

Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Community Conversations Report



Willows Community Conversation



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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BSMNM	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act
FO	Field Office
FS	Forest Service
LR&P	Land and Resource Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
MP	Management Plan

Introduction

1.1 Background

On July 10, 2015, the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (Monument) was established by Presidential Proclamation. This monument contains approximately 133,566 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) managed lands and 197,214 acres of Mendocino National Forest managed lands, totaling approximately 330,780 acres. The proclamation lists numerous objects of interest and values that warrant protection including tribal, cultural, and historic resources as well as areas of high scientific research value that include geologic formations, wide ranges of habitats, and numerous species. The proclamation directs the BLM and the US Forest Service (FS) to jointly develop a Management Plan (Plan) for the monument.

The MNF and the BLM will cooperatively develop and implement a Public Participation Strategy to facilitate communication, contribution and participation during this planning process.

1.2 Community Conversations

The objective of the Community Conversations was to understand public values for the Monument. BLM and FS asked the public what values are important, why they are important, and where they are located within the Monument. Identifying public values across the Monument helps support the landscape approach of the plan development, identifies the multiple perspectives and interests, and builds the foundation for the proposed action for the management plan.

In September and October 2016, BLM and the FS held a total of three Community Conversations, one each in Upper Lake, Winters, and Willows, California. The public was notified of the meetings by news release, email and social media. A total of 116 people attended the three meetings. Participants signed in and provided contact information (email, mailing address, phone number) for notification and engagement in future meetings and/or discussion about the Monument and planning effort.

The agencies issued a joint BLM and FS news release announcing the date, time and locations of the meetings. An email invitation with the news release attached was sent to those that had requested notification of future Monument planning during the Monument dedication event (March 2016) and at several Open House type forums (April and May 2016).

The agencies provided printed materials at each Community Conversation, which included the Presidential Proclamation, a “question and answer” Monument information sheet including a map depicting the Monument boundary (Appendices B and C). Program specialists were at tables/booths around the room with resource

specific information poster boards, and enlarged, mounted Monument maps displayed around room.

Attendees were encouraged to interact with agency staff to exchange information. Recognizing that the comfort level and preferred type of interaction varies by individual, comments were collected on comment cards, on flip charts, on “post it” notes placed on the enlarged maps, and/or on a notepad. The meetings were casual in nature and no formal presentation given. This was an effort to encourage the public to engage with multiple BLM/FS specialists and programs, and provide a casual, comfortable environment.

Table 1 Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Community Conversations

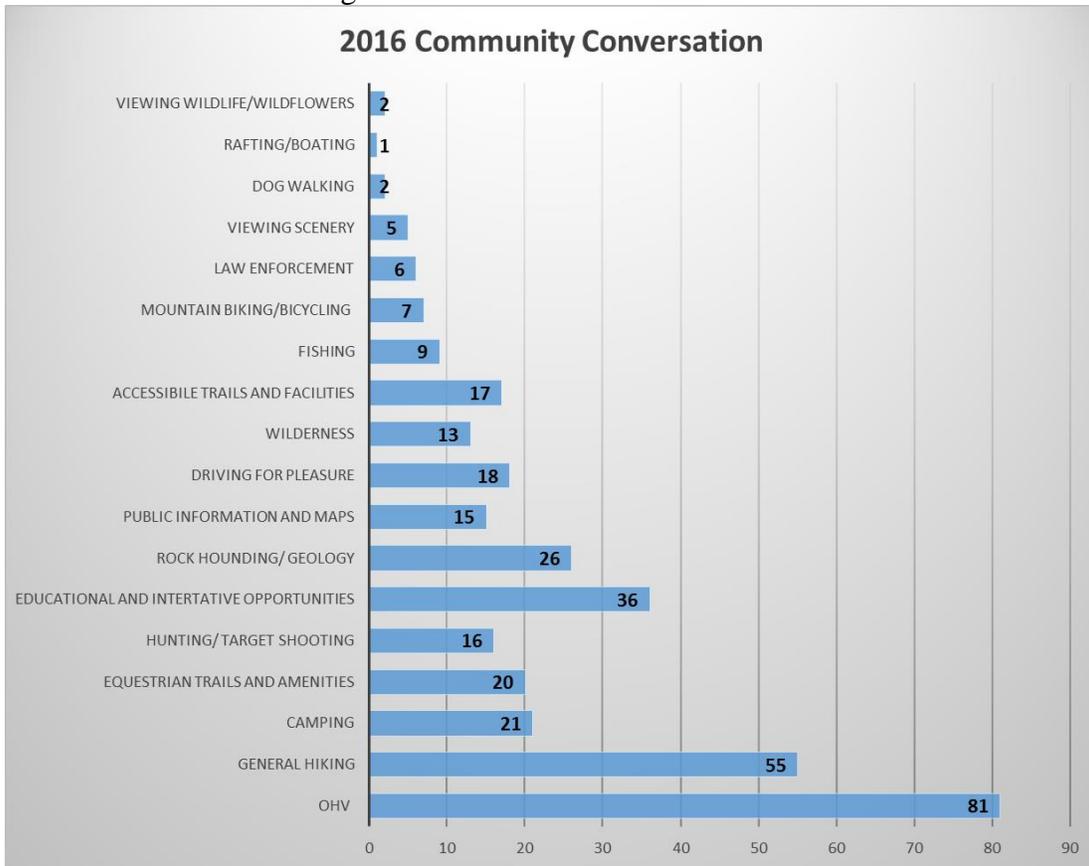
Community	Location	Date	Attendees
Upper Lake	Grange Community Center	September 14, 2016	43
Winters	Community Center	September 28, 2016	36
Willows	Holiday Inn Express	October 5, 2016	17

