

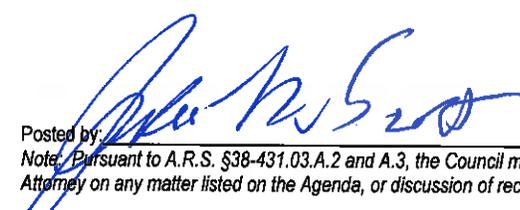


**AGENDA
WORK SESSION
MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL
Of the TOWN OF CAMP VERDE
COUNCIL CHAMBERS · 473 S. Main Street, Room #106
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2015 at 5:30 p.m.**

Note: Council member(s) may attend Council Sessions either in person or by telephone, video, or internet conferencing.

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Presentation by Brigit Lowenstein supporter for the proposed Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument in and around the Sedona area, how it affects the Verde Valley Communities.
5. Presentation by Susan Amon representing Arizona Liberty and Sandra Cosentino, a land management expert regarding the proposed Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument in and around the Sedona area, how it affects the Verde Valley Communities.
6. Council will allow up to 15 Minutes for final remarks from Brigit Lowenstein supporter for proposed Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument in and around the Sedona area, how it affects the Verde Valley Communities.
7. Council will allow up to 15 Minutes for final remarks by Susan Amon representing Arizona Liberty and Sandra Cosentino, a land management expert regarding the proposed Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument in and around the Sedona area, how it affects the Verde Valley Communities.
8. Public input regarding the Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument in and around the Sedona area, how it affects the Verde Valley Communities.
9. Discussion by Council followed with questions and answers to all presenters in regarding to the proposed National Monument. No action will be taken by Council
10. Adjournment

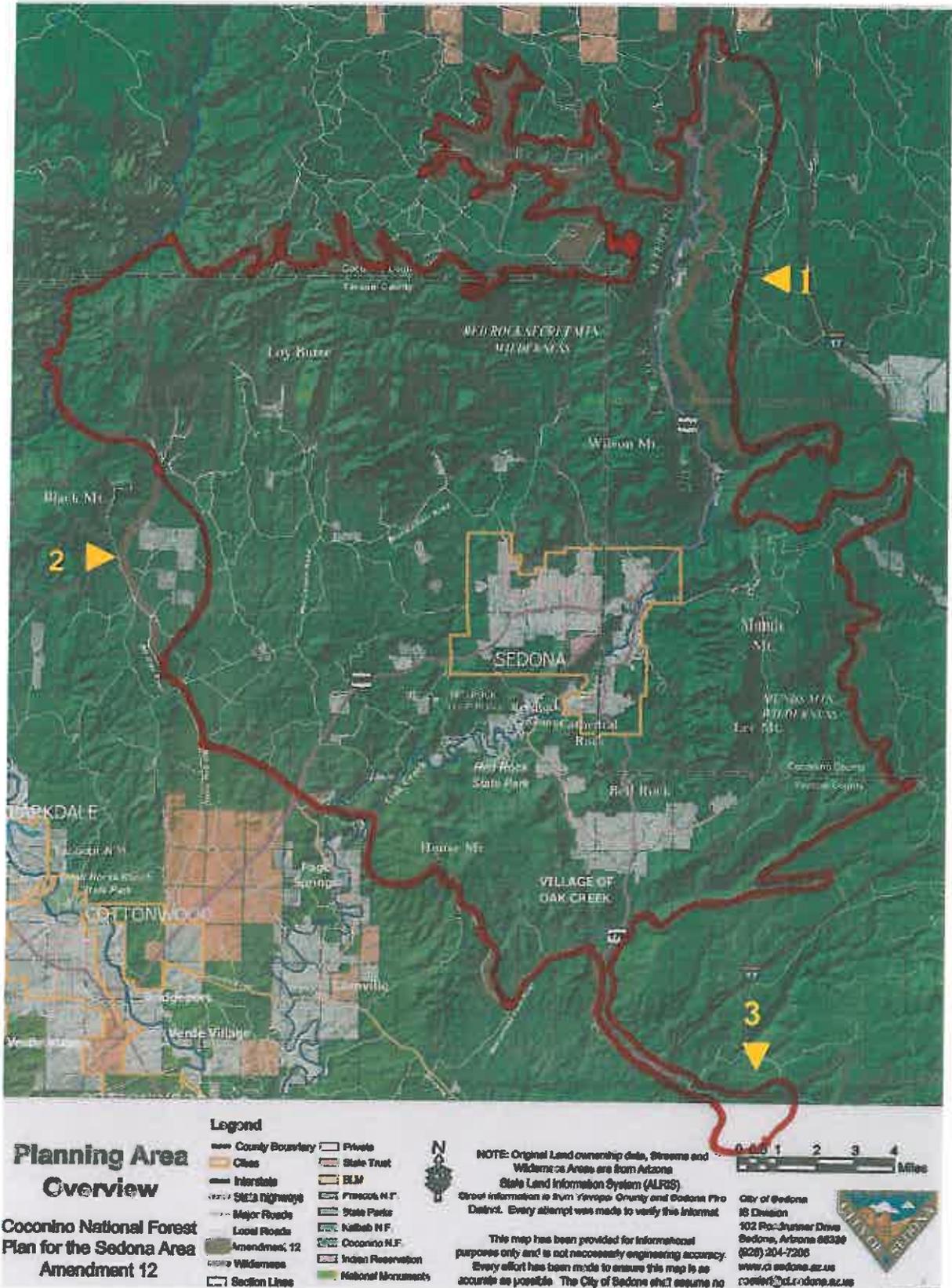
Posted by:

 Date/Time: 10-08-15 4:47 PM.

