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Folder Title:
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument [Folder 1]: [4]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Lisa SPM — ✓

Jan — L/M

Dani Albemuth — L/M

John Lesky —

Linda — ✓

Robert — ✓

State of Alaska

v. Carter,

462 F. Supp. 1155

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ME-

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 10, 1998

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Bruce:

Some of the most gratifying accomplishments of my Administration have come from the work we have done together to preserve America's great natural legacy for future generations. I am especially proud of our efforts to preserve Yellowstone National Park by acquiring the New World Mine, to protect the old growth redwoods of California's Headwaters Forest, and to recognize the priceless resources of Utah's Grand Staircase-Escalante region through their designation as a national monument.

As we approach the next century, I would appreciate any recommendations you may have for further appropriate exercise of my authority under the Antiquities Act to protect objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands. I will seriously consider and weigh any such proposals in the context of our overall efforts to save the most valuable, unique, and threatened places in America as a legacy for our children and grandchildren.

I look forward to receiving your guidance.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

1/2 original deposited to George Hampton



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

January 15, 1999

The Honorable James V. Hansen
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands
Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Hansen:

This is in response to your and Congressman Don Young's December 22, 1998, letter asking several questions as a result of my recent mention of possible use of the Antiquities Act to protect an area on the Arizona Strip in northern Arizona. Your letter asks for any other national monument "plans or proposals" that the Department or anyone else in the Administration is "contemplating, reviewing, considering, or planning to establish" within the next two years (question #1 in your December 22 letter) or beyond the next two years (question #3). I can answer your questions only for the Department of the Interior. An identical response is being sent to Congressman Don Young.

As you know, the Antiquities Act has been an important feature of natural resource policy making for nearly a century. About 100 national monuments have been established (through proclamations of nearly every President) since the Act was adopted in 1906. Indeed, many of our best-known and loved places - Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Acadia, Death Valley, Olympic and Zion - were first protected by Presidents acting under this Act. In many cases Congress has subsequently acted to lend further protection and confirmation to the President's use of the Antiquities Act.

Because the Act has been so successful, it is not uncommon for there to be informal discussions within the Department or its constituent bureaus and agencies of its possible use. I suspect that has always been true, given the relative frequency (an average of a little more than one per year) with which this power has been exercised. We do not, however, have under active consideration any concrete plans or proposals regarding Antiquities Act recommendations to the President at the current time, other than the one in northern Arizona. On that one, I have talked publicly about the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority, but I have also indicated I will not do so as long as acceptable progress is being made on legislation that would provide equivalent protection for the area in question. As you know, I have discussed the idea of such legislation with Senator McCain, who has indicated a desire to explore this possibility. I am enclosing copies of a map and other information relevant to our consideration of this proposal that we have provided interested members of Congress.

You also ask about any process the Department or anyone else in the Administration will use for public and congressional notification in connection with proposing any future national monuments. Although the Antiquities Act has long been an important tool of national conservation policy, no particular or regular process has been established for determining where that authority might be exercised. Rather, process questions have been, and will continue to be, determined on an ad hoc, case by case basis. The same goes for the process for determining the location of future national monuments, which is your last question.

Consultation with affected members of Congress and others on these exercises can be valuable. We are following this course with respect to the area north of the Grand Canyon. I should also note that while consultations with the Utah delegation and the Governor in advance of the President's decision to create the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument were brief, they were meaningful. They helped shape a proclamation sensitive to the concerns expressed about which agency should manage the monument, treatment of state inholdings, hunting, fishing, grazing and water.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the absence of detailed, fixed policy on these matters has not prevented the exercise of Presidential authority under the Antiquities Act from being one of the genuine governmental success stories of the twentieth century. In my judgment, that track record justifies approaching any proposals for change with considerable skepticism.

I appreciate your interest in writing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Clinton", written in a cursive style.

