island Reef National Monument Tour, snorkel underwater Trail, reef locations
 - Joel Tutein, Superintendent, St. Croix NP
- Lunch and Beach Hike
 - Staff, NP
- boat back to Green Cay Marina
- Private time
- fly home

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY
USVI Centennial Parade / Ceremony National Park Grounds - St Croix

DATE: March 31, 2017
TIME: 8:00 - 10:00 am, 10 am - 12 pm
LOCATION: National Park Grounds Reviewing Stand / Ceremonial Platform, St. Croix,

I. PURPOSE

Military Parade and Transfer Day Centennial celebrations of the U.S. Virgin Islands Transfer Day on March 31, 2017 on National Park Land. You will have your picture taken with the staff of the National Park.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen
- Governor Kenneth Mapp
- Lt. Governor Osbert Potter

- Approx 30 Dignitaries seated in the Official Reviewing Stand
- Attendees: 1,500

III. AGENDA

07:55 am Walk to parade with Prime Minister Rasmussen and Gov Mapp
Prior to arrival at parade reviewing stand, stop for a Right Military Salute.
Respective staff members seated one row directly behind RZ

8:00-10 am Military Parade

xx:xx am walk to Ceremony grounds
briefly stop for a photo op with Christiansted National Historic Site National Park
Service Staff who will be pre-set on steps in front of the Customs House.

10:00-12 am Transfer Day Centennial Ceremony, NP Grounds Ceremonial Platform, St. Croix
Nik Pula will introduce you, speak for 5 minutes,

12:00 pm drive to Airport, Henry E. Rohlsen Airport, Christiansted, St. Croix 00820

12:30 pm fly to St. Thomas, Charlotte Amalie West, St. Thomas 00802

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Respective staff members seated one row directly behind RZ,
Note: Special seating will be reserved for staff

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

USVI Centennial Parade and Ceremony Legislative Grounds - St Thomas

DATE: March 31, 2017
TIME: Parade: 2:05 - 3:00 pm / Ceremony: 3:05 - 05:00 pm
LOCATION: Legis Grounds, St. Thomas, Franklin Delano Roosevelt VI Veterans Memorial Park

I. PURPOSE

Military Parade for Centennial celebration of the U.S. Virgin Islands Transfer Day on March 31, 2017. The Transfer ceremony is a historic re-enactment / flag ceremony where the flag is changed from the Danish flag to the American flag.

II. PARTICIPANTS

- Prime Minister Lars Rasmussen
- Senator Lisa Murkowski
- Governor Kenneth Mapp
- Lt. Governor Osbert Potter

PARADE

- Approx 30 Dignitaries seated in the Official Reviewing Stand
- Attendees: 1,500

CEREMONY

- Approx 30 Dignitaries seated in the Official Reviewing Stand
- Attendees: 500 - 700

III. AGENDA

07:55 am Walk to parade with Prime Minister Rasmussen and Gov Mapp
Prior to arrival at parade reviewing stand, stop for a Right Military Salute.
Respective staff members seated one row directly behind RZ

8:00-10 am Military Parade

03:00 pm Walk to Legislative Grounds Program Platform LGPP with Prime Minister. Governor

03:05 pm Centennial Ceremony - St. Thomas, LGPP
Broadcast live on PBS. Speak 5 minutes

03:55 pm Follow color guard, Depart main ceremony platform, proceed to secondary stage

EVENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

USVI Centennial Parade and Ceremony Legislative Grounds - St Thomas

- 04:00 pm Historic re-enactment / flag ceremony, flag is changed from the Danish flag to the American flag
- 05:00 pm drive Veterans Memorial Park
- 05:05 pm Wreath Laying Ceremony - Franklin Delano Roosevelt VI Veterans Memorial Park
This is a memorial honoring fallen Virgin Island veterans who served in U.S. Wars.
- 05:25 pm depart

IV. KEY FACTS/HOT TOPICS

Respective staff members seated one row directly behind RZ,
Prime Minister Rasmussen
Governor Mapp

Note: Special seating will be reserved for staff

Press: Open. Event broadcast live on PBS and local legislative channel.

Format: RKZ will be introduced by Nikolao Pula, Acting Assistant Secretary for Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior

Secretary, Prime Minister Rasmussen and Governor Mapp will participate in the

TRAVEL ITINERARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

OUTBOUND

TRAVEL DATE: Thursday, March 30, 2017

Washington, DC - St. Croix, USVI

(Note: Doug Domenech, Rusty Roddy, Nik Pula (Insular Affairs) & Basil Ottley (Insular Affairs) will arrive USVI prior to the Secretary)

6:30-7:00am EDT: Depart Private Residence en route Ronald Reagan National Airport

7:59am EDT -

10:53am EDT:

Wheels up Washington, DC (DCA) en route Miami, FL (MIA)

Flight: American Airlines 1449

Flight time: 2 hours, 54 minutes

RZ Seat: 21B

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: Megan Bloomgren

10:53-12:23pm EDT: Layover in Miami, FL // 1 hour, 20 minute layover

12:23pm EDT -

3:00pm AST:

Wheels up Miami, FL (MIA) en route Saint Croix, USVI (STX)

Flight: American Airlines 1293

Flight time: 2 hours, 37 minutes

RZ Seat: 25C

AiC: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Staff: Megan Bloomgren

3:00-3:15pm AST:

Wheels down & Depart Henry E. Rohlsen Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)

Location: Christiansted, St Croix 00820

3:15-3:40pm AST:

Depart Airport en route RON

Location: Renaissance St. Croix Carambola Beach Resort & Spa

Estate Davis Bay

St. Croix, USVI 00850

Vehicle Manifest:

Secretary's Vehicle: RZ

(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)

Driver (St. Croix PD)

Staff Vehicle: Driver (St. Croix PD)

Doug Domenech

Meg Bloomgren

Rusty Roddy

Nik Pula

Basil Ottley

TRAVEL ITINERARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

Drive time: ~25 minutes without traffic

RETURN

TRAVEL DATE: Saturday, April 1, 2017

St. Croix - Washington, DC

2:15-2:45pm AST: Depart Green Cay Marina en route Henry E. Rohlsen Airport

Location: Henry E. Rohlsen Airport
Christiansted, St. Croix 00820

Vehicle Manifest:

Security Lead Vehicle
Secretary's Vehicle: RZ
(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)
Driver (St. Croix PD)
Staff Vehicle: Doug Domenech
Meg Bloomgren
Rusty Roddy

Drive Time: ~30 minutes without traffic

**3:55pm AST -
7:06pm EDT:**

Wheels up Saint Croix, USVI (STX) en route Miami, FL (MIA)

Flight: American Airlines 1293
Flight time: 3 hours, 11 minutes
RZ Seat: 20F
AiC: **(b) (6), (b) (7)(C)**
Staff: Megan Bloomgren
Doug Domenech
Rusty Roddy

7:06-8:29 pm EDT: Layover in Miami, FL // 1 hour, 23 minute layover

**8:29pm EDT -
11:06pm EDT:**

Wheels up Miami, FL (MIA) en route Washington, DC (DCA)

Flight: American Airlines 1621
Flight time: 2 hours, 37 minutes
RZ Seat: 15D
AiC: Sgt. Greg Knee
Staff: Megan Bloomgren
Doug Domenech
Rusty Roddy

11:06-11:20pm EDT: Wheels down Ronald Reagan National Airport (~15 minutes to vehicle)
Location:

11:20-11:50pm EDT: Depart Airport en route Private Residence

TRAVEL ITINERARY
Centennial Anniversary U.S. Virgin Islands, USVI
March 30, 2017 - April 01, 2017

TRAVEL ITINERARY

Centennial Anniversary
U.S. Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands Hot Topic Talking Points

Virgin Islands Financial Challenges

- Governor Mapp and his administration are working hard to get in front of the current challenges and to develop a long-term strategy to restore financial health.
- Governor Mapp and the Legislature have a tough job of deciding how to cut expenditures and how to raise revenues without causing too much hardship on citizens and hurting the economy.
- The Office of Insular Affairs is monitoring the situation and maintaining an open dialogue with local officials.
- The Virgin Islands situation is not like Puerto Rico in that Puerto Rico defaulted on its long term debt where the Virgin Islands has not defaulted on its long term debt and does not appear to be at any risk of doing so right now.
- The Department of the Interior does not have the authority to take over the Virgin Islands Government nor do we have any plans to do so.

Self-Determination

- It is a longstanding United States policy that the territories have the right to determine their political status.
- United States will not determine the Virgin Islands status unilaterally.
- Virgin Islanders have to option of first deciding whether they want to seek further integration into the United States or Independence.
- The Office of Insular affairs awarded the University of the Virgin Islands \$250 thousand in FY2015 to assist in reintroducing the principles of self-determination to the Virgin Islands community.

Centennial Celebration

- The Centennial Commemoration is a grand affair that is an important part of United States history.
- Centennial is about the accomplishments in social, politic, and economic development that Virgin Islanders have forged for themselves over the last hundred years.
- Centennial is about the next hundred years and what Virgin Islands want for generations to come.

Priorities of Trump Administration For Territories

- Investment in infrastructure is a national priority and Governor Mapp has already submitted a list of infrastructure priorities for the Virgin Islands that include roads and other projects to enhance economic development.
- Increasing jobs is also a priority and the administration is looking at how federal regulations are negatively impacting job growth.
- The Department through the Office of Insular Affairs will continue working with the governor's of all territories with regard to the adverse impact of federal regulations on their economic development strategies.

Salt River Marine Education and Research Center

- The Department has made a significant investment in the Center because of its potential to diversify the Virgin Islands economy and to spur the development of future Virgin Islands scientist, engineers, technicians and mathematicians.
- Office of Insular Affairs and the National Park Service are working with the local government in determining next steps and future of the project.

Basil Ottley
Policy Director
Office of Insular Affairs
March 29, 2017

Virgin Islands Hot Topic Talking Points

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Basil Ottley
Policy Director
Office of Insular Affairs
March 29, 2017