Summary

The following Word Cloud shows visually the range of interests expressed by the attendees at the Community Conversations. The larger the word, the more times it was mentioned by attendees. Future public involvement may bring to light many more topics to consider during the planning process.



Recreation comments categorized



Next Steps

The next steps for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument planning process involve drafting a Monument management plan and engaging with the public.

Notification will be made about public involvement opportunities as the process goes forward.

3.1 Development of the Proposed Action Management Plan

The agencies will announce the availability of the proposed document with a news release, posting on the forest website and through social media.

3.2 Contact Information

The BLM and FS encourage public participation throughout the planning process for the management plan. The following email has been established for the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument management planning effort. To

submit information, comments, suggestions, and to request receipt of future mailings and information, please email: BLM_CA_BSM_NM@blm.gov
Questions may also be directed to Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Manager, Rebecca Carr Wong at (707) 468-4023.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Presidential Proclamation

Presidential Proclamation -- Establishment of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERRYESSA SNOW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters, it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain, this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors, a mosaic of native grasslands, picturesque oak woodlands, rare wetlands, and wild chaparral.

Home to the headwaters of the Eel River, and the Stony, Cache, and Putah creeks, Berryessa's waters are a crucial element of this landscape and a vital link to the water supply for millions of people. This dramatic and diverse landscape is a biological hotspot providing refuge for rare plant and animal species and showcasing the human history of north-central California.

Native Americans have inhabited these lands for at least the last 11,000 years. Many tribes, including the Yuki, Nomlaki, Patwin, Pomo, Huchnom, Wappo, and Lake Miwok, and Wintum all played a role in the history of this region, one of the most linguistically diverse in California.

The region's abundant natural resources helped to shape these distinct cultures. Early inhabitants subsisted upon protein-rich acorns in addition to seed and nut crops cultivated through traditional burning practices. Obsidian, chert, and basalt provided important source material for tool production, such as flaked tools and projectile points. The inhabitants also processed and produced both shell and magnesite beads, which they traded with other tribes.

Dense with cultural resources, the Berryessa Snow Mountain area contains a range of ancient settlements from mineral collection sites, and seasonal hunting and gathering camps in the high country, to major villages with subterranean, earth-covered round buildings in the lowlands. In addition to trade routes winding through the hills and mountains, the area is rich with sites that tell the story of early Native peoples: chert quarries where stone was gathered to make tools, task sites where tools were re-sharpened during hunting excursions, food sites where acorn and seeds were ground on large grindstones, and areas with pitted boulder petroglyphs

where individuals illustrated their life experiences. The Cache Creek Archeological District, designated on the National Register of Historic Places, illustrates the area's archeological importance.

In the early 19th century, both Spanish and Mexican expeditions explored the region, as did fur trappers for the Hudson Bay Company. These explorers and trappers were often just brief visitors to this landscape, but their explorations and documentation opened the region to further European-American settlement by providing information about conditions, resources, and geography. This later settlement began during the 1840s gold rush. Farming in the region was limited due to the difficult terrain and soils, while cattle and sheep ranching were much more profitable.

From the mid to late 1800s, many small sawmills operated within the forests of the area. The restored 1860s-era Nye homestead cabin, the historic Prather Mill, and remnants of associated railroad logging operations are tangible reminders of these historic uses. Around the turn of the 20th century, the mineral-laden waters and hot springs of the area attracted visitors to resorts and spas advertising their therapeutic benefits. Remains of the foundations of the mineral spring resorts at Bartlett Springs can be spotted by observant visitors today.

