

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records
Subgroup/Office of Origin: Counsel Office
Series/Staff Member: Bridget McGovern; Brad Winter
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 18584
FolderID:

Folder Title:
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument [Folder 1]: [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
S	105	6	6	3

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JAN-2000 15:38:26.00

SUBJECT:: Re: monuments

TO:David S. Spielfogel (CN=David S. Spielfogel/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
will this work?

USA Today, the Phoenix Arizona Republic, the Associated Press and Reuters ran early stories on this announcement, despite not being able to confirm all the details from anyone at the White House. All stories mentioned that the plan is already being criticized by Arizona Gov. Jane Hull (R) and many of the Arizona and Utah congressional delegation, including House parks subcommittee Chairman Jim Hansen (R-UT) who said "These lands are our sacred trust and should not be used for election year politicking or personal legacies."

David S. Spielfogel
01/07/2000 03:28:59 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: monuments

can you provide me with one or two sentences summarizing preliminary press coverage of the announcement? we need it for the weekly. thanks...david

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@ramsconi.worldweb.net> (Mail Delivery Subsystem)

CREATION DATE/TIME:16-DEC-1999 01:43:33.00

SUBJECT:: Returned mail: Cannot send message within 1 day, 8 hours

TO:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The original message was received at Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500
from eop253.eop.gov [198.137.241.53]

----- The following addresses had permanent fatal errors -----
<prafle@tu.org>

----- Transcript of session follows -----
prafle: Over quota

<prafle@tu.org>... Deferred

Message could not be delivered for 1 day, 8 hours

Message will be deleted from queue

- attl.unkReturn-path: <Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov>

Received: from eop2.eop.gov (eop253.eop.gov [198.137.241.53]) by
ramsconi.worldweb.net (8.8.8/8.8.8) with ESMTP id RAA12460 for
<prafle@tu.org>; Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500

Received: from mhub2.eop.gov ([198.137.241.4]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32
#41140) with ESMTP id <01JJHYSXDGP8WWYNY@EOP.GOV> for prafle@tu.org; Tue,
14 Dec 1999 16:46:45 EST

Received: from lngate3.eop.gov ([165.119.3.232]) by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF
V5.2-32 #34437) with SMTP id <01JJHYS4SFN28ZDXTS@mhub.eop.gov>; Tue, 14
Dec 1999 16:46:03 -0500 (EST)

Received: by lngate3.eop.gov (Lotus SMTP MTA SMTP v4.6 (462.2 9-3-1997)) id
85256847.0077A884 ; Tue, 14 Dec 1999 16:46:59 -0500

Date: Tue, 14 Dec 1999 16:44:58 -0500

From: Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton: Protecting America's Natural and
Historic Treasures

To: jmoody@defenders.org, adamk@alaska.org, mcarroll@boo.net,
djohnson@planning.org, kmckeggie@planning.org, jelder@cgb.org,
pschwartz@cleanwater.org, herbettel@coopamerica.org,
rlieberman@defenders.org, kgoldman@defenders.org, jmehta@defenders.org,
gclouser@defenders.org, bsmith@earthjustice.org, tturner@earthjustice.org,
bevans@defenders.org, allison_cobb@edf.org, swan@edf.org, arlie@ems.org,
chris@ems.org, jcoifman@ems.org, kristin@ems.org, lisa@fenton.com,
ccuff@foe.org, brandon@ozone.org, cisber@msn.com, rfeather@defenders.org,
debbie@iwl.org, mnudel@lta.org, lisa_wade@lcv.org, alyson_mccoll@lcv.org,
sbrackett@mineralpolicy.org, jbianchi@audubon.org, pplumart@audubon.org,
rhoppe@audubon.org, dking@environet.org, akavanagh@environet.org,
edickson@environet.org, campusnews@msn.com, juher@npca.org,
bchandler@npca.org, mcnitt@nwf.org, paintl@nwf.org, melissa@nrcanet.org,
lparris@nrdc.org, enegin@nrdc.org, rwillis@nrdc.org, cclusen@nrdc.org,
sglekas@nrdc.org, ametrick@nrdc.org, sharon@igc.org, henson@publiced
center.org, kim.haddow@sierraclub.org, allen.mattison@sierraclub.org,
cmccue@selcva.org, prafle@tu.org, natalie@2020vision.org, lizh@pirg.org,
dc@worc.org, ben_beach@tw.org, gisele_mcauliffe@tw.org,
jerry_greenberg@tw.org, sue_lomenzo@tw.org, lee.poston@wwfus.org,
vparis@dccmc.org, westrake@bellatlantic.net, b-team@ewg3.ewg.org
Message-id: <85256847.0077602D.02@lngate3.eop.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT
X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

PRESIDENT CLINTON:
PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL AND HISTORIC TREASURES
December 14, 1999

President Clinton will make two announcements today on new and proposed actions to protect critical lands around the country. The Administration will forward to Congress a list of 18 natural and historic sites proposed for protection with \$35 million secured through the Administration's Lands Legacy initiative. The President also will announce that he is studying recommendations from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt for the creation or enlargement of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California.

Preserving America's Lands Legacy. As part of the recent budget agreement, the President secured \$652 million in FY 2000 for his Lands Legacy initiative, a 42 percent increase. About a third of the funding will support efforts by states and communities to protect farms, forests, urban parks, and other local green spaces. Much of the rest is committed to federal acquisition of New Mexico's Baca Ranch and other specified lands, from the Everglades to the California desert. The remaining \$35 million is available for federal acquisition of other sites. Today, the Administration will propose to the Appropriations committees, for their concurrence, protection of 18 sites, including:

- ? Expansion of Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge in Florida -- America's first refuge, established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 ? to protect habitat of the endangered wood stork, endangered manatee, and juvenile sea turtles (\$4.6 million).
- ? Steps toward acquisition of the Atlanta birth home and burial place of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and neighboring properties within the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (\$3.5 million).
- ? Expansion of Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge on Hawaii's Big Island, including habitat for nine endangered bird and plant species (\$1.6 million).
- ? Additions to two Civil War battlefields ? Stones River in Tennessee, and Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania in Virginia (\$3.8 million).
- ? Land surrounding Lake Logan and adjoining the Shining Rock Wilderness in Pisgah National Forest, at the foot of North Carolina's Cold Mountain (\$1.25 million).
- ? Additional acreage within the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway linking the Cascade Range to Puget Sound in Washington state (\$3.7 million).

Proposed National Monuments. President Clinton will announce that he has received recommendations from Secretary Babbitt for the creation or expansion of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California. The President, who had requested that the Secretary report to him on unique and fragile places in need of additional protection, plans to study the recommendations and reach a decision on each proposal early next year. The Secretary is recommending:

- ? Designation of a new 1 million-acre Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument on federal land on the north rim of the Grand Canyon.
- ? Designation of a new 71,100-acre Agua Fria National Monument on federal lands north of Phoenix that contain hundreds of prehistoric sites with petroglyphs (stone inscriptions) and ancient ruins.
- ? Designation of a new California Coastal National Monument encompassing

thousands of federally owned islands, rocks, and reefs off the

California Coast.

? An 8,000-acre expansion of Pinnacles National Monument 65 miles south of San Jose to preserve the monument's unique geologic resources.

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===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Reporting-MTA: dns; ramsconi.worldweb.net

Arrival-Date: Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500

Original-Recipient: rfc822;prafle@tu.org

Final-Recipient: RFC822; <prafle@tu.org>

Action: failed

Status: 4.4.7

Last-Attempt-Date: Thu, 16 Dec 1999 01:42:50 -0500

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-DEC-1999 08:52:43.00

SUBJECT:: Checklist #3 w/ Coversheet and Fact Sheets: Announcement - Protecting America's Natu

TO:Nathan E. Hurst (CN=Nathan E. Hurst/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

FYI

----- Forwarded by Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP on
12/14/99 08:52 AM -----

Stephen N. Boyd
12/13/99 10:11:17 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP@EOP, Kymberly M. Escobar/CEQ/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Checklist #3 w/ Coversheet and Fact Sheets: Announcement -
Protecting America's Natural and Historic Lands

----- Forwarded by Stephen N. Boyd/WHO/EOP on 12/13/99
10:11 PM -----

Stephen N. Boyd
12/13/99 09:47:57 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Checklist #3 w/ Coversheet and Fact Sheets: Announcement -
Protecting America's Natural and Historic Lands

PRESS OFFICE EVENT CHECKLIST
[updates in red]

Press Office Contact
Steve Boyd, 65670

Event: Announcement - Protecting America's
Natural and Historic Lands
Date: Tuesday, December 14, 1999
Time: 11:30 am

Date for Announcing/
Advisory: No Advisory; All call at approx 8:30 am
-- calls to non-pool reporters to follow

Press: POOL PRESS + selected Enviro press

Site: Roosevelt Room
Backdrop: n/a

Paper

overview Press coversheet One page
3 pager on 18 natural & historic sites

Fact sheets on 4 proposed monuments

Program

Sequence of Speakers: President Clinton
[Secretary Babbitt will stand beside the
President]

Audience

Cabinet: Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Congressional: Small number of Hill staff and some
Members possible:

ACCEPTED (1):
Jodi Linker (Sen. Boxer's office)

PENDING (13):
Senator Kyl
Congressman Don

Young

Congressman Ed

Pastor

Andrew

Lundquist

Murkowski Committee Staff

Bob

Simon

Bingaman Committee Staff

John

Lawrence

Miller ,s Committee Staff

Lloyd

Jones

Young Committee Staff

Office)

Bruce Evans (Gorton

Appropriations Sub.

Office)

Kurt Dodd (Byrd ,s

Appropriations Sub.

Office)

Deb Weatherly (Regula ,s

Appropriations Sub.

Mike Henry (Young ,s

office)

Other: A small number of environmental and
land conservation group representatives

Message

The President will make two announcements on new and proposed actions to protect critical natural and historic lands around the country.

1) The President will forward to Congress a list of 18 natural and historic sites proposed for acquisition with \$35 million secured through the Administration's Lands Legacy initiative.

2) The President will also announce that he is studying recommendations from Interior Secretary Babbitt for the creation or enlargement of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California -- with the aim of reaching a final decision by early in the new year.

Speechwriter: Lowell Weiss

Press Plan

National Media: Pool Press coverage & leaked to New York Times on Sunday

Regional Media: Amplification in AZ, CA and West as appropriate; amplification in urban markets or other pro-environmental protection areas.

TV: Pool Press coverage; possible advance to CBS
Internet: TBD

Radio: Radio will distribute sound from the event on the actuality line and will target the 18 areas named with paper and notification of sound availability.

Specialty: Amplification to environmental media, appropriate trade media, and appropriate regional ethnic media.