Note: Pursuant to A.R.S. §38-431.03.A.2 and A.3, the Council may vote to go into Executive Session for purposes of consultation for legal advice with the Town Attorney on any matter listed on the Agenda, or discussion of records exempt by law from public inspection associated with an agenda item.

The Town of Camp Verde Council Chambers is accessible to the handicapped. Those with special accessibility or accommodation needs, such as large typeface print, may request these at the Office of the Town Clerk.

Proposed area of the Sedona Verde Valley Red Rock National Monument (outlined in red) based on the original Amendment 12 area (outlined in faint brown), except it would (1) expand eastward to include the Oak Creek Canyon walls to the rim and Oak Creek Vista, (2) exclude the Sycamore settlement, and (3) include Red Tank, VBarV Historical Site and Sacred Mountain.





National Monument Information Guide

National Monuments are not National Parks or Wilderness Areas

- The proposed Monument will be managed by the Forest Service.
- The Monument will be designated for recreational use, for the preservation of heritage sites and antiquities, scenic and geological values, waterways and riparian areas and bird and wildlife habitat.
- There will be no gates. The Monument can be used 24 hours a day.
- Commercial permits that exist and are in effect at the time of proclamation would stay in existence for the duration of that permit term and could be renewed in accordance with current requirements.

Tribal Issues

- Indian sacred sites are to be protected and preserved.
- Indian tribal members will have continued access for traditional cultural and spiritual purposes.
- Nothing shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

Recreation

Recreation activities represent a major consideration and motivation for permanent protection of the lands that will comprise the Monument. Below is a sample of some of the recreation activities that residents and visitors will continue to enjoy as they can today.

- Hiking
- Biking in non-wilderness areas
- Commercial jeep tours
- Sightseeing in personal vehicles on designated roadways
- Horseback riding
- Commercial balloon rides
- Bird watching
- Swimming
- Hunting/Fishing
- Climbing
- Dog walking
- Target shooting
- All-terrain vehicles on designated roadways
- Kayaking and canoeing

Commercial Operations on Monument Lands

The Monument designation will not impact current contracts. Permits will continue for the duration of contract as provided within the permit. Currently, new contracts are approved by the Forest Service and this will continue.

- Balloon rides
- Permitted hiking groups
- Campgrounds
- Parking lots
- Jeep Tours
- Grazing is grandfathered in

Private Property

Private property rights are protected through the Antiquities Act, monument proclamation, U.S. Supreme Court and District Court rulings, and the legal opinion of the Solicitor of the U.S. Department of Interior.

- Forest Service has no authority over private lands.
- Private property would continue to be governed by the same current laws.
- Existing ingress and egress rights are grandfathered in.
- Valid existing water rights are grandfathered in.
- As currently allowed, local governments have jurisdiction over zoning laws.

Government Considerations

Monument proclamations take into account the unique circumstances of each area and existing rights granted to state, county, and local governments on Forest Service land.

- Existing rights-of-way are grandfathered in and can be maintained and expanded within the existing easement.
- New rights-of-way for new roadway construction are allowed following the current approval process.
- Current rights-of-way for utilities (such as water, gas, telecommunications, etc.) are grandfathered in, and maintenance or improvements within easements are allowed.
- New utility rights-of-way and construction can take place on Monument lands with Forest Service approval.
- State, county, and local governments can continue to obtain land for municipal purposes as allowed under the Townsite Act.

Visit <http://sedonaverdevalleyredrocknationalmonument.org/>

Like Us  <http://www.facebook.com/redrocknationalmonument>

ARIZONA'S PUBLIC LANDS ARE UNDER ATTACK

Elected Officials Are Out of Touch

Arizona's public lands are under attack by the US Congress and the AZ House leadership. Elected lawmakers have introduced dozens of bills that seek to roll back protections for public lands. In addition, Arizona is one of seven western states that have passed, introduced, or explored legislation in the past year demanding that the federal government turn over millions of acres of federal public lands to the state.

The primary sponsors of these proposals, in the Western States and Congress, are lobbyist groups: Americans for Limited Government, Americans for Prosperity, Freedom Works, Eagle Forum and the American Legislative Exchange Council (A.L.E.C.) which has a bottomless pit of money.*

If they succeed in their aims, these lands will be used in whatever way the new owner – state or private – wants to use them. This generally means maximizing private profits through resource extraction (or commercial development) rather than managing for the long-term benefit and recreational land use for the public.

Arizona's Attempts to Transfer Public Land Out of Public Ownership

The "States Rights" leadership (and their paid staff) in the Arizona Legislature have been using our taxpayer dollars to research and promote this agenda with no plans to stop. If these bills should pass, they will be disastrous for Arizona and result in wasting even more taxpayer monies: Dean Emeritus at the Sandra Day O'Connor ASU Law School of the Paul Bender has stated, "if the governor signs these bills into law, due to their unconstitutionality, the proponents of these bills will invariably lose after long, complex lawsuits," with AZ taxpayers once again footing the costly bill.

Below are recent Arizona House Bills; all bills relating to forcing the Federal Government to relinquish all Federal lands to the State have either failed in the Senate or vetoed by the Governor:

HCM 2002, Key Provision: "United States government immediately and not later than December 31, 2013 dispose of the public lands within Arizona's borders directly to the State of Arizona." Held in Committee.

HCM 2004, Key provision: amendment to the State constitution relating to state sovereignty. "The State of Arizona declares its sovereign and exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the air, water, public lands, minerals, wildlife and other natural resources within its boundaries" except for tribal lands and military bases. Passed both the House and Senate and was sent to Secretary of State for placement on general election ballot in 2012; Prop. 120 was defeated 68% to 32%. They are expected to place a similar proposition on the 2016 Ballot.