Enclosure

THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS ON THE ARIZONA STRIP

Discussions are occurring about possible protections for the approximately 600,000 acres of public lands in the Parashant Canyon/Shiwits Plateau, immediately adjacent to and north of Grand Canyon National Park, and a portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS:

These lands comprise a unique and special area. The plateau's remote location on the northern edge of the Grand Canyon and the character of its landscape—including magnificent cliffs, stunning vistas and a mosaic of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine communities—all contribute to its uniqueness.

RESOURCES:

The area contains many objects and features of scientific and historic interest, abundant wildlife and opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude. The wildlife includes a trophy deer herd, wild turkey, desert bighorn sheep, sensitive bat species and more than 200 avian species, including raptors and neotropical migrants. In addition, state and/or federal listed endangered species are known to occur, including peregrine falcons and bald eagles. The outstanding recreational resources include opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation, sightseeing, hunting, camping and hiking. While there is some livestock grazing and hunting, there are relatively few state or private inholdings and currently no mineral activity. The State of Arizona has expressed interest in exchanging out its school trust lands in the area.

SECRETARY BABBITT'S INTEREST:

Secretary Babbitt visited the area during the last week of November 1998. The purpose of the trip was to gain more information about the area's values, resources and current management, and to determine whether further protections for the area are appropriate, and if so, what form those protections should take. One possibility would be a recommendation to the President that a national monument be created under the authority of the Antiquities Act. Designation can also occur through Congressional action, as described below. The Secretary is attracted to the idea of a national monument designation because it could readily accommodate continued hunting and grazing activity. The Secretary also supports continued management by the BLM and, for that portion of the plateau currently in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, by the National Park Service.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION:

Secretary Babbitt has spoken with Senator McCain of Arizona about the possibility of achieving monument designation through legislation. The Senator has expressed interest in the idea, and staff from the Department of the Interior, Senator McCain's office, and Senator Kyl's office, have met to discuss the matter.

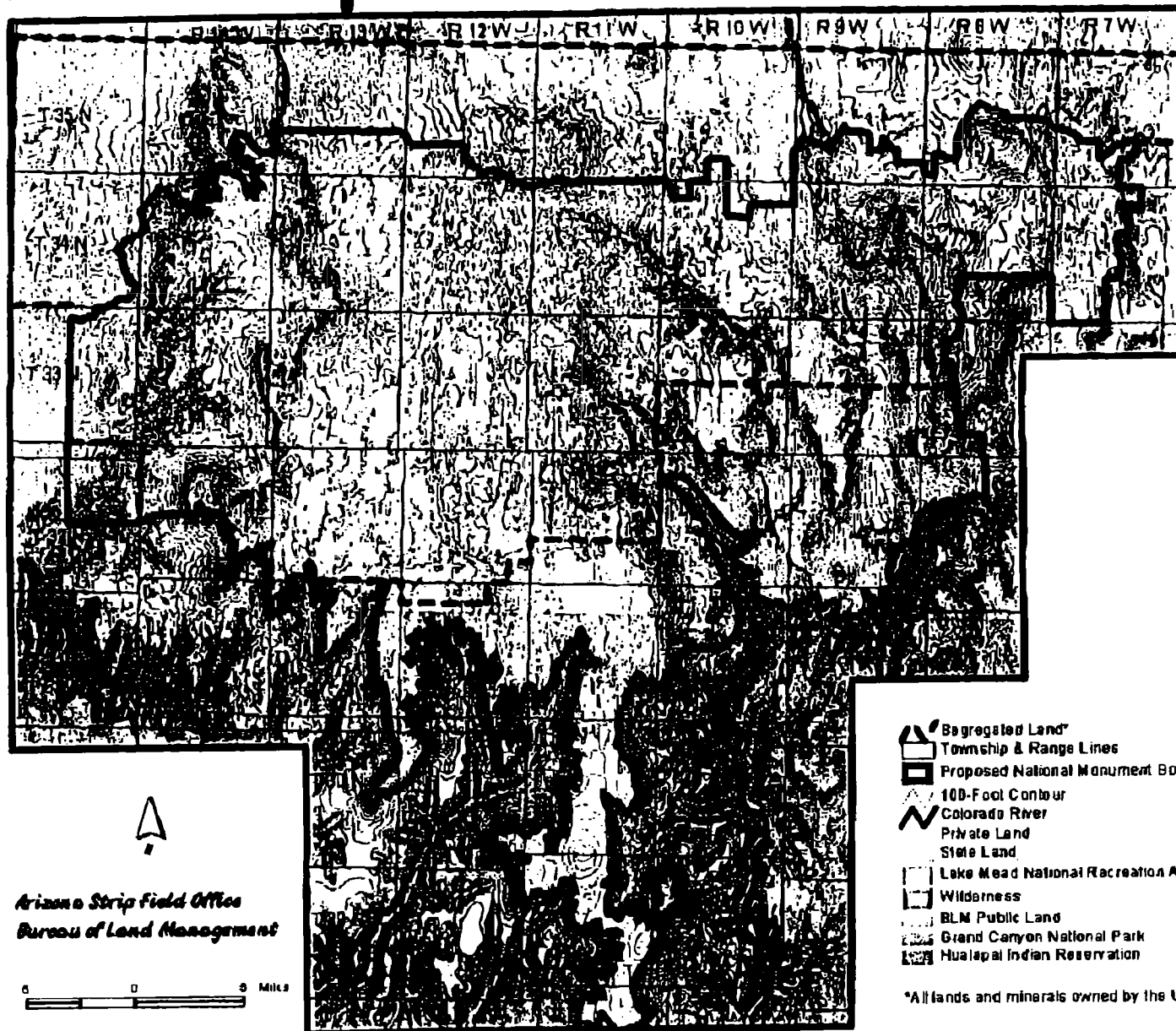
SEGREGATION:

While these various possibilities are being pursued, the Secretary has segregated the area from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws. However, the area will remain open to mineral leasing.

Copies of the notice of the segregation may be obtained by contacting:

Bureau of Land Management
222 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203
Telephone: 602-417-9505

Arizona Poposed National Monument



68788

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

and BLM's grazing permit renewal process, and an update on BLM Colorado's recreation.

All Resource Advisory Council meetings are open to the public. Interested persons may make oral statements to the Council, or written statements may be submitted for the Council's consideration. If necessary, a per-person time limit may be established by the Southwest Center Manager.

Summary minutes for Council meetings are maintained in the Southwest Center Office and on the Internet at http://www.co.blm.gov/mdo/mdo_sw_rac.htm and are available for public inspection and reproduction within thirty (30) days following each meeting.

Dated: December 8, 1998.

Roger Alexander,

Public Affairs Specialist.

[FR Doc. 98-33102 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JB-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NM-020-4310-01; NMNM-99185/G-010-G9-0250]

A Direct Sale of Public Land to the Church of Spiritual Technology of Las Vegas, NM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of realty action.

SUMMARY: The following public land has been found suitable for direct sale under Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2750, 43 U.S.C. 1713) and at no less than the estimated fair market value. The land will not be offered for sale until at least 60 days after the date of this notice.

New Mexico Principal Meridian

T. 15 N., R. 22 E.,

Section 27, NW¼SE¼

The subject public land containing 40 acres, more or less will be sold to the Church of Spiritual Technology of Las Vegas, NM. The sale is the completion of an exchange agreement entered into with the Church of Spiritual Technology in 1992. The proposed sale is for surface rights only. The disposal is consistent with the Taos Resource Area Management Plan dated October 1988, state and local government programs, plans, and applicable regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Interested parties may submit comments on the direct sale by January 28, 1999.

ADDRESS: Comments should be sent to the Taos Field Office Manager, BLM, 226 Cruz Alta Road, Taos, NM 87571.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francina Martinez, BLM, Taos Field Office, 226 Cruz Alta Rd., Taos, NM 87571, or at (505) 758-8851.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The direct sale will be subject to:

1. A reservation to the United States of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).

2. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be incorporated in the patent document or other document of conveyance is available for review at this BLM office.

Publication of this notice in the *Federal Register* will segregate the public land from appropriations under the public land laws including the mining laws but not the mineral leasing laws. This segregation will terminate upon the issuance of a patent or other document of conveyance, 270 days from date of publication of this notice in the *Federal Register* or upon publication of Notice of Termination, which ever occurs first.