Briefing In Addition to Joe's Briefing

Prep: 9:45 am in Joe Lockhart's office

Time: 10:00 am in White House Briefing Room

Briefers: Secretary Babbitt
George Frampton

Stakeout

Time: Immediately following 11:30 am Announcement

Participants: George Frampton with a few enviro reps
- including possibly Bill Meadows of the

Wilderness Society and
Council a representative of the Natural Resources Defense

President's Pre-Briefing

Time: 11:15 am
Location: Oval Office

Participants:

Sec. Babbitt, Frampton, others TBD

Press Paper

Policy Paper/Q&A

Originating Office: CEQ/Dept of Interior
Contact and phone number: Elliot Diringer, 66542
Date Press Paper Expected: 12/12 -- revisions 12/13
Date Q&A Expected: 12/12 -- draft received

Event Participant List [Sec. Babbitt only]

Originating Office: CEQ
Contact and phone number: Elliot Diringer, 66542
Date Paper Expected: n/a

Event Guest List

Originating Office: Leg Affairs/CEQ
Contact and phone number: Jannelle Erickson, 66620 / Kymberly Escobar, 65141
Date Paper Expected: 12/13

Message Sent

To: _____

Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jenni R. Engebretsen/WHO/EOP@EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP@EOP
Nanda Chitre/WHO/EOP@EOP
Julia M. Payne/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark J. Bernstein/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Heather M. Riley/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dag Vega/WHO/EOP@EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP@EOP
Victoria L. Valentine/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP@EOP
Karen C. Burchard/WHO/EOP@EOP
Mark A. Kitchens/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lisa Ferdinando/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephen N. Boyd/WHO/EOP@EOP
James E. Kennedy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christine L. Anderson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Toby C. Graff/WHO/EOP@EOP
Jennifer H. Smith/WHO/EOP@EOP
Lora A. Bodmer/WHO/EOP@EOP
May D. Baccari/WHO/EOP@EOP
Christopher S. Bender/WHO/EOP@EOP
Hollie N. Trenton/WHO/EOP@EOP
Scott B. Levy/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Cheryl D. Mills (CN=Cheryl D. Mills/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Anne M. Edwards (CN=Anne M. Edwards/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Christine L. Anderson (CN=Christine L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Stephen N. Boyd (CN=Stephen N. Boyd/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:pike@nlc.org (pike@nlc.org [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Katherine A. Eltrich (CN=Katherine A. Eltrich/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Lindsay R. Drewel (CN=Lindsay R. Drewel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Omarosa O. Manigault (CN=Omarosa O. Manigault/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Mariah S. Sieber (CN=Mariah S. Sieber/OU=OMB/O=EOP@EOP [OMB])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Rachel A. Redington (CN=Rachel A. Redington/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
PRESIDENT CLINTON:
PROTECTING AMERICA ,S NATURAL AND HISTORIC TREASURES
December 14, 1999

President Clinton will make two announcements today on new and proposed actions to protect critical lands around the country. The Administration will forward to Congress a list of 18 natural and historic sites proposed for protection with \$35 million secured through the Administration ,s Lands Legacy initiative. The President also will announce that he is studying recommendations from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt for the creation or enlargement of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California.

Preserving America ,s Lands Legacy. As part of the recent budget agreement, the President secured \$652 million in FY 2000 for his Lands Legacy initiative, a 42 percent increase. About a third of the funding will support efforts by states and communities to protect farms, forests, urban parks, and other local green spaces. Much of the rest is committed to federal acquisition of New Mexico ,s Baca Ranch and other specified lands, from the Everglades to the California desert. The remaining \$35 million is available for federal acquisition of other sites. Today, the Administration will propose to the Appropriations committees, for their concurrence, protection of 18 sites, including:

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 -- America ,s first refuge, established by President
 Theodore Roosevelt in 1903) to protect habitat of the endangered
 wood stork, endangered manatee, and juvenile sea turtles (\$4.6 million).

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 place of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and neighboring
 properties within the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic
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 Big Island, including habitat for nine endangered bird and plant
 species (\$1.6 million).

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 expansion of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and
 California. The President, who had requested that the Secretary report to
 him on unique and fragile places in need of additional protection, plans
 to study the recommendations and reach a decision on each proposal early
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 National Monument on federal land on the north rim of the Grand
 Canyon.

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 federal lands north of Phoenix that contain hundreds of
 prehistoric sites with petroglyphs (stone inscriptions) and
 ancient ruins.

z Designation of a new California Coastal National Monument
 encompassing thousands of federally owned islands, rocks,
 and reefs off the California Coast.

z An 8,000-acre expansion of Pinnacles National Monument 65 miles
 south of San Jose to preserve the monument ,s unique geologic
 resources.

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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:"EOP.GOV Postmaster General" <Postmaster@Storm.EOP.GOV> ("EOP.GOV Postmaster General"

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JAN-2000 16:19:58.00

SUBJECT:: Delivery Notification: Delivery has failed

TO:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This report relates to a message you sent with the following header fields:

Message-id: <85256863.00742393.2B@lmgate3.eop.gov>
Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2000 16:10:49 -0500
From: Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov
Subject: remarks of the President in the Grand Canyon

Your message cannot be delivered to the following recipients:

Recipient address: swan@edf.org
Reason: Remote SMTP server has rejected address
Diagnostic code: smtp;550 <swan@edf.org>: Relay access denied
Remote system: dns;outreach.edf.org
(TCP|198.137.241.53|4578|192.111.219.9|25) (outreach.edf.org ESMTP Postfix)

- attl.unkReturn-path: <Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov>
Received: from TCP-DAEMON by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32 #41140) id
<01JKL1U0JR008WXP1L@EOP.GOV>; Tue, 11 Jan 2000 16:16:58 EST
Received: from mhub1.eop.gov ([198.137.241.4]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32
#41140) with ESMTP id <01JKL1UJVP1K8WXLZ4@EOP.GOV> for swan@edf.org; Tue,
11 Jan 2000 16:15:09 EST
Received: from lmgate3.eop.gov ([165.119.3.232]) by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF
V5.2-32 #34437) with SMTP id <01JKL1UA479U90NA28@mhub.eop.gov> for
swan@edf.org; Tue, 11 Jan 2000 16:15:09 -0500 (EST)
Received: by lmgate3.eop.gov (Lotus SMTP MTA SMTP v4.6 (462.2 9-3-1997)) id
85256863.0074B7D7 ; Tue, 11 Jan 2000 16:14:52 -0500
Date: Tue, 11 Jan 2000 16:10:49 -0500
From: Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov
Subject: remarks of the President in the Grand Canyon
Bcc: lblumenthal@mcclatchydc.com
Message-id: <85256863.00742393.2B@lmgate3.eop.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Canyon, Arizona)

For Immediate Release
January 11, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Grand Canyon Hopi Point, Arizona

11:15 A.M. MST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, good morning. I know we're doing the right thing, because look at the day we've got. (Laughter.) We've got the good Lord's stamp of approval on this great day.

Ann, thank you for your words and for your life and your example. Superintendent Arnberger, thank you and all the staff at Grand Canyon National Park. And through you I'd like to thank all the people who work for all of our national parks. I have spent quite a good deal of time as President in the national parks of America. And I grew up in one. I am, I suppose, therefore, more personally indebted to the people who give their lives to the park service than perhaps any of my predecessors. But I want to thank you.

I also want to thank all the people here from the Bureau of Land Management for the work they do and for the remarkable partnership that will be launched here. We have worked very hard these last seven years to try to get these two agencies to work together, to support each other, to believe in each other and to have common objectives. And I think we've made a lot of progress. So I want to thank the BLM people who are here, as well. Give them all a hand, thank you. (Applause.)

I want to thank the environmental groups who are here. I want to welcome the children who are here. We have children from Grand Canyon Middle School and St. Mary's Middle School and we welcome them. They are a lot about what today is all about. I want to thank Congressman Ed Pastor, of Arizona; Congressman Sam Farr, from California, for joining me; and former Congresswoman Karen English, from Arizona, for being here. Thank you. And I want to thank all the people from the White House who supported me in this decision -- my Chief of Staff, John Podesta, who is here; and the head of our Council of Environmental Quality, George Frampton.

I want to thank someone I want to acknowledge particularly who worked with Secretary Babbitt on this, his counselor, Molly McUsik, who played a big role in what we celebrate today -- she's not here because she's celebrating an even bigger production: yesterday she gave birth to her son, Benjamin, so she couldn't be here, but I want to acknowledge her and her service. (Applause.)

And, finally, I want to say this is, as you can see, a special day for Bruce Babbitt; not only because he has been a devoted champion of the Antiquities Act and of protecting land, but also because he is former Governor of Arizona. And when we served together as governors we made it a habit, Hillary and I did, at least once a year at these governors' meetings to have dinner with Bruce and Hattie Babbitt. And he was giving me the speech that he gave here today 15 or 20 years ago. (Laughter.) I've heard Bruce's speech a lot now, but it gets better every time he gives it. (Laughter.)

Our country has been blessed by some outstanding Secretaries of the Interior -- Gifford Pinchot, Harold Ickes. But I'll make a prediction: I believe when our time here is done and a fair analysis of the record is made, there will be no Secretary of the Interior in the history of the United States who has done as much to preserve our natural heritage as Bruce Babbitt, and I thank him for that. (Applause.)

Secretary Babbitt talked about Theodore Roosevelt's role. You might be interested to know that it was exactly 92 years ago today, on January 11, 1908, that he designated the Grand Canyon as one of our nation's first national monuments. Now, the first light falls on the 21st century and this breathtaking landscape he helped to protect. None of you who can see what is behind me can doubt the wisdom of that decision. And so it is altogether fitting that on this day and in this place we continue that great journey.

This morning, on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, I designated three new national monuments and the expansion of a fourth, to make sure more of the land that belongs to the American people will always be enjoyed by them. What a remarkable place this Canyon is. It is in so many ways the symbol of our great natural expanse, our beauty and our spirit.

Thirty years ago for the first time I watched the sun set over the Grand Canyon for over two hours. This morning I got up and for about an hour I watched the sun rise over the Canyon for the first time. In both cases, watching the interplay of the changing light against the different layers and colors of the Canyon left me with a lifetime memory I will always cherish. Millions and millions of Americans share those memories, and a love of our natural treasure.

In fact, I believe maybe if there's one thing that unites our fractious, argumentative country across generations and parties and across time, it is the love we have for our land. We know, as President Roosevelt said, we cannot improve upon this landscape. So the only thing we can add to it is our protection. President Roosevelt challenged us to live up to that ideal, to see beyond today or next month or next year. He said, the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight; it should be the growing nation with a future which takes the long look ahead.

I am very grateful for the opportunities that Vice President Gore and I have had to build on President Roosevelt's legacy, to take that long look ahead, to chart a new conservation vision for a new century. From our inner cities to our pristine wild lands, we have worked hard to ensure that every American has a clean and healthy environment. We've rid hundreds of neighborhoods of toxic waste dumps; taken the most dramatic steps in a generation to clean the air we breathe, to control emissions that endanger the health of our children and the stability of our climate. We have made record investments in science and technology to protect future generations from the threat of global warming. We've worked to protect and restore our most glorious natural resources, from the Florida Everglades to California's redwoods and Mojave Desert to Escalante to Yellowstone.

And we have, I hope, finally put to rest the false choice between the economy and the environment, for we have the strongest economy perhaps in our history, with a cleaner environment -- cleaner air, cleaner water, more land set aside, safer food. I hope finally we have broken the hold of an old and now wrong idea the nation can only grow rich and stay rich if it continues to despoil its environment and burn up the atmosphere. With new conservation technologies and alternative energy sources, that is simply no longer true. It has not been true for quite some years now, but it is only now coming to be recognized. And I can tell you that in the next few years, no one will be able to deny the fact that we will actually have more stable, more widespread, more long-term economic growth if we improve the environment.