SB 1332, Key provision: "On or before December 31, 2014 the State of Arizona demands that the United States extinguish title to all public lands in and transfer title to this state" The bill also allowed the state to sue if this was not done and to sell these lands upon transfer.

HB 2321 (Barton) Key provision: Calls for the transfer of federal lands within Arizona to the state. This bill would not exclude National Parks, Wilderness or National Monuments.

HCM 2005 (Barton) Key provision: Would urge Congress to immediately relinquish control of public lands in Arizona.

HB 2055 (Thorpe) Key provision: aims to stop state and local governments from enforcing or cooperating with the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed changes to U.S. water rules under the Clean Water Act.

HB 2058 (Thorpe) Key provision: Would prohibit using state personnel or financial resources to cooperate with a federal government rule, regulation or policy directive unless it has been affirmed by Congress.

HB 2365 (Thorpe) Key provision: Would permit peace officers and duly authorized state employees to enforce off-highway vehicle regulations on all lands. Status: Passed.

HB 2368 (Thorpe) Key provision: block state funding for executive orders and policy directives from the U.S. Department of Justice.

HB 2318 (Barton) Key provision: Would add Arizona to an interstate compact with other western states to facilitate the transfer of public lands.

HB 2176, Key provision: "Beginning January 1, 2026, the Attorney General shall initiate proceedings against the United States in order to force the relinquishment of all remaining constitutionally nonenumerated federal lands with this state to the State Land Trust," to include BLM Holdings, National Forests, Wilderness Areas, Wildlife Refuges, National Monuments, National Historic Sites.

HB 2658 Key Provision: Establishing the Transfer of Federal Lands Study Committee; Stipulates that the Committee is required to examine processes to transfer, manage and dispose of federal lands within Arizona. Passed House and Senate and signed into law by Governor Ducey on April 2, 2015. The committee expires on September 30, 2020.

Several bills proposed in the **U.S. Congress** would also force the sale of public lands in Arizona:

- **American Land Act** (H.R. 1017, 113th Congress), by Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX). This bill would force the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to sell 8 percent of their respective federal land to the highest bidder, annually until 2017. This year alone, the two agencies would be forced to sell off nearly 36 million acres of forest and public land to corporate interests. Died in Congress.

- **Action Plan for Public Lands and Education Act** (H.R. 2852, 112th Congress), by Rep. Rob Bishop (R-UT). This bill would force the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to give away, free of charge, 5 percent of their lands to each Western state. This would leave 30 million acres in the West vulnerable to more resource extraction and development. Died in Congress.

- **Disposal of Federal Lands Act** (H.R. 1126, 112th Congress), by Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-UT). This bill would force the Bureau of Land Management in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming to sell off “excess” public lands to the highest bidder. This bill was also incorporated into the House budget bill in the 113th Congress. Died in Congress.

- **Southeast Arizona Land Exchange and Conservation Act** a.k.a. “Resolution Copper”(H.R. 687 and S. 339, 113th Congress), by Rep. Paul Gosar (R-AZ) and Senator John McCain (R-AZ). This proposal would swap public land in Tonto National Forest with land owned by Resolution Copper mining, which would allow a massive copper mine to move forward into Southeast Arizona. The impact to water, wildlife habitat, and cultural resources from a mine of this scale would be devastating. UPDATE: THIS PASSED IN DEC. 2014.

Attempts to Weaken Protection of Public Lands

For decades, cornerstone conservation laws like the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have protected public lands and natural resources. Recently, many members of Congress have been working to dismantle these vital protections and open public lands to increased resource exploitation and development. For example, in the first session of the 112th Congress, House Republicans voted 191 times to weaken environmental protections, halt wilderness designations, and remove protections for wildlife. For a list of some of the legislation that poses significant risks to our public lands, read the full report, [Valuing Our Western Public Lands: Safeguarding Our Economy and Way of Life](#).

Why the Disconnect?

Why is there an ideological gap between the actions of our elected officials and the values of their constituents? Clearly the power and influence of industry lobbying and campaign contributions plays a role. But the Colorado College State of the Rockies poll offers an additional explanation: the majority of voters in western states are not aware of their representatives’ view on public lands issues. Indeed, survey data indicates that while most Arizona voters take a positive view of a candidate who supports protecting public lands and espouses pro-conservation positions, a majority (58%) say they are not sure what position their member of Congress has taken on protecting land, air and water.

Arizonans Value Public Lands:

Public opinion polls prove that people and businesses come to Arizona and choose to stay because of the quality of life tied to public lands. Arizona residents enjoy spending time outside on public lands. A 2013 bipartisan poll conducted by the Colorado College State of the Rockies Project showed that a majority of Arizona voters (56%) hike regularly, and 44% are regular campers. One third (33%) of Arizona voters are hunters or anglers. Sixty-five percent (65%) of voters in the state plan to visit a national park this year. These Arizonans recognize the economic and intrinsic value of public lands and want to see these lands protected for future generations.

Arizona Voters Recognize That Public Lands Support the Economy

The State of the Rockies poll shows that Arizona voters have a great appreciation for the importance of the state’s public lands, with 82% saying public lands in the state

support the economy, provide recreation opportunities and enhance quality of life, rather than being a fiscal burden and preventing creation of jobs in traditional industries. Arizonans clearly value the impact public lands have on their economy – 88% say public lands are an essential part of Arizona’s economy and 69% agree that the state’s public lands help attract high quality employers and good jobs.