Native populations were displaced by the European-American settlement and development of the region in the early to mid-1800s. Many traditional hunting and gathering grounds were converted to grazing and logging and new diseases brought into the area spread to the Native people, greatly impacting the local Native populations and pushing them off of their homelands. Nevertheless, the region's landscape and resources retain deep cultural significance for modern Native communities, including roughly two dozen federally recognized tribes.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area tells a dynamic geologic story. A relic of ancient times, scientists theorize that Snow Mountain formed as an underwater mountain during the Jurassic Period, 145-199 million years ago. Much of the region is prone to landslides due to weak and pervasively fractured rock, resulting in a diverse topography, including sag ponds and springs, with important values for wildlife and plants. The seismically active Bartlett Springs fault zone has remarkable features including hot springs and geologic outliers with marine invertebrate fossils dating to the Cretaceous Period and Cenozoic Era. The area has two important tension-crack caves, likely also created by landslides. These are classified as significant under the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 and provide habitat for the Townsend's big-eared bat.

Rising from near sea-level in the south to over 7,000 feet in the mountainous north, and stretching across 100 miles and dozens of ecosystems, the area's species richness is among the highest in California. This internationally recognized biodiversity hotspot is located at the juncture between California's Klamath, North Coast, and Sacramento Vallejo ecoregions and provides

vital habitat and migration corridors for diverse wildlife, including several endemic plant and animal species.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is notable for its significant concentration of serpentine soils arising from frequent seismic activity and influence from ancient oceans. Serpentine, California's State rock, is formed from the clashing, subduction, and rising of massive geologic forces, and can be found in significant quantity in the area. These soils lack the nutrients most plants need and often contain heavy metals toxic to many plants, resulting in plants that are unique and endemic to this region. Serpentine outcrops in the area have been the subject of a great deal of botanical, ecological, and evolutionary research, and hold promise for future scientific explorations. Many serpentine plants are listed as rare, sensitive, or threatened under Federal or State law. Examples are: the endemic bent-flowered fiddleneck and brittlescale, the Brewer's jewelflower, Purdy's fringed onion, musk brush, serpentine sunflower, bare monkeyflower, Indian Valley brodiaea, Red Mountain catchfly, and Snow Mountain buckwheat, along with numerous other herbs such as the Lake County stonecrop, coastal bluff morning glory, Cobb Mountain lupine, Contra Costa goldfields, and Napa western flax. There are also plant species that are near-endemics and almost entirely restricted to serpentine soils, such as MacNab cypress, leather oak, swamp larkspur, and Purdy's fritillary.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is replete with wild and unique landscapes and climatic micro-regions. These include Cedar Roughs, an important refuge for black bear and a 3,000-acre stand of endemic Sargent's cypress trees. Cache Creek, a California Wild and Scenic River, provides an exceptional, intact riparian habitat and one of the largest wintering populations of bald eagles in the State. Remnants of the grassland prairies that once covered much of interior California still exist at Upper Cache Creek, where there are stands of native grasses with creeping wild rye and meadow barley, and some smaller relict patches of upland bunchgrass.

The 6,000-foot Goat Mountain is home to highly unusual plant assemblages that have created one of the most diverse butterfly regions in California. The Hale Ridge Research Natural Area hosts an important stand of knobcone pine. The ecological sky island of the 7,000-foot Snow Mountain serves as important habitat to a number of key plant and animal species.

The headwaters of the Bear Creek Watershed are a particularly excellent example of the area's serpentinite-based endemism and biodiversity with over 450 plant species, including a magnificent array of wildflowers, along with cypress, manzanita, and willow. Nearly half of California's 108 species of dragonfly and damselfly are found here, as well as 16 reptiles and amphibians, 6 rare insects, and 80 species of butterflies. This area has been an important focus of scientific studies on climate change, including studies of range shifts and isolated populations of species during Pleistocene changes in climate, and on post-fire succession.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area's wide variety of elevations, many streams, ponds, and rivers as well as diverse plant communities provide excellent habitat for fish, wildlife, and amphibians. The streams and creeks in the Berryessa Snow Mountain area have served as centers for scientific research on hydrology and riparian ecosystems for decades. The riparian habitat linking the Sacramento River, Putah Creek, and Cache Creek provides a home for native birds such as the spotted sandpiper and the rare tricolored blackbird.

Waterways in the area harbor several native fish, including Pacific lamprey, western brook lamprey, rainbow trout, California roach, Sacramento pikeminnow, speckled dace, hardhead minnow, Clear Lake hitch, Sacramento sucker, and prickly and riffle sculpins. The area also provides historic habitat for coastal chinook salmon, Northern California steelhead, and California Central Valley steelhead.