We are on the verge -- the Detroit Auto Show this year is going to

showcase cars that get 70 and 80 miles a gallon, with fuel injection and

dual fuel sources. Before you know it, we will crack the chemical barriers to truly efficient production of bio-mass fuels, which will enable us to produce eight or nine gallons of bio-mass fuels with only one gallon of oil. That will be the equivalent of getting cars that use -- get 160 miles to a gallon of gasoline. And this is just the beginning.

We built a low income working family housing project in the Inland Empire out in California, in cooperation with the National Home Builders, with glass in the windows that lets in four or five times as much light and keeps out four or five times as much heat and cold. And we promised the people on modest incomes that if they moved into these homes their energy bills would be, on average, 40 percent lower than they would have been in a home of comparable size. I can tell you that after two years, they're averaging 65 percent below that. So, therefore, their usage is much lower. We are just beginning.

So I ask all of you not only to celebrate this happy day, but to see it in the larger context of our common responsibility and our opportunity to preserve this planet. (Applause.)

Now, to the matter at hand. We began this unforgettable morning on the edge of this magnificent park. The deep canyons, rugged mountains and isolated buttes of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon tell a story written over the course of billions of years, illustrated in colorful vistas and spectacular detail. It is a lonely landscape, a vast and vital area of open space which, as Secretary Babbitt said, includes a critical watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon.

Today we protect more than a million acres of this land. That is an area larger than Yosemite Park -- for America's families we designated as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. (Applause.) This effectively doubles the size of protected land around the Grand Canyon. Second, we act to promote some of the most significant late, prehistoric sites in the American southwest.

In the shadow of Phoenix there lies a rough landscape of mesas and deep canyons rich in archaeological treasures; distinctive art etched into boulders and cliff faces; and stone masonry pueblos, once inhabited by several thousand people centuries ago. As the suburbs of Phoenix creep ever closer to this space, we act to protect history and heritage. For America's families, we designate this land the Agua Fria National Monument. (Applause.)

Third, we are protecting thousands of small islands, rock outcroppings and exposed reefs along California's splendid coastline. These are natural wonders and they're also the habitat and nesting ground for sea mammals and hundreds of thousands of sea birds, forced from the shore because of development. Today, we act to protect all the coastal islands, reefs and rocks off California now owned by the federal government, designating them the California Coastal National Monument. Help Congressman Farr there clap. (Applause.)

Fourth, and finally, we will expand California's Pinnacles National Monument, created by President Roosevelt in 1908. Pinnacle is about two hours from Silicon Valley, but it's a world away. It includes soaring spires from the ancient volcano. It's mountain caves, desert and wilderness are home to abundant wildlife and a haven for campers, climbers and hikers. For one and all, Pinnacles is a sanctuary from sprawl. And for one and all, we act to keep it that way. (Applause.)

Now, let me say again, all these areas are now owned by the federal government. Secretary Babbitt's recommendation that they be protected came as a result of careful analysis and close consultation with local citizens, state and local officials, members of Congress.

Clearly, these lands represent many things to many people. In managing the new monuments, we will continue to work closely with the local communities to ensure that their views are heard and their interests are respected. This is not about locking lands up; it is about freeing them up, from the pressures of development and the threat of sprawl, for all Americans for all time. (Applause.)

I have said many times that the new century finds America with an unprecedented opportunity and, therefore, an unprecedented responsibility for the future -- an opportunity and a responsibility rooted in the fact that never before in my lifetime, anyway, has our country enjoyed at one time so much economic prosperity, social progress, with the absence of internal crisis or external threat to our existence. Can you imagine the sacrifices laid down by our ancestors, generation after generation after generation, in the fond hope that one day our country would be in the shape we are now in?

Now, when we're in this sort of position, we have a heavier responsibility even than our forebears did a century ago to take that long look ahead. To ask ourselves what the next century holds, what are the big challenges, what are the big opportunities, to dream of the future we want for our children, and then to move aggressively to build that future.

So I say again, there are these big challenges in the long look ahead -- the aging of America; we'll double the number of people over 65 in the next 30 years -- I hope to be one of them. The children of America, the largest and most diverse group ever -- they all have to have a world-class education, whether they live in remote areas in Arizona or the poorest inner-city neighborhoods across America. The families of America -- most of them are working; they need more help to balance work and parenting, and they all need access to affordable health care and child care. (Applause.)

The poor of America -- it is well to remember that there are people in places that have been left behind by this recovery. We have a strategy of economic empowerment that should be brought to every person willing to work. If we don't do it now, when will we ever get around to doing it.

The world we live in is ever more interdependent, not just on the environmental front, but in many other ways. We have to build a more cooperative world. America is in a unique position now, with our economy, our military strength, our political influence -- it won't last forever, and it's almost impossible for us to avoid having people resent us. But we have done our best to be responsible partners for peace and prosperity, and for bridging the racial, religious, and ethnic gaps that tear apart so much of the world. It is time for us to work with others, against the dangers of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, and the other threats, and to build a better world together -- and to build one America here at home across the lines that have divided us too deeply for too long.

But a big part of all of this, in my opinion, the long look ahead, is making an absolute, firm commitment that going forward here at home in America, and with friends and partners throughout the world, we will build a 21st century economy that is in harmony with the environment; that we will continue to improve and protect, even as we grow. And we have to keep

working until we convince people all over the world, in countries that long

for the level of prosperity we take for granted, that they do not have to grow rich the way countries did in the 19th and the 20th century; that the fastest way to grow the economy today is the most environmentally responsible way. We owe that

Taking the long look ahead, as manifest in the protections we give today to the land around the Grand Canyon and in these other monuments is fundamentally an act of humanity --and I might add also, an act of humility.

I think it's interesting that -- I'll close with this -- I had two rather interesting experiences today only proliferally related to what we're doing. One is, the press asked me whether I saw this as a legacy item, as if that was the reason for doing it. I said, well, I've been working on this stuff for seven years, now. And I grew up in a national park; I believe in what I'm doing today.

But I'll say again, this is an act of humility for all of us. When we were flying today over to the North Rim, when we got further west along the Canyon, Bruce looked at me and he said, see, there's some dormant volcanoes, and you can see the residue of the ash. And I said, when did that volcano erupt? He said, oh, not very long ago, 10,000 or 20,000 years. And if you look out here you see, 10,000 or 20,000 years from now, if the good Lord lets us all survive as a human race, no one will remember who set aside this land on this day. But the children will still enjoy it. (Applause.)

So I say to all of you, I hope you will go forth from this place today with a renewed dedication to the long look ahead; with a renewed sense of pride and gratitude; with a sense that we have reaffirmed our humanity as well as our devotion to our natural home; and a sense of humility that we are grateful, we are fortunate, and we are obligated to take the long look ahead.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

11:35 A.M.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Reporting-MTA: dns;EOP2.EOP.GOV

Action: failed

Status: 5.0.0 (Remote SMTP server has rejected address)

Original-recipient: rfc822;swan@edf.org

Final-recipient: rfc822;swan@edf.org

Remote-MTA: dns;outreach.edf.org (TCP|198.137.241.53|4578|192.111.219.9|25)

(outreach.edf.org ESMTP Postfix)

Diagnostic-code: smtp;550 <swan@edf.org>: Relay access denied

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 6-JAN-2000 16:48:15.00

SUBJECT:: Hansen press release on monuments

TO:Tim_Ahern@ios.doi.gov (Tim_Ahern@ios.doi.gov @ inet [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tim - Please forward this ASAP to Molly and get us rebuttal points.
Nothing elaborate. Thanks.

January 6, 2000
Contact: Allen Freemyer

Hansen responds to leak that Clinton is about to create another 1
million-acre + national monument south of St. George, Utah

Washington, D.C.) Today leaks from the White House indicated that on
Tuesday, January 11th
President Clinton would create a new national monument over 1 million
acres in size on the
Arizona Strip south of St. George, Utah. While details were sketchy,
sources close to the
President said that the announcement, like the Grand Staircase - Escalante
national monument
announcement, was scheduled to be made from the Grand Canyon.

While the actual monument boundaries will likely be confined to Arizona,
many of the people
who use the area, including most of the ranchers whose cattle graze there,
live in the St. George
and Kanab areas. Congressman Hansen, Congressman for these areas commented
that "Once
again President Clinton hurts southern Utah for his own political gain.
This kind of abuse of the
Antiquities Act has got to end."

Congressman Hansen continued, "Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt claims
that these lands are
in some kind of danger. Yet when asked, he can't identify the danger. It
seems these lands are
only considered "in danger" every four years at presidential election
time. He admits that the land
is being well managed and that the condition of the land has actually been
improving over the last
several decades. It has already been withdrawn from mining and much of the
area is already
under special protective designation. All Secretary Babbitt can do is
recite his mantra that we
need to act to save these lands for our children. These lands are already
being saved for our
children. In fact, if anything, this monument designation is a step in the
wrong direction and could
hurt preservation of this land. The President will be taking a piece of

land that is remarkably well protected by its remoteness and turn it into an international tourist attraction."

Congressman Hansen further noted "Like the Grand Staircase fiasco, this monument is being created without public input. Secretary Babbitt has only held one off-the-record town hall type meeting in Flagstaff where opposition to the monument was overwhelming. Next he threatened the Arizona Congressional delegation that if they didn't pass legislation to protect the area he would make it a monument. Yet despite numerous requests he repeatedly refused to give them any legislation to pass. Finally, he sent out a couple of press releases claiming that he was considering a monument because Congress failed to act. The sad thing is that Babbitt and Clinton will probably claim that these actions show that they involved the public in this decision." We have, at least a partial solution to this with H.R. 1487, which passed 408-2 in the House last September, but is still pending in the Senate.

Congressman Hansen concluded, "The public should be involved in public lands decisions. This action by President Clinton and Secretary Babbitt shows contempt for our environmental laws and for the concept of public involvement in the democratic process. These lands are our sacred trust and should not be used for election year politicking or personal legacies."

###

Message Sent

To: _____

Richard L. Siewert/WHO/EOP@EOP
Elliot J. Diringier/CEQ/EOP@EOP
Jennifer M. Palmieri/WHO/EOP@EOP
Dorinda A. Salcido/WHO/EOP@EOP
Angela C. Mizeur/WHO/EOP@EOP
Sarah E. Gegenheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP
Stephanie A. Cutter/WHO/EOP@EOP

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Paul J. Weinstein Jr. (CN=Paul J. Weinstein Jr./OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-MAR-1999 13:51:37.00

SUBJECT:: Grand Canyon Monument

TO:Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Elwood Holstein (CN=Elwood Holstein/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC:David A. Bernell (CN=David A. Bernell/OU=OMB/O=EOP @ EOP [OMB])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

You both are probably aware, but in case you are not, POTUS asked Sec. Babbitt on Nov 10, 1999 for recommendation to create National Monuments under the Antiquities Act.

Babbitt, in response, has indicated to the President that he is considering recommending the creation of a 530,000 acre Monument on the north side of the western part of the Grand Canyon in Arizona. In his memo to POTUS, Babbitt states that McCain may want to do this by legislation. Babbitt is holding a meeting in Flagstaff on this issue on March 15. He closes the memo by stating that unless there is movement in Congress, or unless he encounters unanticipated strong opposition in Flagstaff, he will submit a recommendation that would allow POTUS to proclaim this Monument on Earth Day (which he mistakenly lists as the 20th instead of the 22th of April).