Arizona Voters Support Protections for Land, Water, Air and Wildlife

A majority (57%) of Arizona voters say that environmentally sensitive places on public lands should be permanently protected from oil and gas drilling. A 2012 Arizona poll of small businesses conducted by the Small Business Majority found that 73% support designating more of Arizona’s existing public lands as national monuments to help ensure natural areas and water in these regions are protected for future generations.

Arizona Voters Oppose Proposals to Sell Off Public Lands

There is scant support for selling off Arizona’s public lands as a way to reduce the state’s budget deficit. Only 28% of voters support selling some land as a means of deficit reduction, while 67% oppose it. Half are strongly opposed; Arizona voters also rejected this effort to take over Federal lands in the 2012 elections. Arizona Prop. 120 was for Arizona to seize all national parks, forest lands and wilderness areas in Arizona. Arizona voters rejected the measure — which was drafted by the AZ Republican House leadership and the American Legislative Exchange Council — by a significant margin, 68% to 32%. But they will try again in 2016 by trying to re-word it.

Get Involved

It’s up to individual citizens to hold elected officials and decision makers accountable to the values that define Arizona’s public lands heritage. The most important thing you can do is let decision makers know that you are paying attention.**

Source: <http://www.ourpubliclands.org/public-lands-report-az#sthash.lwsbf4sb.dpuf>

* A.L.E.C. is a conservative corporate front group funded by fossil-fuel interests such as the Koch brothers and ExxonMobil that develops model legislation for state legislators to introduce in their legislatures and provides funding for local organizations to fight national monument designations.

**Contact Elected Officials About Public Lands Issues:

- [Click here to find and contact your U.S. Representative](#)
- [Click here to contact your U.S. Senator](#)
- [Click here to find and contact your Arizona state Legislators](#)

MY TURN THOM HULEN

Arizona can't properly manage state land, let alone federal public land



Robert Robb's Sept. 4 column ("Transferring federal lands not a kook idea") asks Arizona's citizens to consider the idea, put forth by the American Legislative Exchange Council and others, to transfer federal public land to the state for better management.

ALEC and Robb believe that Arizona and other western states are in a better position to manage these lands to maximize their economic potential. They make this contention in spite of all the evidence to the contrary.

Arizona cannot properly manage its state land. Much of our state trust land is in poor ecological condition, and our state parks are nearly bankrupt.

Arizona has a significant amount of forests managed by federal agencies. They can be better managed, but we need to remember that for many dec-

ades natural wildfires were suppressed in order to protect timber and private property. That led to overgrown forests.

Robb would have us believe that "environmentalists" destroyed the lumber industry in Arizona, but the fact is it became less profitable to continue logging in Arizona. All the easy trees had been harvested.

ALEC and Robb ignore the reality that public land is more than a place to mine, drill and log. There are other values to public land that Americans cherish. Public land provides ecological services such as fresh air and water, flood control, wildlife habitat and places to recreate as well as providing minerals, oil and natural gas.

I can only wonder why Robb would use Illinois and Missouri as examples of states doing well with little federal land. The ecological conditions are completely different; farmers can make a living

off this land. This is not true for Arizona, except for a few areas located along one of our rare perennial streams or rivers.

As for environmentalists having veto power of federal land management decisions, I can only wish they had more influence on policy. If this were true, there might not be any grazing on arid public land, and open pit mines and coal mining on public land would be a footnote in history. Mexican wolves would be roaming their former range.

I suppose the vision that ALEC and Robb have of Arizona's public land would be similar to Ralph H. Cameron's, Arizona's first Republican senator, who wanted to privatize the Grand Canyon so he could continue to charge for the use of the Bright Angel Trail and mine wherever he and his partners chose.

Fortunately, another American, President Theodore Roosevelt, recognized the other values offered by the

Grand Canyon by establishing it through proclamations. Grand Canyon National Park was created in 1916 by congressional action and signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

Curiously, Robb ignores the leasing process that federal land management agencies use to manage for all Americans. Revenue generated by the Bureau of Land Management through leases, royalties and rentals pays for its operations with money left over. In 2013, the BLM contributed \$107 billion to the U.S. economy.

Public land — where we get most of our potable water, much of the oxygen we breathe, places to recreate and so much more — is too precious to allow private interests to destroy for short-term profits. As an American, I am committed to our public lands for the long term.

Thom Hulén of Tempe is an advocate for natural and cultural resources.



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Proposed Management

Introduction

The proposed Monument contains only federal public lands currently managed by USFS and includes three Wilderness areas.

Designation Acres

Total: 158,000 acres

Wilderness Areas (WA): 78,000 acres -- Secret Mountain, Munds Mountain, part of Sycamore Canyon WA

Non-wilderness areas: 80,000 acres– all within the boundaries of Red Rock Ranger District of Coconino National Forest

Wilderness Areas

Lands within the WAs shall continue to be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 <http://wilderness.nps.gov/document/wildernessAct.pdf> and the special protection provisions of [the Management Plan of the Coconino National Forest](#).

Non-Wilderness Areas

For the last several decades, USFS has recognized the sensitive values of the area of the proposed Monument by protective management of the land. This has kept the landscape largely free from development, infra-structure expansion, and roads that could have otherwise destroyed valuable natural and cultural resources and compromised recreation experience of visitors.

Management Objectives

Cooperative Management Planning

Detailed management of the Monument will be set out in a Resource Management Plan (RMP) that effects the Monument Proclamation, protects the Monument's values, and complies with applicable laws and policies. The guiding principle of the RMP will be to

Management Plan Draft v 2.8

Approved at the National Monument Coalition meeting on 8 / 06 / 15 in the KSB building, with 6 guests participating

employ management strategies cooperatively developed by USFS with participation of the public and the stakeholder communities, including state, county, local and tribal governments, to the maximum extent possible. USFS will also consult with other governmental agencies with specialized expertise in National Monuments.