Ponds and seeps throughout the area provide rare aquatic habitat for important plants like eelgrass pondweed, few-flowered navarretia, marsh checkerbloom, and Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop. This aquatic habitat is also home to amphibious species like the foothill yellow-legged frog, California red-legged frog, California newt, Pacific tree frog, western toad, and the northwestern pond turtle.

Numerous reptiles live in the Berryessa Snow Mountain area, including the St. Helena mountain king snake, western fence lizard, western skink, western whiptail, alligator lizard, gopher snake, common king snake, rubber boa, common garter snake, western terrestrial garter snake, western aquatic garter snake, and the northern Pacific rattlesnake.

Many large and small mammals co-exist in this diverse landscape, such as Tule elk, bobcats, mountain lions, black bears, mule deer, beaver, river otter, Pacific fishers, American badgers, Humboldt martens, and the San Joaquin pocket mouse. Most of the animal species in the area have special State or Federal status as sensitive, at-risk or threatened.

Raptors such as burrowing owls, prairie falcon, peregrine falcon, northern goshawk, and bald and golden eagles live and hunt throughout the upland areas. The Berryessa Snow Mountain area also serves as an important migratory corridor for neotropical birds and is home to a plethora of bat and insect species, including the threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle and the vulnerable pallid bat, western sulphur butterfly, gray marble butterfly, Muir's hairstreak, and Lindsay's skipper.

The protection of the Berryessa Snow Mountain area will preserve its prehistoric and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of scientific resources, ensuring that the prehistoric, historic, and scientific values remain for the benefit of all Americans. Today, the area is important for ranching and also provides outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding to a burgeoning population center.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the lands of the Berryessa Snow Mountain area;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 330,780 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries described on the accompanying map are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws or laws applicable to the U.S. Forest Service, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that facilitates the remediation, monitoring, or reclamation of historic mining operations under applicable law or otherwise furthers the protective purposes of the monument.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights. If the Federal Government acquires any lands or interests in lands not owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries of the monument, such lands and interests in lands shall be reserved as a part of the monument, and objects identified above that are situated upon those lands and interests in lands shall be part of the monument, upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Federal Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretaries) shall manage the monument through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The USFS shall manage that portion of the monument within the boundaries of the

National Forest System (NFS), and BLM shall manage the remainder of the monument. The lands administered by USFS shall be managed as part of the Mendocino National Forest. The lands administered by BLM shall be managed as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, pursuant to applicable legal authorities.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretaries shall jointly prepare a management plan for the monument and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as deemed appropriate. In developing any management plans and any management rules and regulations governing NFS lands within the monument, the Secretary of Agriculture, through USFS, shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior through BLM. The Secretaries shall provide for public involvement in the development of the management plan including, but not limited to, consultation with tribal, State, and local governments. In the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretaries shall maximize opportunities, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, for shared resources, operational efficiency, and cooperation.

In managing the monument, the Secretaries may authorize activities or uses related to remediation, monitoring, and reclamation of mining sites and to provide for the beneficial public use of water associated with reclamation of such sites, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, motorized and mechanized vehicle use in the monument shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for such use, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

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

Laws, regulations, and policies followed by USFS or BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under their jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the valid existing water rights of any party, including the United States. This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law.

Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude low level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special use airspace, the use or establishment of military flight training routes over

the lands reserved by this proclamation, or related military uses, consistent with the care and management of the objects to be protected.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of California, including its jurisdiction and authority with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the authority or responsibility of any party with respect to emergency response activities within the monument, including wildland fire response.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord two thousand fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fortieth.

BARACK OBAMA

Appendix B - Question and Answer Information Sheet



At a Glance:

- Located northwest of Sacramento, California
- **Total acres:** 330,780
U.S. Forest Service acres: 197,214 acres
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) acres: 133,566
- Co-managed by the Forest Service and BLM

What is a national monument designation?

National monuments are established by the President of the United States or by Congress to protect objects and areas of historic/prehistoric, cultural, scientific, natural and geologic significance on federal land.

How many national monuments are there?

With the addition of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, there are 114 national monuments across the country managed by federal agencies. The Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument is the 10th monument managed by the Forest Service and the 22nd managed by the BLM. It joins the Santa Rosa, San Jacinto Mountains and Sand to Snow in California and Browns Canyon in Colorado as the fourth national monument to be managed jointly by the two agencies.

Who supported the monument designation of the Berryessa Snow Mountain area?

The President's proclamation completed over a decade of hard work by residents, lawmakers, local governments, businesses, academic and conservation groups reflecting broad support for permanent protection of the Berryessa Snow Mountain area. Over 200 local businesses and 35 local and national recreation and conservation organizations expressed their support for the proposed monument. In addition, the California State Legislature and more than 50 state and local elected officials support the monument designation. Congressman Mike Thompson and Senator Barbara Boxer first introduced legislation to designate the area as a National Conservation Area in 2012.