In response, POTUS wrote to Podesta and Bruce Reed "looks good, FYI."

I don't know if CEQ and OMB have already begun working on this proposal, but if not, I would like to start a joint review process with both your offices asap. If you have one already, I need to get connected in light of the fact that POTUS sent his response back to Bruce Reed. Either way, we need to get a recommendation to POTUS by the end of March if he is to announce by Earth Day.

Please advise.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JAN-2000 17:55:43.00

SUBJECT:: Fact Sheets on Four Proposed Monuments

TO:Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP on
01/03/2000 05:18 PM -----

Kymberly M. Escobar
12/14/99 04:48:14 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fact Sheets on Four Proposed Monuments

Proposed Grand Canyon)Parashant National Monument

Location:

The proposed monument is located on the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona, within the drainage of the Colorado River. It borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Description:

The proposed monument ,s remote open, undeveloped area and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one the most beautiful places on earth)the Grand Canyon. This 1,017,000 acres of federal land 1 804,000 acres are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and 213,000 acres are in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. 18,000 acres of private land and 22,000 acres of state land are also located with in the boundary. l is a scientific treasure holding many of the same values that have long been protected in Grand Canyon National Park. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, providing a unique view into the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. The proposed monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau. Much of the proposed boundary follows the divide between the Grand Canyon and the Virgin River drainage to the north. The Shivwits Plateau (which is bounded by the Grand Wash Cliffs to the west and by the Hurricane Cliffs to the east) is a part of the larger Colorado Plateau of the region. To the south are the Parashant, Whitmore, and Andrus canyons. The Shivwits Plateau forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the proposed monument contains countless biological, archeological, and historical resources. This area will be increasingly threatened by potential mineral development and by intensive recreational use from fast growing urban areas in the region.

Management:

The federal lands within the proposed monument are managed by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS, within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This arrangement would continue, but would be subject to the overriding purposes of protecting the scientific and historic objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would the designation affect state or private property or other valid existing rights such as water rights.

Process:

President Teddy Roosevelt first set aside a portion of what is now the Grand Canyon National Park under the Antiquities Act in 1908. In 1919, Congress converted the Grand Canyon National Monument to a national park. Additional lands were made national monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1932 and 1969. Congress enlarged the Park in 1975 to include these lands, but that Act left open whether several drainages north of the Grand Canyon should be protected and directed that the Secretary of the Interior study and issue a report on these lands. Most of the studied lands are included within the proposed monument.

In November 1998, Secretary Babbitt went to Northern Arizona and began a dialogue that has included two more visits, two large public meetings, and more than 59 other meetings with concerned local governments, tribes and other groups regarding the future of these lands. Congressman Bob Stump introduced a bill (H.R. 2795) that would actually have lowered protections in existing law, thus allowing the degradation of these lands in perpetuity. Senator Kyl also introduced legislation on this subject (S. 1560), but no hearings have been held on it.

###

Proposed California Coastal National Monument**Location:**

The proposed monument would include all the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above the high water mark owned by the U.S. Government along the 840 mile California coast, extending out for 12 miles. (Because of the scattered small bits of land involved, acreage cannot be readily calculated and is not meaningful.) Islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles already appropriated or reserved for other purposes would not be affected.

Description:

The proposed monument is a biological treasure. A crucial part of the fragile coastal ecosystem, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the California coast are part of the nearshore ocean zone that begins just off shore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and the continental slope. The proposed monument contains many geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota, such as sensitive feeding and nesting habitat for an estimated 200,000 breeding seabirds, including gulls, the endangered California least tern, and the brown pelican. Development of the mainland has forced seabirds that once fed and nested in the shoreline ecosystem to retreat to the proposed monument. There is also forage and breeding habitat for several mammal species such as the threatened southern sea otter. Future economic or commercial development as well as some recreational use threaten the

objects of the proposed monument.

Management:

The federal lands in the area are currently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior. After a monument designation, management would continue under the BLM's existing authorities for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument was created. Currently California State Department of Fish and Game manages the area under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM. This arrangement could continue (with any necessary revisions to the MOU) following the establishment of the proposed monument. The proposed monument would not enlarge or diminish state or federal regulatory authority over fishing, oil and gas development, or other uses of adjacent waters.

Process:

Proposals to protect the California coastline have generally been met with wide acceptance. In June 1999, Congressman Sam Farr of Monterey, California, introduced, for the second time, a bill (H.R. 2277) to designate these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California as wilderness. No hearings have been held on this bill. In September 1999, Secretary Babbitt, accompanied by Congressman Farr as well as state and community leaders, visited the coastline to discuss protection for the rocks and islands including possible designation as a national monument.

###

Proposed Agua Fria National Monument

Location:

The proposed monument is located in central Arizona approximately forty miles north of central Phoenix. The 71,100 acres of federal land comprise two mesas: Perry Mesa and the adjacent, smaller Black Mesa -- the public land to the north of these mesas, and the canyon of the Agua Fria River. Elevations range from 600 feet above sea level along the Agua Fria Canyon to about 4,300 feet in the northern hills.

Description:

The proposed monument contains one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. Its ancient ruins offer insights into the lives of those who long ago inhabited this part of the desert southwest. At least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the proposed monument, and there are likely many more. Many intact petroglyph sites within the proposed monument contain rock art symbols pecked into the surfaces of boulders and cliff faces. The area also holds an extraordinary record of prehistoric agricultural features, including extensive terraces bounded by lines of rocks and other types of landscape modifications. In addition to its rich record of human history, the proposed monument contains other objects of scientific interest: a diversity of vegetative communities, a wide array of sensitive wildlife species, and native fish. The area, vital open space on the northern edge of the rapidly expanding Phoenix urban area, has already suffered from extensive vandalism.

Management:

The proposed monument would continue to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the predominant purpose of protecting the

objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock

grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would private property within the boundary (1,440 acres) or other valid existing rights such as water rights.

Process:

Secretary Babbitt initiated a process in July 1999 to solicit public input and advice about the future management and protection of the Agua Fria region, meeting with leading archeologists, Arizona State officials, and staff from the Arizona delegation. Three public open houses were held in nearby communities in September 1999 specifically to discuss the area ,s possible designation as a national monument.

In October 1999, the Bureau of Land Management forwarded to the Secretary a report of the meeting discussions and an assessment of future management.

###

Pinnacles National Monument Proposed Expansion

Location:

Only 65 miles from San Jose, California, Pinnacles National Monument is about halfway between Hollister and King City, California.

Description:

Pinnacles National Monument was created by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 to protect Pinnacle Rocks and the series of caves underlying them, both of scientific interest. Two primary drainage channels cut water gaps through these rocks which were roofed over as large rocks spilled off the adjacent cliffs, slid down the slopes, and became wedged in the tops of gaps to form the talus caves of the monument.

The proposed boundary enlargement is vital to the continued preservation of Pinnacles National Monument ,s resources. In addition to containing pieces of the same faults that have created the tremendous geological formations throughout the monument, the expansion lands hold some of the headwaters of the monument basin. Over millions of years, flash floods and currents of streams have helped to sculpt the geological features of the monument. The expansion lands also hold important habitat for raptors (such as prairie falcons, golden eagles, and red-tailed hawks), amphibians, and reptiles. The area is threatened by exurban development and by watershed degradation.

Management:

The 7,960 acres of adjacent public lands would be transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service and managed under the same laws and regulations that apply to the rest of the monument. Wilderness Study Areas in the expansion lands would continue to be managed in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Although 2,850 acres of private land are inside the expansion boundary, the private land owners will be unaffected by the designation unless they choose to sell, in which case the lands would become part of the monument.

Process:

Pinnacles was originally designated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, consisting of 2,060 acres, and was expanded five times by subsequent Presidents and once by Congress. This proposed expansion -- discussed at length in local communities in recent years--would bring important pieces of adjacent public land into Pinnacles National Monument. An expansion, along with wilderness designation, has on two occasions been proposed by Congressman Sam Farr of Monterey, California. No committee hearings have been held on his bill (H.R. 2279). Secretary Babbitt visited Pinnacles National Monument and the adjacent public lands in October 1999 to discuss the expansion proposal with private ranchers and other landowners, and community and environmental leaders.

###

Message Sent

To: _____

jmoody@defenders.org
adamk@alaska.org
mcarroll@boo.net
djohnson@planning.org
kmckeggie@planning.org
jelder@cgbd.org
pschwartz@cleanwater.org
herbettel@coopamerica.org
rlieberman@defenders.org
kgoldman@defenders.org
jmehta@defenders.org
gclouser@defenders.org
bsmith@earthjustice.org
tturner@earthjustice.org
bevans@defenders.org
allison_cobb@edf.org
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jcoifman@ems.org
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mnudel@lta.org
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cclusen@nrdc.org
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cmccue@selcva.org
prafle@tu.org
natalie@2020vision.org
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ben_beach@twc.org
gisele_mcauliffe@twc.org
jerry_greenberg@twc.org
sue_lomenzo@twc.org
lee.poston@wwfus.org
vparis@dccmc.org
westrake@bellatlantic.net
b-team@ewg3.ewg.org

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-MAR-1999 14:23:07.00

SUBJECT:: Grand Canyon Monument

TO:Nancy Marlow (CN=Nancy Marlow/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Wesley P. Warren (CN=Wesley P. Warren/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP @ EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

fyi -- i've told paul we need to talka bout this, and he needs to understand the legal requirements. have you guys seen the babbitt memo to potus he's talking about? i havent. anyway, i've got concerns about the "joint review process" he mentions. let's discuss. thx

----- Forwarded by Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP on 03/09/99 02:17 PM -----

Paul J. Weinstein Jr.
03/09/99 01:50:43 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elwood Holstein/OMB/EOP, Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP

cc: David A. Bernell/OMB/EOP

Subject: Grand Canyon Monument

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of the fact that POTUS sent his response back to Bruce Reed. Either way, we need to get a recommendation to POTUS by the end of March if he is to announce by Earth Day.

Please advise.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME:22-NOV-1999 17:57:55.00

SUBJECT:: draft guidance on Babbitt story

TO:Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:George T. Frampton (CN=George T. Frampton/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Protecting our nation's natural legacy is one of the President's top priorities. That's why he fought so hard to secure \$651 million for his Lands Legacy initiative in the new budget. Secretary Babbitt, in his travels around the country, has identified a number of areas that may warrant additional protection and he is exploring ways that protection might be provided. As yet, he has made no formal recommendations to the President.

Does the President plan to designate any new monuments?

Before making that kind of decision, the President would want to review the recommendations of Secretary Babbitt and other senior advisors. At the moment there are no proposals or recommendations before the President.

Is Secretary Babbitt acting on instructions from the President?

The Secretary is well aware of the President's strong commitment to protecting important natural and historic sites.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Linda Lance (CN=Linda Lance/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME:20-MAY-1999 18:12:21.00

SUBJECT:: Monument press

TO:Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

note to george on this -- fyi.