Management Values / Objects

The Monument shall be managed consistent with the values that underlie the designation as a National Monument. These values / objects are:

Antiquities -- Culture and History – Scenic Landscape – Geology – Biology – Watershed/Riparian Habitat – Recreation – Quality of Life

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Management Recommendations in Support of the Monument Values

Where deemed appropriate, notes have been included to clarify the intent of a recommendation. These notes are intended for use during the revise and formalization of this document, and will be removed from the final version. Notes are indented and italicized, similar to this paragraph.

The following recommendations are essential to protecting the values of the Monument and they must be consistent with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected by the Proclamation.

1. The USFS shall manage the Monument as a component of the Coconino National Forest.
2. The USFS has authority only over federal lands within the Monument boundaries. Expansion or reduction of the Monument will only occur through Congressional or Executive action.
3. Protection of Antiquities shall be an overriding focus of the Management Plan.
4. The USFS will prepare a resource management plan (RMP) for the Monument. To the extent consistent with the monument proclamation, the RMP may incorporate elements of the Red Rock Ranger District Management Plan in effect on the date of the proclamation.

Currently, all of the federally controlled lands contained within in the proposed National Monument boundaries are managed based on a US Forest Service (USFS) District Management Plan. This District Management Plan is modified periodically by the USFS.

As a National Monument, these same federally controlled lands will be managed based on a new Resource Management Plan (RMP). The new RMP will be developed using the National Monument proclamation and these strategic recommendations as guidelines. The new RMP will also look to the Red Rock Ranger District Management Plan for guidance.

Private land and State owned land that falls within the perimeter of the National Monument will not be subject to the RMP. The new Resource Management Plan will have no impact on private or State owned land.

5. The USFS and the stakeholder communities shall work cooperatively in the management of the Monument. USFS shall involve the stakeholder communities in the development, implementation, and periodic evaluation and modification of the RMP on an ongoing basis to the fullest extent possible.

Stakeholder communities include individuals, organizations, groups and businesses directly impacted by the National Monument.

Approved at the National Monument Coalition meeting on 8 / 06 / 15 in the KSB building, with 6 guests participating

While the USFS will drive the process and actively solicit stakeholder involvement and input, it is the responsibility of stakeholders to step forward and participate in the development, implementation and ongoing maintenance of the Resource Management Plan and in the management of the Monument.

Stakeholders who choose not to participate will not be included in the process.

6. Unauthorized removal, alteration, or destruction of any Monument feature will be prohibited.
7. The RMP shall include a transportation plan that addresses the actions necessary to protect the objectives identified in the Proclamation, including travel restrictions and road closures, as currently managed by the USFS. It shall include a process that allows City, County, and State entities to obtain easements for transportation purposes within the Monument area except in Wilderness Areas.

Wilderness areas that fall within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument are by law subject to specific regulations and restrictions that control their use. Those regulations and restrictions will not change with National Monument designation.

In non-wilderness areas within the National Monument, circumstances may require temporary road closures or travel restrictions. For example, if a fire or a mud slide make a road impassable or dangerous, the USFS (following the requirements of the Resource Management Plan) may close that road until repairs are made.

In non-wilderness areas within the National Monument, a City, County or State entity may identify the need for an easement to construct a new road or modify an existing road. The Resource Management Plan will provide a process for proposed easements to be evaluated.

As with the entire Resource Management Plan, stakeholders will be invited to participate in the development of any long-term transportation plan. While the USFS will actively solicit stakeholder involvement and input, it is the responsibility of stakeholders to step forward and participate in the development of any long-term transportation plan.

8. Land within the Monument will not be disposed of through public land laws.

This item prohibits the NFS from disposing of any portion of the federally owned land within the National Monument. As with all of the Strategic Recommendations, this has no impact on privately held land within the Monument.

9. The Monument shall not alter the valid water rights of any party, including the federal government.

To emphasize this point, establishment of the National Monument will not impact water rights.

10. The Monument will be established subject to valid existing rights, including but not limited to private property, utility and transportation rights of way.

Establishment of the National Monument will not impact existing private property rights. This includes but is not limited to issues involving private roads, private wells, zoning, utility rights of way, and existing public roads.

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11. Renewal, upgrade, or further development of existing utility rights of way and the creation of new utility rights of way within the Monument may be permitted.

This item recognizes that future needs of the community may require alteration or addition to existing utility rights of way. This will not impact private property rights.

12. The Monument will be withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws.

This item focuses on preventing future mining 'patents' (claims). Valid existing rights for mining claims in the Monument at the time of designation will be determined consistent with existing regulations. Claims found to be valid will be managed under applicable mining laws and regulations. Note that there are no existing mineral leases within the Monument boundaries, and the proposal would prohibit future leasing.

This is standard language for proclamations whose intent is to prohibit future exploration and/or mining on the federally managed land within the boundaries of the National Monument.

13. The Monument will be withdrawn from new mineral and geothermal leasing laws.

14. Access to existing privately-owned subsurface rights (oil, gas and mineral rights) will occur from outside the Monument wherever possible.

This item refers to mineral and gas/oil drilling rights only, and emphasizes that directional drilling from outside the Monument is preferable.

The principle behind this item is that while private owners have a right to access their minerals, the NFS has a right to condition access to those minerals so that federal surface interests are not harmed.