In December 2014, Congressmen Thompson and John Garamendi hosted a listening session with more than 300 community members in attendance.

The session featured a diverse panel of experts representing cultural and ecological disciplines, local government, ranching, recreation interests and conservation organizations. Many of the public comments supported additional protections for the region. The designation reflects input received from the public.

How will the Forest Service and BLM manage the monument?

The management of this area would be modeled after the successful management of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument by BLM, Forest Service, State Parks, Tribes and others in Southern California. Each agency retains management control and responsibility of their respective lands but there is an overarching coordinated management plan for the area that is in accordance with the purpose, goals and objectives detailed in the legislation.

The Forest Service and the BLM have shared management of the congressionally legislated Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California since 2000, as well as the newly designated Browns Canyon National Monument in Colorado.

The Forest Service and BLM will jointly prepare a management plan for the Monument that will address the actions necessary to protect the resources identified in the proclamation. The plan will be developed with maximum public involvement including tribal, area ranchers and permit holders, other interested stakeholders and state and local governments. The agencies will maximize opportunities for shared resources, operational efficiency and cooperation.





Does the monument designation affect existing rights-of-way or commercial activities?

The monument designation does not alter or affect the valid existing rights of any party. Most public and commercial activities will continue, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified in the proclamation.

How would existing Special Use Permits, including grazing, be impacted by a National Monument designation?

Each agency will continue to apply the same laws, regulations and policies currently used in issuing and administering permits, including grazing permits or leases, on public lands inside the monument so long as they are consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by the monument designation.



Does the monument designation affect the ability to suppress and manage wildfires in the proposed monument area?

The monument will not change current tactics or impact the suppression of wildfires. All future management will continue to focus first on public and firefighter safety while taking actions to protect valuable resources. Tools like prescribed fire may be used in the monument to address the risk of wildfire, insect infestation or disease that would imperil public safety or endanger the objects or resources protected by the monument designation.

Does the monument designation affect private property, water and other rights inside the proposed monument boundary?

The designation does not alter or affect valid water rights, rights of way, or existing special use permits or commercial activities, as long as they are consistent with the care and management of the objects and resources protected by the designation.

Does the Monument designation impact water delivery, especially in this period of historic drought?

Drought is an unpredictable, frequent and formidable visitor to California. In the past 100 years, California has experienced seven periods of drought, with the state currently in its fourth consecutive year of drought. California's forests are exhibiting signs of stress from the current drought and the effects of climate change.

The Monument designation will not affect normal (non-drought) water delivery to agricultural, rural or urban communities. In fact, the headwaters of the Eel River and Cache Creek lie within the Monument boundaries, and the designation could provide additional protections for these critical water sources.



Are there recreation opportunities in this area?

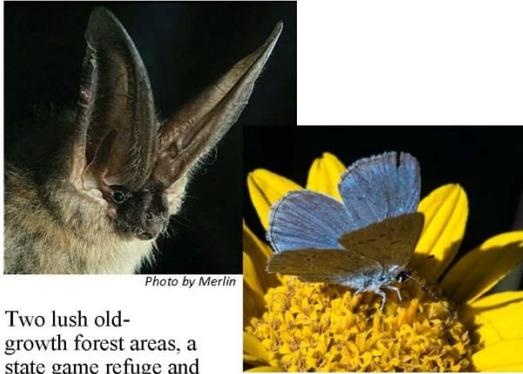
The Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument includes three scenic Wilderness Areas. The region is a popular recreation destination for visitors looking for a variety of outdoor fun including world-class off-highway vehicle trails, camping, fishing, hiking, kayaking, wildlife viewing, mountain biking, horseback riding and hang gliding.

What is Unique about the Berryessa Snow Mountain Area?

A Biological Hotspot

The Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument rises from near sea level in the south to over 7,000 feet in the north, creating a strong diversity of habitat types that support a variety of plant and wildlife species. In the higher-elevation Snow Mountain area, the biological diversity is among the richest in California.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain region consists of chaparral ecosystems and rolling oak woodlands at lower elevations, transitioning to mixed conifers. At higher elevations, the monument landscape is painted with thick stands of true fir, weather-shaped Jeffrey pine and incense cedar surrounded with natural fields of exposed rock formations.



Two lush old-growth forest areas, a state game refuge and two research natural areas provide high quality habitat for a variety of threatened and endangered species including northern spotted owls, marten and fisher, as well as waterways for California Coastal chinook salmon and Northern California steelhead.

Visitors to the area may also see bald eagles, black bears, river otters, coyotes, deer, Tule elk, mountain lions, songbirds and many other wild animals roaming across this diverse, remote and rugged landscape.