----- Forwarded by Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP on 05/20/99 06:12
PM -----

Linda Lance
05/20/99 06:01:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: George T. Frampton/CEQ/EOP@EOP, Nancy Marlow/CEQ/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Monument press

fyi -- wanted you to see this as part of a larger discussion about
babbitt's ongoing travels and increasing paranoia on the hill. understand
babbitt's going to montana and colorado next week, where there are issues
about wild and scenic river designation and the ongoing colorado monument
fear. he's scheduled to be back on the arizona strip right after memorial
day. we should discuss when you have a minute.

----- Forwarded by Linda Lance/CEQ/EOP on 05/20/99 05:56
PM -----

Peter_Umhofer@fws.gov
05/20/99 03:16:38 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elliot J. Diringer/CEQ/EOP, Michael V. Terrell/CEQ/EOP, Linda
Lance/CEQ/EOP, Robert S. Kapla/CEQ/EOP
cc:
Subject: Monument press

Denver Post 5/19/99

Notice sought on land changes

By Electa Draper

Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell is asking the President and the Secretary of
the

Interior Department to refrain from any surprise designations of national monuments in southwestern Colorado and northern Arizona, according to letters sent last week.

Campbell spokesmen said Tuesday that the Republican senator was disturbed by reports of imminent designations of national monuments to be made without public participation or consultation with the states' congressional delegations.

Interior Department officials denied that there is a proposal to create a national monument either on 600,000 acres of the Shivwits Plateau north of Grand Canyon or in Sand Canyon, roughly 14 miles west of Cortez, or anywhere else in southwestern Colorado.

"Secretary (Bruce) Babbitt has a personal interest in both of those areas," Interior spokesman Tim Ahern said. "He grew up in northern Arizona. He does believe in the need to protect these kinds of areas, . . . but there is no proposal to create a national monument."

Campbell said that the administration was not forthcoming about its plans to designate the 2 million-acre Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument in southern Utah more than two years ago. Campbell said in letters to Clinton and Babbitt that he did not want to see "similar heavy-handed federal action in (Colorado) without public notice and comment."

Campbell spokesman James Doyle said that the senator's office has information that the administration is planning a series of monument designations, perhaps two in southwestern Colorado and up to eight monuments in various states, all to shore up Vice President Al Gore's presidential campaign. "It's the worst kind of politics, the worst kind of opportunism," Doyle said.

"This administration has proven its willingness to flat-out lie to Congress about its intentions," Doyle said.

Campbell's work toward designation of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison indicates he is supportive of preserving Western lands, but he believes it should be done with public input, said press secretary Chris Changery. Campbell is a co-sponsor of a Senate bill called the National Monument Public Participation Act. Campbell asked Clinton to stop designating national monuments by presidential decree, under the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, until the Senate has had time to consider the bill.

"Everyone wants public lands decisions to be made in an open and inclusive process," Sen. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, said when introducing the bill in late March. "No one wants the president, acting alone, to unilaterally lock up enormous parts of any state. We certainly don't work that way in the West."

Ahern said that the secretary's office is preparing an answer to Campbell's letter. He said that Babbitt has visited Shivwits several times, and a trip to Sand Canyon last month was postponed because of illness. Babbitt's visit to southwestern Colorado might take place next week, he said.

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

CREATION DATE/TIME:26-OCT-1999 12:30:19.00

SUBJECT:: Re: Reminder -- Updated Accomplishments for Review

TO:Elliot J. Diringer (CN=Elliot J. Diringer/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Seems like everyone missed that deadline. I talked with her this morning and she said we still have plenty of time to get it in. Let's talk about what to include. I put in RED things I think should be included.

Accelerating Toxic Cleanups and Brownfields Redevelopment -- cleaned up nearly three times as many Superfund sites in six years as the previous administrations did in twelve, with clean up of more than 90 percent of all sites either completed or in progress. Leveraged nearly \$1 billion in private sector investment for brownfields redevelopment.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe -- proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. Required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

Reducing the Threat of Global Warming -- negotiated an international treaty to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in an environmentally strong and economically sound way. Secured \$1 billion in FY99 for research incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and clean energy technologies.

Executive order to accelerate development of bio-based technologies

Preserving Our Lands -- protected or enhanced nearly 150 million acres of public and private lands, from the red rock canyons of Utah [and the Baca Ranch of New Mexico] to the Florida Everglades. Reached agreements to protect Yellowstone from mining and save the ancient redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest. Directed Forest Service to protect more than 40 million acres of roadless areas.

Off shore oil drilling moratorium ?

=====

Toxic Waste Sites

448 toxic waste dumps were cleaned up during the first six and one-half years of the Clinton Administration -- nearly three times more than the 155 dumps cleaned up in the previous twelve years. [&Superfund NPL Construction Completions Since 1/20/93 to 6/22/99, 8 EPA]

National Parks

More than 3.2 million acres have been protected as national parks or monuments, and more than 141 million additional acres are being actively managed to conserve our nation's resources[,including more than 40 million acres of roadless areas]. The President has also created 13 new national park areas. [Protecting Our National Treasures, Department of Interior.]

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@ramsconi.worldweb.net> (Mail Delivery Subsystem)

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-DEC-1999 21:40:16.00

SUBJECT:: Warning: could not send message for past 4 hours

TO:Kymberly M. Escobar (CN=Kymberly M. Escobar/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

```
*****
**      THIS IS A WARNING MESSAGE ONLY      **
**  YOU DO NOT NEED TO RESEND YOUR MESSAGE  **
*****
```

The original message was received at Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500
from eop253.eop.gov [198.137.241.53]

----- The following addresses had transient non-fatal errors -----
<prafle@tu.org>

----- Transcript of session follows -----

prafle: Over quota

<prafle@tu.org>... Deferred

Warning: message still undelivered after 4 hours

Will keep trying until message is 1 day, 8 hours old

- attl.unkReturn-path: <Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov>

Received: from eop2.eop.gov (eop253.eop.gov [198.137.241.53]) by
ramsconi.worldweb.net (8.8.8/8.8.8) with ESMTP id RAA12460 for
<prafle@tu.org>; Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500

Received: from mhub2.eop.gov ([198.137.241.4]) by EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.2-32
#41140) with ESMTP id <01JJHYSXDGP8WWYNY@EOP.GOV> for prafle@tu.org; Tue,
14 Dec 1999 16:46:45 EST

Received: from lngate3.eop.gov ([165.119.3.232]) by mhub.eop.gov (PMDF
V5.2-32 #34437) with SMTP id <01JJHYS4SFN28ZDXTS@mhub.eop.gov>; Tue, 14
Dec 1999 16:46:03 -0500 (EST)

Received: by lngate3.eop.gov (Lotus SMTP MTA SMTP v4.6 (462.2 9-3-1997)) id
85256847.0077A884 ; Tue, 14 Dec 1999 16:46:59 -0500

Date: Tue, 14 Dec 1999 16:44:58 -0500

From: Kymberly_M._Escobar@ceq.eop.gov

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton: Protecting America's Natural and
Historic Treasures

To: jmoody@defenders.org, adamk@alaska.org, mcarroll@boo.net,
djohnson@planning.org, kmckeggie@planning.org, jelder@cgbd.org,
pschwartz@cleanwater.org, herbettel@coopamerica.org,
rlieberman@defenders.org, kgoldman@defenders.org, jmehta@defenders.org,
gclouser@defenders.org, bsmith@earthjustice.org, tturner@earthjustice.org,
bevans@defenders.org, allison_cobb@edf.org, swan@edf.org, arlie@ems.org,
chris@ems.org, jcoifman@ems.org, kristin@ems.org, lisa@fenton.com,
ccuff@foe.org, brandon@ozone.org, cisber@msn.com, rfeather@defenders.org,
debbie@iwl.org, mnudel@lta.org, lisa_wade@lcv.org, alyson_mccoll@lcv.org,
sbrackett@mineralpolicy.org, jbianchi@audubon.org, pplumart@audubon.org,
rhoppe@audubon.org, dking@environet.org, akavanagh@environet.org,
edickson@environet.org, campusnews@msn.com, juher@npca.org,
bchandler@npca.org, mcnitt@nwf.org, paintl@nwf.org, melissa@nrcanet.org,
lparris@nrdc.org, enegin@nrdc.org, rwillis@nrdc.org, cclusen@nrdc.org,
sglekas@nrdc.org, ametrick@nrdc.org, sharonp@igc.org, henson@publiced
center.org, kim.haddow@sierraclub.org, allen.mattison@sierraclub.org,

cmccue@selcva.org, prafle@tu.org, natalie@2020vision.org, lizh@pirg.org,
dc@worc.org, ben_beach@twc.org, gisele_mcauliffe@twc.org,
jerry_greenberg@twc.org, sue_lomenzo@twc.org, lee.poston@wwfus.org,
vparis@dccmc.org, westrake@bellatlantic.net, b-team@ewg3.ewg.org
Message-id: <85256847.0077602D.02@lmgate3.eop.gov>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

X-Lotus-FromDomain: EOP

PRESIDENT CLINTON:
PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL AND HISTORIC TREASURES
December 14, 1999

President Clinton will make two announcements today on new and proposed actions to protect critical lands around the country. The Administration will forward to Congress a list of 18 natural and historic sites proposed for protection with \$35 million secured through the Administration's Lands Legacy initiative. The President also will announce that he is studying recommendations from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt for the creation or enlargement of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California.

Preserving America's Lands Legacy. As part of the recent budget agreement, the President secured \$652 million in FY 2000 for his Lands Legacy initiative, a 42 percent increase. About a third of the funding will support efforts by states and communities to protect farms, forests, urban parks, and other local green spaces. Much of the rest is committed to federal acquisition of New Mexico's Baca Ranch and other specified lands, from the Everglades to the California desert. The remaining \$35 million is available for federal acquisition of other sites. Today, the Administration will propose to the Appropriations committees, for their concurrence, protection of 18 sites, including:

- ? Expansion of Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge in Florida -- America's first refuge, established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 ? to protect habitat of the endangered wood stork, endangered manatee, and juvenile sea turtles (\$4.6 million).
- ? Steps toward acquisition of the Atlanta birth home and burial place of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and neighboring properties within the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (\$3.5 million).
- ? Expansion of Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge on Hawaii's Big Island, including habitat for nine endangered bird and plant species (\$1.6 million).
- ? Additions to two Civil War battlefields ? Stones River in Tennessee, and Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania in Virginia (\$3.8 million).
- ? Land surrounding Lake Logan and adjoining the Shining Rock Wilderness in Pisgah National Forest, at the foot of North Carolina's Cold Mountain (\$1.25 million).
- ? Additional acreage within the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway linking the Cascade Range to Puget Sound in Washington state (\$3.7 million).

Proposed National Monuments. President Clinton will announce that he has received recommendations from Secretary Babbitt for the creation or expansion of four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California. The President, who had requested that the Secretary report to him on unique and fragile places in need of additional protection, plans to study the recommendations and reach a decision on each proposal early next year. The Secretary is recommending:

- ? Designation of a new 1 million-acre Grand Canyon-Parashant National

Monument on federal land on the north rim of the Grand Canyon.

? Designation of a new 71,100-acre Agua Fria National Monument on federal lands north of Phoenix that contain hundreds of prehistoric sites with petroglyphs (stone inscriptions) and ancient ruins.