15. Surface-disturbing activities shall be minimized.

According to the Bureau of Land Management, a surface disturbing activity is an action that alters the vegetation, surface/near surface soil resources, and/or surface geologic features, beyond natural site conditions and on a scale that affects other Public Land values. Examples of surface disturbing activities may include: operation of heavy equipment to construct well pads, roads, pits and reservoirs; installation of pipelines and power lines; and the conduct of several types of vegetation treatments (e.g., prescribed fire, etc.).

Surface disturbing activities may be either authorized or prohibited. A process for managing surface disturbing activities will be described in the Resource Management Plan.

16. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the agency in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the lands in the Monument.

Establishment of the National Monument will not impact the administration of grazing permits.

17. No new land-use leases shall be granted within the Monument.

Approved at the National Monument Coalition meeting on 8 / 06 / 15 in the KSB building, with 6 guests participating

Within the National Monument, the NFS will not issue any additional use leases for land controlled by the federal government. Examples of leases and permits that otherwise could be issued include but are not limited to: advertising displays, commercial or noncommercial croplands, apiaries, livestock holding or feeding areas not related to grazing permits and leases, temporary or permanent facilities for commercial purposes (does not include mining claims), residential occupancy, ski resorts, construction equipment storage sites, and oil rig stacking sites.

This item will have no impact on private property located within the boundaries of the National Monument.

18. Commercial energy development will be prohibited within the Monument.

As with other Strategic Recommendations, this item will not impact individual property rights. For example, establishment of the National Monument will not prohibit a property owner residing within the boundaries of the monument from installing solar panels.

19. Permits for commercial tour activities will continue to be issued, subject to the guidelines established by the USFS.

The USFS currently considers the following types of activity to require a priority use permit: rock climbing/canyoneering, hiking/interpretive/educational, short stops, jeep tours, metaphysical uses, mountain biking. Please refer to the following page on the USFS web site for further details: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/coconino/passes-permits/event-commercial/?cid=stelprdb5307972>

20. Commercial hot air balloon-landing on monument lands outside the wilderness areas may be permitted, subject to guidelines established by USFS.

Wilderness areas that fall within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument are by law subject to specific regulations and restrictions that control their use. Commercial hot air balloon-landing is not a permitted use in wilderness areas.

21. Special events may be allowed.

As with all special uses within the National Monument, prior approval must be granted by the USFS.

22. Recreation of many types has been a historic value of the proposed Monument and will continue.

Recreation activities currently allowed in the Monument include but are not limited to: hiking, biking, running, wildlife observation, photography, backpacking, rock climbing, kayaking, canoeing, swimming, camping, hunting, fishing, ATVs, dirt bikes, guided tours, hot-air ballooning.

23. The RMP will include an ongoing process for evaluating recreational activities, with emphasis on safety concerns, impact on the Monument, compatibility with Monument values, and impact on the overall recreational experience of other Monument users.

Approved at the National Monument Coalition meeting on 8 / 06 / 15 in the KSB building, with 6 guests participating

This item recognizes that recreational activities are continually being invented. For example, geocaching began circa 2000, and drones are an even more recent development. The Resource Management Plan will recognize this evolution of recreational activities. The RMP will require a process by which the NFS, with stakeholder input, will determine if new types of activities are permitted, prohibited, or regulated.

24. Motorized vehicle use will be permitted only on designated roads, except in emergencies or for administratively designated purposes.
25. Non-motorized vehicle use and human-powered activities will be permitted on designated roads and trails, and for cross country travel except where prohibited by the RMP.

Examples of non-motorized vehicle use include but are not limited to: hiking, walking, running, dog walking, cycling, and horseback riding. Human powered activity includes but is not limited to cycling.

Activities that may be prohibited include such things as: recreational target shooting, paintball activities, BASE jumping, hang gliding, and tightrope walking. Regulated activities may include such things as flying model airplanes, drone flying and geocaching. Geocaching activities are prohibited in areas managed for primitive or semi-primitive non-motorized settings. Caches will not be allowed within archaeological sites. The USFS will be responsible for monitoring and enforcement of prohibited and regulated activities.

26. The Monument's native species and ecosystems will be protected, and restored to the extent possible.

This does not require restoration to be executed. Rather, it places emphasis on the value of restoration, and encourages such restoration when possible and practical.

27. Invasive species will be inventoried. Native plant species will be used in Monument planning for projects.

The USFS currently inventories invasive species as one aspect of managing the National Forest. That activity will continue upon establishment of the National Monument.

In managing the federally controlled lands within the National Monument, projects undertaken by the USFS will use native species, not invasive species.

The requirement to use native species will have no impact on private or State property lying within the boundaries of the National Monument.

28. Visitor amenities may be provided.

Examples of visitor amenities that may be established include but are not limited to: a designated and developed parking area, toilets, trash receptacles, kiosks, signs and trail head information, and picnic tables.

29. Wildlife management will continue to be the responsibility of the State of Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Approved at the National Monument Coalition meeting on 8 / 06 / 15 in the KSB building, with 6 guests participating

The State of Arizona establishes regulations and enforcement concerning fish and wildlife on all lands administered by the NFS. Nothing will be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or associated responsibilities of the Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD). Hunting and fishing are allowable activities on these lands.

30. Light and noise pollution will be addressed and minimized in coordination with local governments.

This item recognizes the fact that the City of Sedona has have achieved Dark Sky designation, and that the Village of Oak Creek is pursuing such designation. Establishment of the National Monument will not impose additional regulations on light and noise pollution.

31. Monument resources will be available for scientific study.

Any scientific research project must obtain the prior approval of the USFS. This item simply allows the possibility of scientific study, subject to approval.