Photo by A. Fuhs

This unique bioregion is home to some of the rarest plants on Earth. Springtime wildflower walks boast fields of California poppies, lupines and Indian paintbrush, along with the beauty of delicate serpentine plants.

Geology – the Earth Tells Stories Here

The geologic formations in the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument tell a dynamic geologic story. Several mountains, including Snow and Goat mountains, were once Jurassic seamounts – mountains rising from the ocean floor that never reached the water’s surface. As the North American and Pacific plates shifted, the seamounts were pushed down into the earth’s crust before eventually being pushed back to the earth’s surface, transforming over time into the mountains we see today.

The corridor between Snow Mountain and Indian Valley Reservoir includes the Bartlett Springs Fault Zone, which features soda and hot springs, mercury deposits, geologic outliers and deformed marine fossil-bearing sediments.



Finally, the large, broad-topped Snow Mountain sheds precious water toward the Sacramento River in the east and the Eel River Basin in the west.

A Rich Cultural History

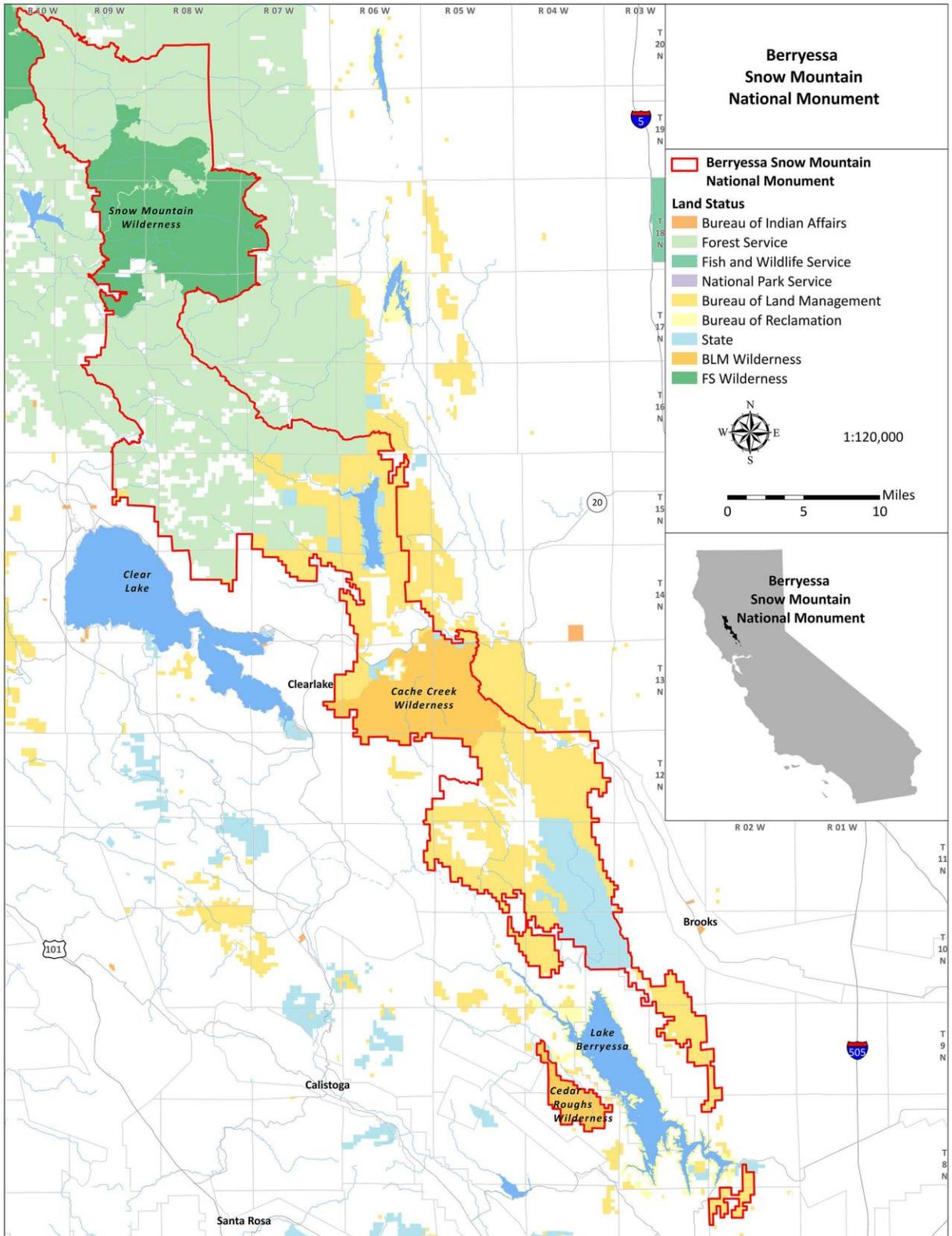
Native Americans have inhabited these lands for at least the last 11,000 years. The Yuki, Nomlaki, Patwin, Pomo, Huchnom, Wappo, Lake Miwok and Wintuk tribes all had a role in the pre-history and history of this region — one of the most linguistically diverse in California.