? Designation of a new California Coastal National Monument encompassing thousands of federally owned islands, rocks, and reefs off the California Coast.

? An 8,000-acre expansion of Pinnacles National Monument 65 miles south of San Jose to preserve the monument's unique geologic resources.

###

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Reporting-MTA: dns; ramsconi.worldweb.net

Arrival-Date: Tue, 14 Dec 1999 17:37:11 -0500

Original-Recipient: rfc822;prafle@tu.org

Final-Recipient: RFC822; <prafle@tu.org>

Action: delayed

Status: 4.2.0

Last-Attempt-Date: Tue, 14 Dec 1999 21:37:52 -0500

Will-Retry-Until: Thu, 16 Dec 1999 01:37:11 -0500

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:David E. Kalbaugh (CN=David E. Kalbaugh/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Christine A. Stanek (CN=Christine A. Stanek/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Mark D. Magana (CN=Mark D. Magana/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Jennifer L. Dewitt (CN=Jennifer L. Dewitt/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Cathy R. Mays (CN=Cathy R. Mays/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Anna Richter (CN=Anna Richter/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Michael A. Hammer (CN=Michael A. Hammer/OU=NSC/O=EOP@EOP [NSC])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Cheryl T. Macias (CN=Cheryl T. Macias/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Stephanie A. Cutter (CN=Stephanie A. Cutter/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Sean R. Dobson (CN=Sean R. Dobson/OU=OPD/O=EOP@EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
Proposed Grand Canyon)Parashant National Monument

Location:

The proposed monument is located on the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona, within the drainage of the Colorado River. It borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Description:

The proposed monument ,s remote open, undeveloped area and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one the most beautiful places on earth)the Grand Canyon. This 1,017,000 acres of federal land 1 804,000 acres are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and 213,000 acres are in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. 18,000 acres of private land and 22,000 acres of state land are also located with in the boundary. 1 is a scientific treasure holding many of the same values that have long been protected in Grand Canyon National Park. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, providing a unique view into the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. The proposed monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau. Much of the proposed boundary follows the divide between the Grand Canyon and the Virgin River drainage to the north. The Shivwits Plateau (which is bounded by the Grand Wash Cliffs to the west and by the Hurricane Cliffs to the east) is a part of the larger Colorado Plateau of the region. To

the south are the Parashant, Whitmore, and Andrus canyons. The Shivwits

Plateau forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the proposed monument contains countless biological, archeological, and historical resources. This area will be increasingly threatened by potential mineral development and by intensive recreational use from fast growing urban areas in the region.

Management:

The federal lands within the proposed monument are managed by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS, within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This arrangement would continue, but would be subject to the overriding purposes of protecting the scientific and historic objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would the designation affect state or private property or other valid existing rights such as water rights.

Process:

President Teddy Roosevelt first set aside a portion of what is now the Grand Canyon National Park under the Antiquities Act in 1908. In 1919, Congress converted the Grand Canyon National Monument to a national park. Additional lands were made national monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1932 and 1969. Congress enlarged the Park in 1975 to include these lands, but that Act left open whether several drainages north of the Grand Canyon should be protected and directed that the Secretary of the Interior study and issue a report on these lands. Most of the studied lands are included within the proposed monument.

In November 1998, Secretary Babbitt went to Northern Arizona and began a dialogue that has included two more visits, two large public meetings, and more than 59 other meetings with concerned local governments, tribes and other groups regarding the future of these lands. Congressman Bob Stump introduced a bill (H.R. 2795) that would actually have lowered protections in existing law, thus allowing the degradation of these lands in perpetuity. Senator Kyl also introduced legislation on this subject (S. 1560), but no hearings have been held on it.

###

Proposed California Coastal National Monument

Location:

The proposed monument would include all the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above the high water mark owned by the U.S. Government along the 840 mile California coast, extending out for 12 miles. (Because of the scattered small bits of land involved, acreage cannot be readily calculated and is not meaningful.) Islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles already appropriated or reserved for other purposes would not be affected.

Description:

The proposed monument is a biological treasure. A crucial part of the fragile coastal ecosystem, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the California coast are part of the nearshore ocean zone that begins just off shore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and the continental slope. The proposed monument contains many geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota,

such as sensitive feeding and nesting habitat for an estimated 200,000

breeding seabirds, including gulls, the endangered California least tern, and the brown pelican. Development of the mainland has forced seabirds that once fed and nested in the shoreline ecosystem to retreat to the proposed monument. There is also forage and breeding habitat for several mammal species such as the threatened southern sea otter. Future economic or commercial development as well as some recreational use threaten the objects of the proposed monument.

Management:

The federal lands in the area are currently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior. After a monument designation, management would continue under the BLM's existing authorities for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument was created. Currently California State Department of Fish and Game manages the area under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM. This arrangement could continue (with any necessary revisions to the MOU) following the establishment of the proposed monument. The proposed monument would not enlarge or diminish state or federal regulatory authority over fishing, oil and gas development, or other uses of adjacent waters.

Process:

Proposals to protect the California coastline have generally been met with wide acceptance. In June 1999, Congressman Sam Farr of Monterey, California, introduced, for the second time, a bill (H.R. 2277) to designate these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California as wilderness. No hearings have been held on this bill. In September 1999, Secretary Babbitt, accompanied by Congressman Farr as well as state and community leaders, visited the coastline to discuss protection for the rocks and islands including possible designation as a national monument.

###

Proposed Agua Fria National Monument

Location:

The proposed monument is located in central Arizona approximately forty miles north of central Phoenix. The 71,100 acres of federal land comprise two mesas: Perry Mesa and the adjacent, smaller Black Mesa -- the public land to the north of these mesas, and the canyon of the Agua Fria River. Elevations range from 600 feet above sea level along the Agua Fria Canyon to about 4,300 feet in the northern hills.

Description:

The proposed monument contains one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. Its ancient ruins offer insights into the lives of those who long ago inhabited this part of the desert southwest. At least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the proposed monument, and there are likely many more. Many intact petroglyph sites within the proposed monument contain rock art symbols pecked into the surfaces of boulders and cliff faces. The area also holds an extraordinary record of prehistoric agricultural features, including extensive terraces bounded by lines of rocks and other types of landscape modifications. In addition to its rich record of human history, the proposed monument contains other objects of scientific interest: a diversity of vegetative communities, a wide array of sensitive wildlife

species, and native fish. The area, vital open space on the northern edge

of the rapidly expanding Phoenix urban area, has already suffered from extensive vandalism.

Management:

The proposed monument would continue to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would private property within the boundary (1,440 acres) or other valid existing rights such as water rights.

Process:

Secretary Babbitt initiated a process in July 1999 to solicit public input and advice about the future management and protection of the Agua Fria region, meeting with leading archeologists, Arizona State officials, and staff from the Arizona delegation. Three public open houses were held in nearby communities in September 1999 specifically to discuss the area ,s possible designation as a national monument.

In October 1999, the Bureau of Land Management forwarded to the Secretary a report of the meeting discussions and an assessment of future management.

###

Pinnacles National Monument Proposed Expansion

Location:

Only 65 miles from San Jose, California, Pinnacles National Monument is about halfway between Hollister and King City, California.

Description:

Pinnacles National Monument was created by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 to protect Pinnacle Rocks and the series of caves underlying them, both of scientific interest. Two primary drainage channels cut water gaps through these rocks which were roofed over as large rocks spilled off the adjacent cliffs, slid down the slopes, and became wedged in the tops of gaps to form the talus caves of the monument.

The proposed boundary enlargement is vital to the continued preservation of Pinnacles National Monument ,s resources. In addition to containing pieces of the same faults that have created the tremendous geological formations throughout the monument, the expansion lands hold some of the headwaters of the monument basin. Over millions of years, flash floods and currents of streams have helped to sculpt the geological features of the monument. The expansion lands also hold important habitat for raptors (such as prairie falcons, golden eagles, and red-tailed hawks), amphibians, and reptiles. The area is threatened by exurban development and by watershed degradation.

Management:

The 7,960 acres of adjacent public lands would be transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service and managed under the same laws and regulations that apply to the

rest of the monument. Wilderness Study Areas in the expansion lands would

continue to be managed in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Although 2,850 acres of private land are inside the expansion boundary, the private land owners will be unaffected by the designation unless they choose to sell, in which case the lands would become part of the monument.

Process:

Pinnacles was originally designated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908, consisting of 2,060 acres, and was expanded five times by subsequent Presidents and once by Congress. This proposed expansion -- discussed at length in local communities in recent years--would bring important pieces of adjacent public land into Pinnacles National Monument. An expansion, along with wilderness designation, has on two occasions been proposed by Congressman Sam Farr of Monterey, California. No committee hearings have been held on his bill (H.R. 2279). Secretary Babbitt visited Pinnacles National Monument and the adjacent public lands in October 1999 to discuss the expansion proposal with private ranchers and other landowners, and community and environmental leaders.

###

RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:"Fernandez-Greczmiel, Maria" <maria.fernandez@mail.va.gov> ("Fernandez-Greczmiel, Mar

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-DEC-1999 16:39:42.00

SUBJECT:: FW: 1999-12/14 POTUS remarks on land preservation

TO:Horst Greczmiel (CN=Horst Greczmiel/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [CEQ])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I thought this might be useful--your boss was at the ceremony. Someone in your office by the name of Bradley Campbell also got a copy.

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: 1999-12/14 POTUS remarks on land preservation

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 14, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON LAND PRESERVATION

The Roosevelt Room

11:52 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Secretary Babbitt and George Frampton and all the members of our administration are glad to welcome the environmental leaders who are here today.

At the dawn of this century, Theodore Roosevelt defined America's great central task as "leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us." This is the vision of environmental stewardship that has inspired our Lands Legacy Initiative, the historic plan I unveiled earlier this year to protect America's threatened green and open spaces.

Two weeks ago, I had the great honor of signing into law the funding for this Lands Legacy Initiative. Although much of the news of that day concentrated on budget victories for education and public safety, it was also a remarkable day for the environment. With one stroke of the pen, we made it possible to add hundreds of thousands of acres to our children's endowment of natural wonders -- places like New Mexico's Baca Ranch, home to one of North America's largest herds of wild elk.

Today, I will be sending to Congress a list of 18 additional natural and historic sites we propose to protect with new Lands Legacy funding.

Our list includes section of Hawaii's Hakalau Forest, which supports hundreds of species of rare plants and birds. It includes critical habitat on Florida's Pelican Island, where Theodore Roosevelt established the nation's very first wildlife preserve. It includes the birth home and burial place of Martin Luther King, Jr.

We now have funding to protect all these places. We have willing sellers, and we look forward to speedy review by the appropriate committees in Congress.

I'm also pleased to report on the status of yet another effort to protect the lands we hold sacred. A year ago, I asked Secretary Babbitt to report to me on unique and fragile places that deserve to be protected as national monuments. This morning, Secretary Babbitt presented me with his recommendation that I use my executive authority to create three new national monuments in Arizona and California, and to significantly expand another in California.

Each of the sites already belongs to the American people, and no land purchases would be required. But giving these lands national monument status would ensure they would be passed along to future generations, healthy and whole.

The first of the proposed new monuments is located on the northern rim of the Grand Canyon, and it consists of stunning canyons and lonely buttes, shaped by the hand of God over millions of years.

