

San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act Frequently Asked Questions

Overview

The San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act (H.R. 3820) has two objectives:

1. National Monument Expansion – the bill expands the recently designated San Gabriel Mountains National Monument boundary to include the western areas of the Angeles National Forest.
2. San Gabriel National Recreation Area – the bill establishes a National Recreation Area (NRA) along the Foothills and San Gabriel River corridor.

1. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Expansion:

Why does the bill add new areas of the San Gabriel Mountains that will come under monument protection?

The western areas of the San Gabriel Mountains are one of the most visited places in the Angeles National Forest. The Los Angeles area is one of the most park poor regions of the country. As a result, the mountains are one of few places Angelenos can enjoy the outdoors, but they are under immense stress from overuse. There is persistent trash, graffiti, safety hazards, and few visitor facilities and services in the Mountains. These conditions increase fire dangers, decrease water quality, and threaten the diverse ecology and other features that make these mountains unique in the world. The mountains need additional protection given the growing demand for outdoor space and recreation.

Are you asking the President to declare a new National Monument?

No, this is a legislative bill that will ultimately make its way to the President after first moving through Congress. A national monument can be designated in two ways - with the authority Congress gave the President under the Antiquities Act, or directly by Congress. It is not uncommon to see national monuments expanded by Congress.

What is a National Monument and how is it different from a National Recreation Area (NRA)?

A national monument is very similar to a national recreation area but applies only to lands federally managed, in this case, by the United States Forest Service.

Both designations uphold and protect water rights, property rights, land use rights, etc. Both enhance conservation and improve management of areas with special ecological, cultural, historic, and recreational value through more resources, education, and public engagement. Both allow a wide range of recreational activities.

What are the benefits of a National Monument?

As we have seen over the past year since its designation, the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument status has helped prioritize the area within the U.S. Forest Service budget and brought with it new and critical resources. Expansion of the National Monument will provide additional resources and protections to the Western areas of the San Gabriel Mountains, which will give families more sustainable recreational opportunities so that they can enjoy the mountains now and preserve them for generations to come.

A national monument will protect water quality by applying more resources toward preventing trash and pollution in and along the rivers.

A national monument will also have a positive economic effect. Numerous studies have shown that recreational spaces increase property value and increase revenues for local businesses as well as cities.

A national monument can create opportunities for urban families, youth, veterans, and minorities to enjoy outdoor activity and learn about nature and the history and ecology of the mountains. They will learn how to preserve and protect the environment, and participate in empowering work and volunteer opportunities.

Under a monument designation, where will the funding come from for improvements?

Ultimately, budgets are about priorities and a national monument status would allow the Forest Service to permanently prioritize our region when allocating resources. The U.S. Forest Service has long operated with a tight budget and as a result the agency continually has to shift resources around to meet all its responsibilities. *In the first year alone, the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument received three million dollars in additional federal funding; this is expected to repeat next year.*

Since being elevated to the status of a National Monument the U.S. Forest Service was also able to raise funds through private-public partnerships, apply for grants, and potentially increase support from foundations. Already there are organizations willing to contribute funds for conservation and recreation but currently the U.S. Forest Service has no way to prioritize these funds and direct them specifically to the San Gabriel Mountains. Over four million dollars was raised in private funds in the first year of the monument.

How will water and property rights be protected under a National Monument?

Monument designations only apply to federal lands, not state, local, or private lands. They do not affect state, local, or private property in and around the monument boundaries. They do not create additional land use or regulatory authorities. They do not create new water rights or alter existing ones. They do not affect existing uses of the area.

Additionally, the Administration used language, crafted with extensive local input, as a foundation for a national monument proclamation. This preserves exiting water and property rights.

If I live in the mountains or would like to hike, hunt, fish, cycle, run marathons, ride off-highway vehicles in the mountains, will I be able to continue to do so?

Yes. These are kinds of activities that a national monument is designed to preserve. With increased resources and public education, these activities would even be enhanced as the mountains are better managed, cleaner, and safer. Monument designations do not affect existing uses of the area.