Top Reasons for Establishing a National Monument

- 1. To protect the land from being sold off to the highest bidder, keeping the forest open as public land.** Serious attempts are being made both at the national and state levels to transfer federal lands to the states, with the intent to sell those lands off. This will increase development, decrease water resources, limit access. Shifting the status of these federal lands to National Monument Status, while retaining management by the US Forest Service presents the best option to permanently protect the land.
- 2. To ensure that the land remains available for recreation, including hunting and fishing.** Privatizing federal lands prevents a clear threat to access. The proposal to establish a National Monument places clear and repeated emphasis on the requirement that recreational activities remain available to all.
- 3. To protect antiquities from increasing vandalism.** Deliberate damage to priceless antiquities is increasing each year. Establishing a National Monument, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, is a strong step in providing more comprehensive protection.
- 4. To increase citizen participation in managing the land, building true citizen engagement in establishing and maintaining the National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP).** The National Monument's proclamation can guarantee a stronger level of citizen participation.
- 5. To prohibit future mining and exploitation of the land.** Were these lands to be privatized, a host of undesirable activities would likely occur the newly privatized land.
- 6. To help ensure that existing water rights and property rights remain unaltered and that existing grazing permits are honored.** Management Recommendations will be incorporated into the Resource Management Plan in the strongest possible terms that existing rights will continue to be enforced. Just as private property rights within the boundaries of the current National Forest are protected, those property rights will continue to be protected under a National Monument designation.
- 7. To increase the likelihood that external sources of sustainable funding (from philanthropic and environmental foundations) are obtained for projects and initiatives.** While there can be no guarantees for future funding, two facts are clear: the National Forest will be spending less on projects and infrastructure each year as the budget dedicated to firefighting dramatically increases. Monument designation enhances eligibility for grant funding.
- 8. To protect and enhance our local economy.** Extensive studies by the nonpartisan Headwaters Economics have demonstrated positive economic impact on local economies' post-monument designation.
- 9. To provide an additional forum to address major issues of traffic.** More visitors will come to this area each year spurred by massive advertising campaigns. While designation as a National Monument may increase use marginally, the advertising is the main contributor. Establishment as a National Monument requires creation of a Transportation Plan to help address current and future transportation issues.
- 10. To preserve our beautiful scenic viewscapes,** helping ensure that the quality of life for both residents and visitors remains as high as possible.

"The preservation of parks, wilderness, and wildlife has also aided liberty by keeping alive the 19th century sense of adventure and awe with which our forefathers greeted the American West. Many laws protecting environmental quality have promoted liberty by securing property against the destructive trespass of pollution. In our own time, the nearly universal appreciation of these preserved landscapes, restored waters, and cleaner air through outdoor recreation is a modern expression of our freedom and leisure to enjoy the wonderful life that generations past have built for us."

President Ronald Reagan - Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Council on Environmental Quality - October 3, 1988

Timeline for the National Monument Process

March - August 2015

- Request from City of Sedona to identify the most viable option for permanent protection of the land
- Workgroup formed, and alternatives evaluated
- National Monument status identified as most viable and effective option
- Website built
- Meetings held with public, stakeholder groups, and local agencies
- First draft of Management Recommendations

September - October 2015

- Publish draft Management Recommendations, requesting input and comment
- Conduct public meetings to solicit input on the proposed Management Recommendations
- Review input and comments, and revise Management Recommendations
- Draft initial Proposal, incorporating revised Management Recommendations
- Conduct public meetings and post to print/social media to solicit input on the draft Proposal
- Review input and comments, and revise the draft Proposal

November 2015

- Inform Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, and the Presidential Council on Environmental Quality of intent to obtain National Monument designation
- Meet with agencies to discuss the draft Proposal

Timeline for the National Monument Process

December 2015 - March 2016

- Revise the Proposal to reflect agency input and comments
- Publish the revised Proposal, soliciting stakeholder and local government review
- Continue outreach to stakeholders to communicate revised Proposal
- Complete revisions to the Proposal, based on input and comments
- Submit revised Proposal to the Department of Agriculture
- Meet with representatives of the Department of Agriculture to discuss Proposal

April - June 2016

- Revise the Proposal to reflect Department of Agriculture input and comments
- Submit revised Proposal to the Presidential Council on Environmental Quality
- Publish the revised Proposal, soliciting stakeholder and local government review
- Continue outreach to stakeholders to communicate revised Proposal
- Complete final revisions to the Proposal, based on input and comments
- Submit final Proposal to the Presidential Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)
- CEQ determines if Proposal will be forwarded to the President for consideration

July 2016 onward

- Decision period by the Executive Branch

Timeline for the National Monument Process

Post-Proclamation 2016 - 2019

Preparation of Monument Management Plan by USFS and local Stakeholders

- 2016: Need-to-Change Analysis: Identify what in the then current Forest Management Plan will need to change to effect the Recommendations of the Proclamation for protection of the Monument values.
- 2017: Identification by National Forest Foundation of a small working group to identify potential members of the public interested in the Monument and willing to participate as part of a collaborative group.
- 2017: Develop first draft Project Management Plan and first Draft Public Involvement Plan to guide development of the Monument Management Plan. Finalize Public Involvement Plan and revise Project Management Plan; develop public outreach material. Public meetings to share information and gather public input. Finalize Need-to-Change analysis and prepare Draft Monument Management Plan and associated Environmental Impact Statement (if applicable).
- 2017 / 2018: 45-day public comment period on draft plan. Hold public meetings to share information and gather input. Synthesize and use public comments on the draft documents and prepare final Monument Management Plan, final Environmental Impact Statement, and draft Decision Notice.
- 2018: 45-day objection period. Consider objections received, host objection resolution meetings, as needed. Document revisions as needed based on objection resolution.
- 2018 / 2019: Forest Service issues final Decision Notice and final Monument Management Plan, and begins implementation.