The second, a desert region in the shadow of rapidly expanding Phoenix, is an archaeological treasure trove, containing some of the most extraordinary prehistoric ruins and petroglyphs in the American Southwest. The third, off the coast of California, would encompass thousands of small islands and reefs that serve as essential habitat for sea otters and sea birds forced from the shore by extensive development.

Finally, this proposal calls for expanding California's Pinnacles National Monument, the site of the spectacular volcanic spires and mountain caves.

Secretary Babbitt's recommendations come as a result of careful analysis and extensive discussions with local citizen, state and local officials, and with members of Congress. And I will take them very seriously. I expect to make a decision on the sites early next year.

Like Theodore Roosevelt, I believe there are certain places humankind simply cannot improve upon -- places whose beauty and interest no photograph could capture, places you simply have to see for yourself. We must use this time of unparalleled prosperity to ensure people will always be able to see these places as we see them today.

There is no greater gift we can offer to the new millennium than to protect these treasures for all Americans for all time.

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

11:59 P.M. EST

READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Justin L. Coleman (CN=Justin L. Coleman/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Nanda Chitre (CN=Nanda Chitre/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:pcaplan@fbr.com (pcaplan@fbr.com [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Alejandro G. Cabrera (CN=Alejandro G. Cabrera/O=OVP@OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Bradley M. Campbell (CN=Bradley M. Campbell/OU=CEQ/O=EOP@EOP [CEQ])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Katharine Button (CN=Katharine Button/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Patrick E. Briggs (CN=Patrick E. Briggs/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Todd A. Bledsoe (CN=Todd A. Bledsoe/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Leslie Bernstein (CN=Leslie Bernstein/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Karen L. Barbuschak (CN=Karen L. Barbuschak/OU=OA/O=EOP@EOP [OA])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Ralph Alswang (CN=Ralph Alswang/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Deborah Akel (CN=Deborah Akel/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
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TO:wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov (wh-outbox-distr@pub.pub.whitehouse.gov [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO:Brian S. Mason (CN=Brian S. Mason/OU=WHO/O=EOP@EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE

HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Grand Canyon, Arizona)

For Immediate
Release

January 11, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Grand Canyon Hopi Point, Arizona

11:15 A.M. MST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Thank you, good morning. I know we're doing the right thing, because look at the day we've got. (Laughter.) We've got the good Lord's stamp of approval on this great day.

Ann, thank you for your words and for your life and your example. Superintendent Arnberger, thank you and all the staff at Grand Canyon National Park. And through you I'd like to thank all the people who work for all of our national parks. I have spent quite a good deal of time as President in the national parks of America. And I grew up in one. I am, I suppose, therefore, more personally indebted to the people who give their lives to the park service than perhaps any of my predecessors. But I want to thank you.

I also want to thank all the people here from the Bureau of Land Management for the work they do and for the remarkable partnership that will be launched here. We have worked very hard these last seven years to try to get these two agencies to work together, to support each other, to believe in each other and to have common objectives. And I think we've made a lot of progress. So I want to thank the BLM people who are here, as well. Give them all a hand, thank you. (Applause.)

I want to thank the environmental groups who are here. I want to welcome the children who are here. We have children from Grand Canyon Middle School and St. Mary's Middle School and we welcome them. They are a lot about what today is all about. I want to thank Congressman Ed Pastor, of Arizona; Congressman Sam Farr, from California, for joining me; and former Congresswoman Karen English, from Arizona, for being here. Thank you. And I want to thank all the people from the White House who supported me in this decision -- my Chief of Staff, John Podesta, who is here; and the head of our Council of Environmental Quality, George Frampton.

I want to thank someone I want to acknowledge particularly who worked with Secretary Babbitt on this, his counselor, Molly McUsik, who played a big role in what we celebrate today -- she's not here because she's celebrating an even bigger production: yesterday she gave birth to her son, Benjamin, so she couldn't be here, but I want to acknowledge her and her service. (Applause.)

And, finally, I want to say this is, as you can see, a special day for Bruce Babbitt; not only because he has been a devoted champion of the Antiquities Act and of protecting land, but also because he is former Governor of Arizona. And when we served together as governors we made it a habit, Hillary and I did, at least once a year at these governors' meetings to have dinner with Bruce and Hattie Babbitt. And he was giving me the speech that he gave here today 15 or 20 years ago. (Laughter.) I've heard Bruce's speech a lot now, but it gets better every time he gives it. (Laughter.)

Our country has been blessed by some outstanding Secretaries of the Interior -- Gifford Pinchot, Harold Ickes. But I'll make a prediction: I believe when our time here is done and a fair analysis of

the record is made, there will be no Secretary of the Interior in the

history of the United States who has done as much to preserve our natural heritage as Bruce Babbitt, and I thank him for that. (Applause.)

Secretary Babbitt talked about Theodore Roosevelt's role. You might be interested to know that it was exactly 92 years ago today, on January 11, 1908, that he designated the Grand Canyon as one of our nation's first national monuments. Now, the first light falls on the 21st century and this breathtaking landscape he helped to protect. None of you who can see what is behind me can doubt the wisdom of that decision. And so it is altogether fitting that on this day and in this place we continue that great journey.

This morning, on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, I designated three new national monuments and the expansion of a fourth, to make sure more of the land that belongs to the American people will always be enjoyed by them. What a remarkable place this Canyon is. It is in so many ways the symbol of our great natural expanse, our beauty and our spirit.

Thirty years ago for the first time I watched the sun set over the Grand Canyon for over two hours. This morning I got up and for about an hour I watched the sun rise over the Canyon for the first time. In both cases, watching the interplay of the changing light against the different layers and colors of the Canyon left me with a lifetime memory I will always cherish. Millions and millions of Americans share those memories, and a love of our natural treasure.

In fact, I believe maybe if there's one thing that unites our fractious, argumentative country across generations and parties and across time, it is the love we have for our land. We know, as President Roosevelt said, we cannot improve upon this landscape. So the only thing we can add to it is our protection. President Roosevelt challenged us to live up to that ideal, to see beyond today or next month or next year. He said, the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight; it should be the growing nation with a future which takes the long look ahead.

I am very grateful for the opportunities that Vice President Gore and I have had to build on President Roosevelt's legacy, to take that long look ahead, to chart a new conservation vision for a new century. From our inner cities to our pristine wild lands, we have worked hard to ensure that every American has a clean and healthy environment. We've rid hundreds of neighborhoods of toxic waste dumps; taken the most dramatic steps in a generation to clean the air we breathe, to control emissions that endanger the health of our children and the stability of our climate. We have made record investments in science and technology to protect future generations from the threat of global warming. We've worked to protect and restore our most glorious natural resources, from the Florida Everglades to California's redwoods and Mojave Desert to Escalante to Yellowstone.

And we have, I hope, finally put to rest the false choice between the economy and the environment, for we have the strongest economy perhaps in our history, with a cleaner environment -- cleaner air, cleaner water, more land set aside, safer food. I hope finally we have broken the hold of an old and now wrong idea the nation can only grow rich and stay rich if it continues to despoil its environment and burn up the atmosphere. With new conservation technologies and alternative energy sources, that is simply no longer true. It has not been true for quite

some years now, but it is only now coming to be recognized. And I can

tell you that in the next few years, no one will be able to deny the fact that we will actually have more stable, more widespread, more long-term economic growth if we improve the environment.

We are on the verge -- the Detroit Auto Show this year is going to showcase cars that get 70 and 80 miles a gallon, with fuel injection and dual fuel sources. Before you know it, we will crack the chemical barriers to truly efficient production of bio-mass fuels, which will enable us to produce eight or nine gallons of bio-mass fuels with only one gallon of oil. That will be the equivalent of getting cars that use -- get 160 miles to a gallon of gasoline. And this is just the beginning.

We built a low income working family housing project in the Inland Empire out in California, in cooperation with the National Home Builders, with glass in the windows that lets in four or five times as much light and keeps out four or five times as much heat and cold. And we promised the people on modest incomes that if they moved into these homes their energy bills would be, on average, 40 percent lower than they would have been in a home of comparable size. I can tell you that after two years, they're averaging 65 percent below that. So, therefore, their usage is much lower. We are just beginning.

So I ask all of you not only to celebrate this happy day, but to see it in the larger context of our common responsibility and our opportunity to preserve this planet. (Applause.)

Now, to the matter at hand. We began this unforgettable morning on the edge of this magnificent park. The deep canyons, rugged mountains and isolated buttes of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon tell a story written over the course of billions of years, illustrated in colorful vistas and spectacular detail. It is a lonely landscape, a vast and vital area of open space which, as Secretary Babbitt said, includes a critical watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon.

Today we protect more than a million acres of this land. That is an area larger than Yosemite Park -- for America's families we designated as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. (Applause.) This effectively doubles the size of protected land around the Grand Canyon. Second, we act to promote some of the most significant late, prehistoric sites in the American southwest.

In the shadow of Phoenix there lies a rough landscape of mesas and deep canyons rich in archaeological treasures; distinctive art etched into boulders and cliff faces; and stone masonry pueblos, once inhabited by several thousand people centuries ago. As the suburbs of Phoenix creep ever closer to this space, we act to protect history and heritage. For America's families, we designate this land the Agua Fria National Monument. (Applause.)

Third, we are protecting thousands of small islands, rock outcroppings and exposed reefs along California's splendid coastline. These are natural wonders and they're also the habitat and nesting ground for sea mammals and hundreds of thousands of sea birds, forced from the shore because of development. Today, we act to protect all the coastal islands, reefs and rocks off California now owned by the federal government, designating them the California Coastal National Monument. Help Congressman Farr there clap. (Applause.)

Fourth, and finally, we will expand California's Pinnacles

National Monument, created by President Roosevelt in 1908. Pinnacle is

about two hours from Silicon Valley, but it's a world away. It includes soaring spires from the ancient volcano. It's mountain caves, desert and wilderness are home to abundant wildlife and a haven for campers, climbers and hikers. For one and all, Pinnacles is a sanctuary from sprawl. And for one and all, we act to keep it that way. (Applause.)

Now, let me say again, all these areas are now owned by the federal government. Secretary Babbitt's recommendation that they be protected came as a result of careful analysis and close consultation with local citizens, state and local officials, members of Congress.

Clearly, these lands represent many things to many people. In managing the new monuments, we will continue to work closely with the local communities to ensure that their views are heard and their interests are respected. This is not about locking lands up; it is about freeing them up, from the pressures of development and the threat of sprawl, for all Americans for all time. (Applause.)

I have said many times that the new century finds America with an unprecedented opportunity and, therefore, an unprecedented responsibility for the future -- an opportunity and a responsibility rooted in the fact that never before in my lifetime, anyway, has our country enjoyed at one time so much economic prosperity, social progress, with the absence of internal crisis or external threat to our existence. Can you imagine the sacrifices laid down by our ancestors, generation after generation after generation, in the fond hope that one day our country would be in the shape we are now in?

Now, when we're in this sort of position, we have a heavier responsibility even than our forebears did a century ago to take that long look ahead. To ask ourselves what the next century holds, what are the big challenges, what are the big opportunities, to dream of the future we want for our children, and then to move aggressively to build that future.