2. San Gabriel National Recreation Area:

What is a National Recreation Area?

A National Recreation Area (NRA) is a designation originally given to lands around reservoirs with water-based recreation. NRAs safeguard recreational opportunities, and help ensure sustainable management. The designation can also include other outdoor areas, particularly those in or near urban

centers. Each NRA designation is unique, and recreational activities like boating, fishing and hunting are often explicitly authorized in its authorizing legislation.

Why do we need an NRA to protect this area?

San Gabriel Foothills – The San Gabriel foothills are the gateway to the mountain range and some of the best places to recreate for our communities and a critical buffer zone between urban and wild places. However, persistent trash, graffiti, and safety issues increase fire dangers, decrease water quality, and threaten the ecology and unique habitats of the foothills. Resources are needed to make sure people can still enjoy this open space while also maintaining it better.

River Corridors and Puente Hills – The river corridors and Puente Hills provide important ecological connections to the mountains. But parks in these urban areas are few and far between, and lack the resources to adequately provide opportunities for residents to walk, jog, bike, picnic, or enjoy other outdoor recreational activities.

Economic Value and Resources – Numerous studies have shown that recreational spaces increase property value and increase revenues for local businesses. An NRA designation could bring the kind of resources and recognition that places like Santa Monica and the West Side already enjoy. Additionally, California is a donor state. For every \$1 we send to the Federal Government, we only get around .78 cents back. That's 20% of our tax dollars we are losing out on, while other states benefit. This NRA is one way to get some of our tax dollars back, and encourage more economic activity.

Public Health and Environmental Justice – Los Angeles is the most park-poor region in the United States. In fact, New York City has more park space than L.A. Lack of recreational opportunities – large or small – has severe impacts on urban populations struggling with obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and chronic illness. Opportunities to enjoy outdoor activity are vital for public health and the well-being of people of all ages and walks of life.

What are the benefits of the NRA?

The NRA will allow the National Park Service to contribute to community-based, community-driven projects. For example, it can help cities create more pocket parks and walking paths among their communities, as well as access points to existing trails and bike paths. It can help improve signage, and increase education about the environment, fire safety, the special history of the region, and more. In the mountains, where there are too few resources to handle the current volume of visitation, NPS could build bathroom facilities, picnic areas, and better parking grounds. Rangers could make sure trash does not end up in the rivers that supply our drinking water.

These are just some ideas. Ultimately, the establishment of the Partnership and Advisory Committee and public engagement activities will ensure YOU have the final say in the management.

Who will be in charge of managing and governing the NRA?

You will. This began as a local effort, and Rep. Chu will keep it that way. The NRA would be managed by a partnership of local, state, and federal representatives. The study suggested some examples of entities that could be included, but the details of how this partnership is structured will be decided through local input and ongoing conversations with a range of local stakeholders.

Partnership parks like this are more and more common as they allow for various stakeholders to come together and work with NPS resources to better manage urbanized areas for sustainable recreation.

What would the role of NPS be?

The National Park Service (NPS) would coordinate partnership-based activities through cooperative management agreements, and provide educational, interpretive, law enforcement, and other services as appropriate. Since NPS does not own any land in the watershed or the mountains, no matter what shape the NRA takes moving forward, NPS will have no authority over the lands. Only through agreements would NPS have the directive to take specific actions or lands that are acquired through purchase from willing sellers.

Will Santa Monica Mountains NRA or the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy be in charge?

No. In fact, Rep. Chu believes the San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains are unique and deserve to be their own separate and independent unit. Rep. Chu has heard loud and clear from many constituents and stakeholders so far that you do not want Santa Monica Mountains NRA or the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to be involved in a San Gabriel NRA.

What is a Special Resource Study?

A Special Resource Study (SRS) is a study requested by Congress and conducted by the National Park Service (NPS) to determine if an area is qualified to be a unit of the National Park System. Congress requested the San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains Special Resource Study. NPS completed the study after nearly ten years of research and public comment.