The National Monument and the Battle for Public Lands

The opposition's strategy to sell our public lands and our permanent protection option is lost forever

Norris Peterson

September 14, 2015

If you want to know the truth, look under the covers of very powerful well-financed segments of the opposition. Their true motives are this:

They want to convert the US Forest Service lands around Sedona from being public lands of the American people to be lands of the State of AZ which can then be sold off to the highest bidder.

Please ask yourself these questions about "The Battle for Public Lands"

1. Is this what you want?
2. Why do they want to convert these public lands of the American people to state lands?
According to the Speaker of the House, Representative David Gowan at a Sept 3, 2015 meeting, it is to increase the tax revenue from these lands. Ask yourself, "How will the state increase tax revenues from these lands?" Their clear intent is to SELL these lands that we all love and cherish into private hands. When these lands become privately held, what will happen to your access and rights to use these lands for recreations, hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, etc? They will have NO TRESPASSING signs and gates to prevent your access and use. **Is this what you want?** This is exactly what the National Monument effort is trying to prevent from happening.
3. How well has the State of AZ managed its state trust lands and its state parks? One has to just go back to 2010 when the state closed Red Rock State Park due to reallocating the budget for the parks for other purposes. Yet the opposition talks about fear of closures.
4. What happens if the monument succeeds? Most of the bills introduced to convert federal lands to the states exclude National Parks and National Monuments. If this type of bill were to pass and become law, and if this 160,000 acres were a National Monument, it would be excluded from the pool of lands that could be converted into state hands.
5. Ask yourself the question on what is a "LAND GRAB" and by whom? The opposition has characterized the National Monument effort as a "LAND GRAB". In truth, the National Monument would leave the management of the land with the USFS to be managed under an amended management plan. Where is the "LAND GRAB"? If there is a "LAND GRAB" in this struggle, isn't it the conversion of our Public Lands into private hands? FOLLOW THE MONEY.

So when you hear these kinds of statements below if this area is designated as a national monument,

... Some people think these types of changes would occur:

- I would no longer be able to walk my dog
- I would no longer be able to land my balloon
- I and visitors would have to enter through gates
- We would pay an entry fee
- There would be shuttles to trailheads
- My access to recreation areas and trails would be limited or closed
- I would have to pay for a permit to take photos
- Roads would be closed
- I could no longer hunt or fish
- We would lose access to archaeological site
- Etc.

Think about it. The above list IS exactly what would happen if these lands were sold to private parties. Gates would be installed, the lands would be closed for public recreation, and the lands would be posted “No Trespassing”.

- I would no longer be able to walk my dog - NO TRESPASSING
- I would no longer be able to land my balloon - NO TRESPASSING
- I and visitors could not enter – there would be gates - NO TRESPASSING
- We would pay an entry fees
- There would be more closed trailheads - NO TRESPASSING
- My access to recreation areas and trails would be limited or closed - NO TRESPASSING
- We would have to ask permission and/or pay for a permit to take photos - NO TRESPASSING
- Roads would be closed - NO TRESPASSING
- I could no longer hunt or fish - NO TRESPASSING
- We would lose access to archaeological site - NO TRESPASSING
- Etc

These are the intended consequences of the opposition’s strategy.



The movement to sell off our public lands is real. In March of 2015 the US Senate passed nonbonding budget resolution Amendment SA 838, to allow states to take over, transfer and sell public, federal lands.

The US House of Representatives is also attempting to sell off federal lands. In 2013, H.R. 1017 would have forced the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to sell 8 percent of their respective federal land to the highest bidder, annually until 2017.

Our own US House member Representative Paul Gosar is very active in this effort. The following is copied from his website:

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today (July 8, 2015) , U.S. Congressman Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S. (AZ-04) released the following statement after the House successfully passed an amendment by a vote of 222-206 that he spearheaded along with **Congressman Cresent Hardy (NV-04)** to prohibit public land management agencies from carrying out declarations under the Antiquities Act in counties where there is significant local opposition:

The Gosar-Hardy amendment prohibits pending Presidential designations of a National Monument in specified counties including Mohave and Coconino in Arizona; Modoc and Siskiyou in California; Chaffee, Moffat, and Park in Colorado; Lincoln, Clark and Nye in Nevada; Otero in New Mexico; Jackson, Josephine and Malheur in Oregon; Wayne, Garfield and Kane in Utah.

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The Goose

The Goose that lays the Golden Eggs for the Greater Sedona Area – lives in the public lands surrounding our community. Our local economy is based on the health of the Goose to continue to lay its Golden Eggs. The opponents' strategy is to put the Goose that lays our Golden Eggs up for sale to the highest bidder.

The time may be short to permanently protect the public lands around our community. If the opposition's strategy succeeds, permanent protection will be lost forever.

Our Community Plan

Permanent protection is an important element of our Community Plan. If you really want to implement it, please seriously consider the reality and gravity of our situation. This is extremely serious.

Please support the National Monument effort before it is too late.

"The preservation of parks, wilderness, and wildlife has also aided liberty by keeping alive the 19th century sense of adventure and awe with which our forefathers greeted the American West. Many laws protecting environmental quality have promoted liberty by securing property against the destructive trespass of pollution. In our own time, the nearly universal appreciation of these preserved landscapes, restored waters, and cleaner air through outdoor recreation is a modern expression of our freedom and leisure to enjoy the wonderful life that generations past have built for us."

— **Ronald Reagan**, Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report of the Council on Environmental Quality, October 3, 1988

**NOT
FOR SALE**