So I say again, there are these big challenges in the long look ahead -- the aging of America; we'll double the number of people over 65 in the next 30 years -- I hope to be one of them. The children of America, the largest and most diverse group ever -- they all have to have a world-class education, whether they live in remote areas in Arizona or the poorest inner-city neighborhoods across America. The families of America -- most of them are working; they need more help to balance work and parenting, and they all need access to affordable health care and child care. (Applause.)

The poor of America -- it is well to remember that there are people in places that have been left behind by this recovery. We have a strategy of economic empowerment that should be brought to every person willing to work. If we don't do it now, when will we ever get around to doing it.

The world we live in is ever more interdependent, not just on the environmental front, but in many other ways. We have to build a more cooperative world. America is in a unique position now, with our economy, our military strength, our political influence -- it won't last forever, and it's almost impossible for us to avoid having people resent us. But we have done our best to be responsible partners for peace and prosperity, and for bridging the racial, religious, and ethnic gaps that tear apart so much of the world. It is time for us to work with others, against the dangers of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, and the other

threats, and to build a better world together -- and to build one America

here at home across the lines that have divided us too deeply for too long.

But a big part of all of this, in my opinion, the long look ahead, is making an absolute, firm commitment that going forward here at home in America, and with friends and partners throughout the world, we will build a 21st century economy that is in harmony with the environment; that we will continue to improve and protect, even as we grow. And we have to keep working until we convince people all over the world, in countries that long for the level of prosperity we take for granted, that they do not have to grow rich the way countries did in the 19th and the 20th century; that the fastest way to grow the economy today is the most environmentally responsible way. We owe that to the future. (Applause.)

Taking the long look ahead, as manifest in the protections we give today to the land around the Grand Canyon and in these other monuments is fundamentally an act of humanity --and I might add also, an act of humility.

I think it's interesting that -- I'll close with this -- I had two rather interesting experiences today only proliferally related to what we're doing. One is, the press asked me whether I saw this as a legacy item, as if that was the reason for doing it. I said, well, I've been working on this stuff for seven years, now. And I grew up in a national park; I believe in what I'm doing today.

But I'll say again, this is an act of humility for all of us. When we were flying today over to the North Rim, when we got further west along the Canyon, Bruce looked at me and he said, see, there's some dormant volcanoes, and you can see the residue of the ash. And I said, when did that volcano erupt? He said, oh, not very long ago, 10,000 or 20,000 years. And if you look out here you see, 10,000 or 20,000 years from now, if the good Lord lets us all survive as a human race, no one will remember who set aside this land on this day. But the children will still enjoy it. (Applause.)

So I say to all of you, I hope you will go forth from this place today with a renewed dedication to the long look ahead; with a renewed sense of pride and gratitude; with a sense that we have reaffirmed our humanity as well as our devotion to our natural home; and a sense of humility that we are grateful, we are fortunate, and we are obligated to take the long look ahead.

Thank you and God bless you. (Applause.)

END

11:35 A.M.

Grand Canyon, Arizona

1:05 P.M. MST

MR. FRAMPTON: Good afternoon. A little nicer view than the West Wing. I'm George Frampton. I'm the Acting Chair of the White House Council of Environmental Quality. And Secretary Babbitt and I are here to basically answer questions you may have about the President's designation this morning of three new national monuments and the expansion of a fourth -- monuments that were recommended to the President in early December by the Secretary.

Q One of the points that critics of this designation have made in talking about Grand Canyon-Parashant is that they say a year ago you were talking about protecting about a half-million acres, now it's double. Why the big jump?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Well, the discussion about the Arizona monuments that the President designated has been going on in public for quite some period of time, and the exact acreage was put forward in my recommendation to the President. In the case of the Agua Fria National Monument, the acreage recommended was half of what we were originally looking at.

We originally, looking at the maps, thought that it made good sense to draw a line from the Tano National Forest to the Prescott National Forest, straight east-west above Black Canyon City, and that the monument would then nestle in between the national forests. Now, we got out on the ground and started the hearing process -- BLM had a structure hearing process. What we learned was that the west side of the Agua Fria had a lot of management conflicts in it -- mining claims, private inholdings, roads -- and it didn't make sense, and that the archeological resources on that side were relatively less abundant. So my recommendation to the President was for half of what we were originally looking at.

Now, why did the opposite occur in the case of the Grand Canyon-Parashant? The reason is once we got out on the land and began really looking at this, the USGS came back with a hydrologic -- with a watershed map of this region, and it's something that really didn't come through in our early discussions. And the import of that watershed map was that if you follow the logic of protecting the drainage in the watershed of the ecosystem, you should put the boundary not along a section line, which was the original -- let me just arbitrarily draw in drawing section lines -- you should find the drainage divide between the Virgin River and the Parashant Cottonwood Canyons. And this area is now essentially that drainage development. All of the water south of the red line into the Grand Canyon.

North is into the Virgin River. It's a very gentle divide. You can't sense it on the land. And, frankly, I didn't see it on the topographic maps until the GS began bringing it out by putting blue lines in drainages and emphasized the topography.

Q I understand that there are a small amount of state lands and private lands in the boundary of the national monument. Will that remain private land and state land, or how does that work?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Well, what we did in Utah, and what the

President stated four years ago, in 1996, when that monument proclamation was made, he said that the disposition of the state land is really up to the state. If the state would like to sell or swap, we'd be willing to do that. As you'll recall, Governor Leavitt was quite strong about that. He said, we're going to maximize revenue to the trust by getting that land out of there and exchanged for revenue-producing lands elsewhere, and we, in fact, did that in the form of a legislative land exchange.

The President's position in Escalante was that the small amount of private land was -- the proclamation recognized that there were no plans to in any way force a decision on any private landowner. And I think both of those concepts are reflected in the President's decision today.

Q What's the background of the scattershot distribution of state lands in the area?

SECRETARY BABBITT: The state lands in western states were part of a statehood grant, which in the case of Arizona was four sections to a township, and that's what is reflected here. Now, in many parts of Arizona there's been a process of consolidation going on over the years. Some former governors of Arizona felt that it made a lot of sense to swap out these low revenue-producing lands and give the state trust high-value lands where there was some prospect for development.

Q Mr. Secretary, there's some confusion in my mind as to how many Republican Presidents never used the Antiquities Act. I've seen the number two or three, Reagan, Bush, Nixon -- could you clarify that?

SECRETARY BABBITT: You've answered the questions correctly.

Q It's three?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Yes, the three you named.

Just to elaborate on that, if you look at the acreage and the numbers across the 20th century, what's most impressive is that Republican Presidents wouldn't seem likely to be high on the list of users of the Antiquities Act really come out strong -- William Howard Taft, Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. There was a real, sort of explosion of Antiquities Act activity from -- during the teens and the '20s, and in the '30s, of course, under FDR.

Q Every member of the state's congressional delegation but one, Mr. Pastor, who was there today, is opposing this or has opposed this. How do you account for that, what does this say about Washington's relations with the western states or with Arizona, in particular?

SECRETARY BABBITT: I read in the newspaper this morning that 78 percent of Arizonans support the President's action. I don't hold myself out as an expert on Arizona politics. (Laughter.) I am a student of Arizona culture and history. I'm very gratified by that response. Three out of four people in this state, it's very gratifying.

Q So you don't want to answer the question?

SECRETARY BABBITT: What was the question? (Laughter.)

MR. FRAMPTON: Let me just add to that. Some of you may have clips indicating that over the Christmas holidays the major papers in the state, led by the Arizona Republic, which is obviously the leading and old

newspaper, very strongly editorialized in favor of monument designation

and urged the President to designate the monuments; and editorialized, basically, that the members of the delegation and the governor were absolutely wrong about their positions.

One other statistic that I think the President alluded to, and that is that with the designations today, President Clinton has designated more national monument acres in the lower 48 states, contiguous 48 states, than any other President.

Q What about on the -- just to clarify that, if you take the entire 50 states, how would he stack up?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Second only to Jimmy Carter, who used the Antiquities Act in Alaska as part of the major land protection initiative, which ultimately ended up in the Alaska Lands Act.

Q Mr. Secretary, you had recommended last month, I think a list of 18 places to be put aside. Can you sum up, what is the status of some of them -- bogged down in some controversy?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Let me step back and sort of narrate what hasn't happened and is happening. About a year ago, following on some discussions that I had had with the President, he sent me a letter and said, I would like you, over the next few years, to recommend to me places that are of particular national significance for their historic and scientific values. And go out and listen and discuss and make recommendations.

In response to that, what I have been doing is just that -- making appearances where there seems to be outstanding values and community interest. Now, it began in California, at a place called Otay Mesa, outside of San Diego. And the overwhelming support in San Diego County for protection of that area actually resulted in congressional action. And I said to the residents of San Diego County, if Congress is going to take the bit and work this out, I certainly wouldn't be making any inconsistent recommendations to the President. And Congress actually passed the Wilderness Bill which the President signed.

There are a number of other areas where this interactive process is going on right now. There are a couple of sites in California, the Santa Rosa Mountains is a very vigorous and wide-ranging discussion going on there. A couple of sites in Oregon that I think are of special interest, both for their intrinsic importance and because of the reaction in the delegation. Steens Mountain in eastern Oregon is most remarkable landscape. It has been under discussion as a potential national park or monument for more than 50 years.

And as a part of this process there is now an agreement between the Governor and the Oregon delegation -- Republicans and Democrats -- that they will have a consensus bill ready for introduction within the next six weeks.

Q You grew up in Flagstaff and have loved the Canyon all your life, majored in geology at Notre Dame -- what does it mean to you in a personal sense to have set this land aside?

SECRETARY BABBITT: Oh, geeze, don't get me started. Yes, I would repeat pretty much what I said this morning. In my own lifetime I have come to see the Grand Canyon, when I was young, as the border of my

family's ranch to, as I was getting my education, a remarkable piece of

geology and chemistry and physics which merited not only an undergraduate degree, but a graduate degree.

And then as this progression took place during my years as governor, when -- during my governor years, unbeknownst to the people in Washington, I adopted the Grand Canyon. I think most people felt during my years as governor that I was the superintendent of the Grand Canyon -- (laughter) -- and that it was owned by the State of Arizona, because of the solicitude that we had in state government for backing up the National Park Service, for taking everybody that ever came to this state and running them down the river and tramping down the Nankoweap Trail and roaming around.

There was even a time when we got so adventuresome that my chief of staff had to call off the National Guard for a search and rescue mission in the middle of the night, which Sheriff Richards can tell you about it. It ended in a wonderful little drama on a sandbar in Marble Canyon, where at midnight a National Guard helicopter swoops out of the sky and the sheriff -- who is still sheriff -- gets out and says, Governor, I'm here to rescue you. (Laughter.) And I said, Sheriff, we're doing fine, I don't want to be rescued.

And we had a long dialogue on that sandbar about who was going to back down -- whether the sheriff would go home without his quarry or whether I would be subjected to the indignity on the front page of the Arizona Press of having been rescued. Suffice it to say that the sheriff went home empty-handed.

The sheriff feels the same way about the Grand Canyon -- talk to him, he'll tell you a lot of us in Arizona have a very special feeling. I forget what your question was, is that enough? (Laughter.) Okay.

Q Thank you.

END

1:20 P.M. MST