Where can I find a copy of the Study, background, and information about the study area and the study process?

<http://www.nps.gov/pwro/sangabriel/>

Was the public allowed to see the Study and provide comments while it was going on?

Yes. The study began by seeking local input and reviewing existing local plans for the area. An initial series of suggestions, called alternatives, were presented to the public and comments were taken over a period of several months. Over 5,000 people commented at that time. Based on those comments, the National Park Service (NPS) developed a revised set of alternatives and again submitted them for public review. Public town halls were held throughout the study area, and over the course of several months, NPS received an additional 12,000 comments. Ninety-five percent of the responses supported Alternative D, which recommended creating an NRA that includes the San Gabriel Mountains, river corridor, and Puente Hills.

Once the study was completed, Rep. Chu undertook an extensive public outreach process in 2013 and 2014 to determine what various stakeholders wanted to see in a San Gabriel NRA. Rep. Chu engaged in this process before drafting legislation. She hosted stakeholder roundtables with elected officials, water and public works agencies, business entities, and environmental groups. She held a large public town hall meeting for constituents from all over the San Gabriel Valley to voice their opinions and concerns. She had extensive conversations with the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, as well as regular discussions with water agencies, non-profit groups, city councils and elected official, chambers of commerce and business representatives, utilities and sanitation, county officials from Los Angeles and San Bernardino, homeowners, and recreational groups. As a direct result of the feedback she received from her public outreach, Rep. Chu drafted legislation for the NRA that ensures a continuation of property rights, local land control, water rights, fire management and several other priorities.

What is allowed/prohibited in a NRA?

Recreational activities, such as hiking, camping, cycling, boating, fishing, and hunting are allowed in most NRAs. A wide range of recreational activities can be explicitly authorized in the legislation that establishes a particular NRA. The legislation creating each NRA is unique to the local needs and uses of the area. Many more activities are allowed in NRAs than are often allowed in National Parks, for example.

How will the NRA protect my rights?

The National Park Service (NPS) does not own any land in the area under consideration for the NRA, so NPS has no authority to impose or alter rights, jurisdictions, policies, regulations, ownership, access, or uses. Local landowners will not have to ask NPS for permission to sell, lease, or access their own lands, expand their own homes, businesses, or facilities, operate their facilities, etc.

How will Rep. Chu ensure the National Recreation Area protects my rights?

The language in this bill was developed after years of input to ensure that:

- Agencies and organizations (and all others) that own and manage land within a San Gabriel NRA will continue to manage their lands according to their own policies and regulations.
- Local governments, businesses, and private citizens will retain ownership over property and authority over land use whether they are in or near the NRA boundaries.
- NPS will not have the authority to regulate the way lands are used or impose its policies on lands it does not own, and NPS does not own any land in the proposed NRA boundaries.
- The NRA designation will not impact local land use authority over private lands or any lands the Nation Park Service does not own.
- The NRA will NOT establish additional regulatory or land use authorities over local governments.
- NRAs are subject to existing water rights so all existing water rights will remain intact and unaffected.
- Legislation will ensure the NRA designation does NOT impact infrastructure for flood control, protection, storage, and transportation of water, treatment of water and wastewater, management of solid waste or utilities.
- Management of water supply and treatment plants will continue under current authorities.
- The NRA will not include new or future beneficial uses or requirements for water supply, water quality, or air quality regulations.
- Eminent domain will not be used for land acquisition.

What are the differences between the new San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act vs. the old H.R. 4858 San Gabriel National Recreation Area Act?

Since the introduction of H.R. 4858 last year, President Obama declared a large portion of the San Gabriel Mountains a National Monument. The new bill reflects this change by expanding Monument protections for the western portions of the Angel National Forest. In the new bill, the National Monument and NRA are separate units. In H.R. 4858, the Angeles National Forest was part of the NRA. The boundaries for the NRA are limited to the Foothills and San Gabriel River corridor.

The new bill includes **all the same protections** for water rights, private property, land use, local control, fire management and several other priorities.