The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is dense with cultural sites ranging from mineral gathering sites and seasonal hunting and gathering camps in the high country to major village sites with subterranean, earth-covered round buildings in the lowlands. The area is rich with chert quarries, task sites where tools were re-sharpened, food sites dominated by grinding stones used for preparing acorns and small seeds, pitted boulder petroglyphs where stories were shared, and early trade routes which allowed interaction between the tribes.

In the early 19th century, Spanish and Mexican expeditions as well as fur trappers for the Hudson Bay Company, explored this region. European-American settlement began during the 1840s gold rush, with some staying to operate small sawmills within the area’s dense forests. The restored 1860s-era



Nye homestead cabin, the historic Prather Mill and remnants of railroad logging are tangible reminders of these historic uses. Around the turn of the 20th century, mineral-laden waters and hot springs attracted visitors to resorts and spas advertising their therapeutic benefits. Observant visitors can still spot the remains of the foundation of the Bartlett Springs resort.



Appendix C - Poster Boards at Resource Tables

Fire Resources



US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

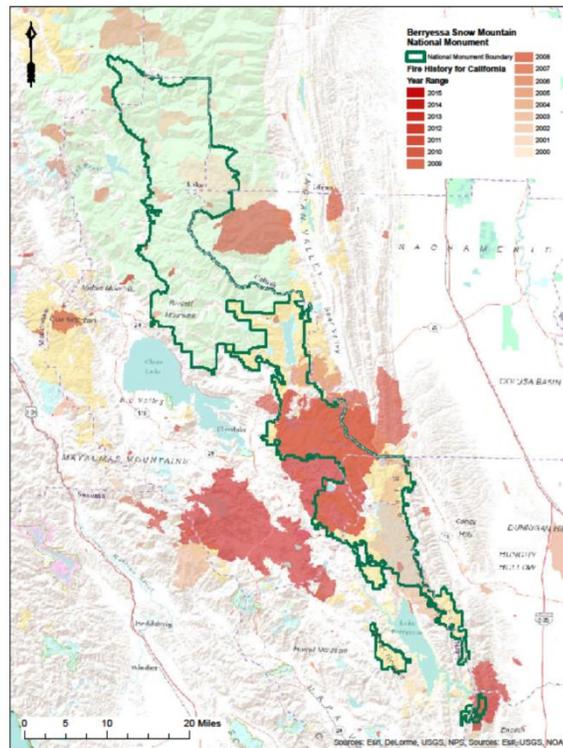


The Fire Environment

Wildland Fire



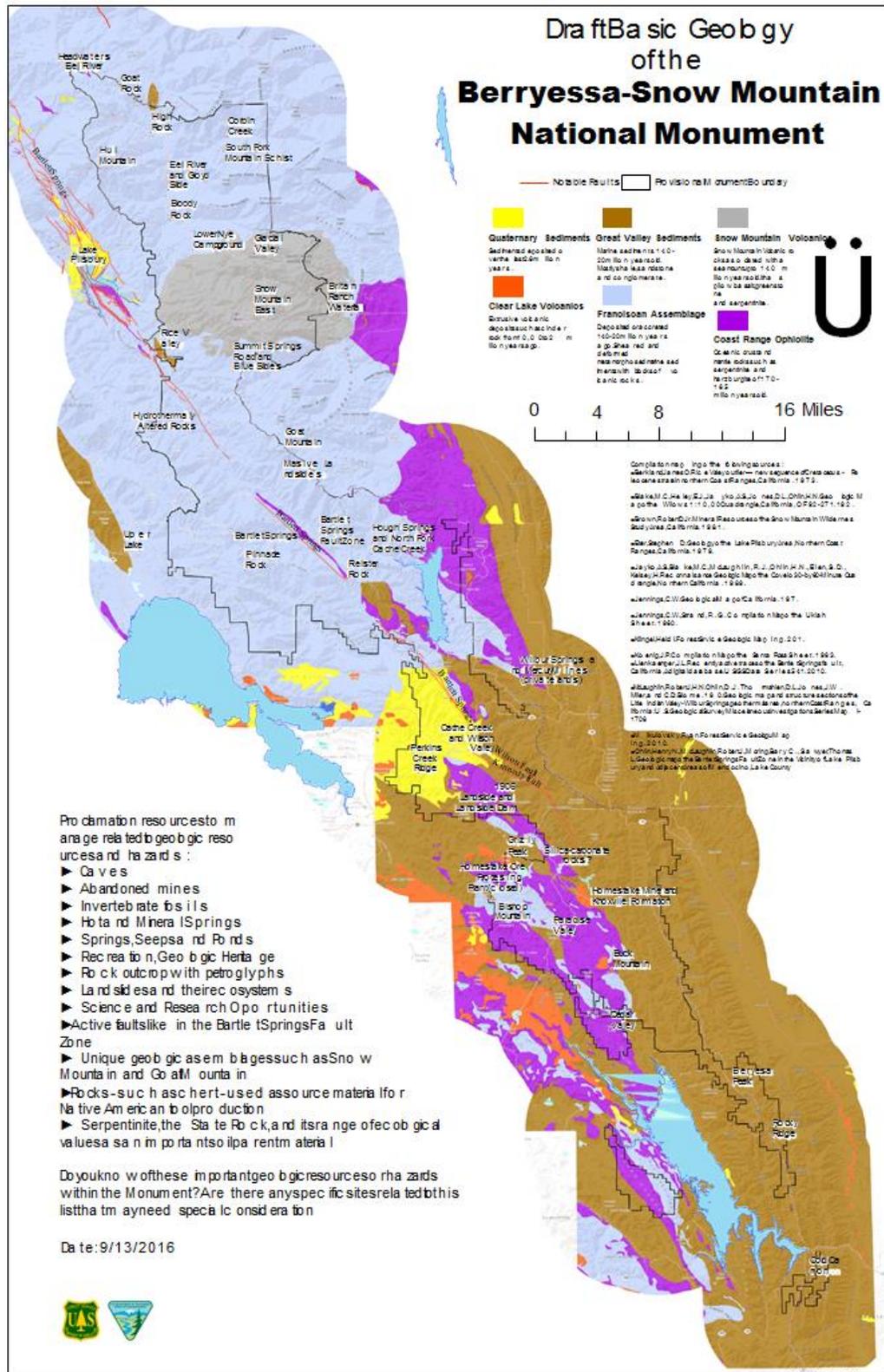
What do **you see** as fire's role in the monument and why is that important to you?



Prescribed Fire

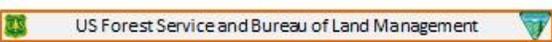


Geology Resources





Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument



US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

Geology and Mineral Resources

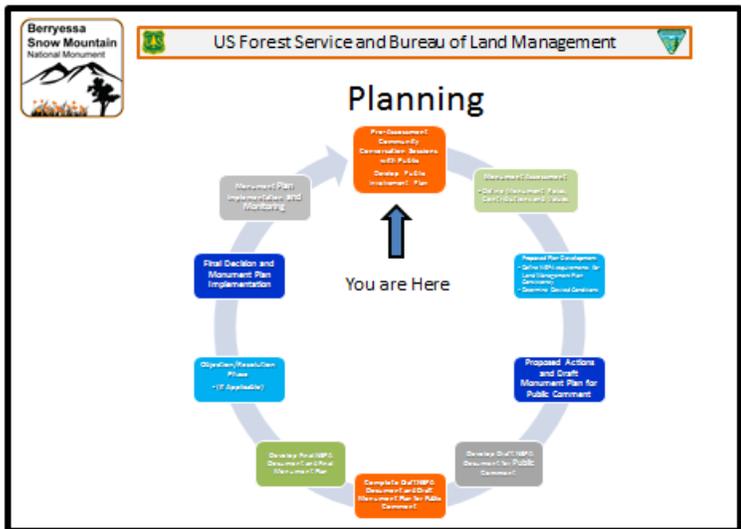
I Value these lands for their geological importance. **Tell Us** which features and resources you feel are of geological importance. What are areas of concern?








Planning



Recreation Resources

  US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management 

Recreation/Tourism

I Value these places because they provide me with recreation and tourism opportunities.

Tell Us where you like to go and what you like to do!



Wilderness and Scenic Resources

  US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management 

Wilderness and Scenic

I Value these places for solitude and wilderness characteristics. **I Value** these places for their attractive scenery, sites and vistas.

Tell Us where do you go to retreat from civilization and reconnect with the Earth. **Tell Us** your favorite scenic vistas! Tell us where you go for that special shot!



Wildlife Resources

  US Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management

Botany, Wildlife and Invasive Plants

I Value these lands for their ecological importance..... **Tell Us** ...which wildlife and plant species you feel are of biological importance. What are some areas of ecological concern?