Any adverse comments will be evaluated by the State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any objections,

this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Dated: December 4, 1998.

Alden Sievers,

Field Office Manager.

[FR Doc. 98-33014 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-AG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ-930-1430-01; AZA-30820]

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal; Arizona

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Interior proposes to withdraw approximately 605,350 acres of Federal lands and minerals to protect the native biodiversity and the ecological richness of the Shivwits Plateau area in northwestern Arizona. This notice segregates the lands described below for up to 2 years from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws. The lands will remain open to mineral leasing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Holdren, Bureau of Land Management (350), 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240, 202-452-7779.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the proposed withdrawal is to temporarily protect the native biodiversity and the ecological richness of the Shivwits Plateau area while the lands are under study for a possible national monument designation. The mineralization of the area is known to contain uranium and copper. The proposal, if finalized, would withdraw the following described Federal lands and minerals from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights.

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

	Acres
T. 31 N., R. 12 W.,	
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S½N½, and S½; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.64
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S½N½, and S½;	640.32
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S½N½, and S½; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	639.92
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, and E½SW¼	639.92
T. 31 N., R. 13 W.,	
Sec. 4, lot 4 (BLM and Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP))	39.75
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S½N½, and S½; (BLM and GCNP)	638.80
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S½NE¼, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼, and SE¼;	631.25
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E½, and E½W½;	633.07

68790

Federal Register/Vol. 63, No. 239/Monday, December 14, 1998/Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 21: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 22:	640.00
Sec. 23: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 24:	640.00
Sec. 25: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 26:	640.00
Sec. 27: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 28:	640.00
Sec. 29: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (BLM and GCNP)	629.80
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (BLM and GCNP)	630.72
Sec. 32: (BLM and GCNP)	640.00
Sec. 33: (BLM and GCNP)	640.00
Sec. 34:	640.00
Sec. 35: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 36:	640.00
T. 32 N., R. 14 W.,	639.20
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$:	638.84
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$:	639.72
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$:	639.04
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$:	639.04
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$:	626.50
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$:	626.38
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	6400.00
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive: (secs. 16 and 17 partially within GCNP)	626.20
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	626.32
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (BLM and GCNP)	3840.00
Secs. 22 to 26, inclusive, and Sec. 36: (BLM and GCNP)	
T. 33 N., R. 8 W.,	643.32
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$: (partially within GCNP)	635.39
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$:	634.12
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	640.00
Sec. 8: (partially within GCNP)	640.00
Sec. 17: (partially within GCNP)	635.24
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	
T. 33 N., R. 9 W.,	638.32
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	636.40
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	39.06
Sec. 3, lot 1: (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	597.39
Sec. 3, lots 2 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	637.40
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	633.84
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	4.00
Sec. 5, 4 acres within lot 1: (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	636.66
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$:	637.04
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 8:	640.00
Sec. 9: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 10:	
Sec. 11, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	400.00
Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$: (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	240.00
Secs. 12 to 17, inclusive:	3840.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	637.84
T. 33 N., R. 10 W.,	641.00
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$: (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.44
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	638.84
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	638.68
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	639.20
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	636.77
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$:	638.12
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	6400.00
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive:	638.84
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	
T. 33 N., R. 11 W.,	638.88
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	637.88
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	637.28
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	637.80
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	639.52
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$:	636.12
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$:	639.08
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$:	

68792

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 26;	640.00
Sec. 27; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 28;	640.00
Sec. 29; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.48
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.84
Sec. 32;	640.00
Sec. 33; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 34;	640.00
Sec. 35; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 36, 640.00.	
T. 33 N., R. 14 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.60
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.72
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.76
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.82
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	638.88
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	638.36
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.96
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.96
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.32
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.10
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.76
Secs. 32 to 35, inclusive;	2580.00
Sec. 36, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	40.00
Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	600.00
T. 33 N., R. 15 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.00
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	600.40
Sec. 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;	40.00
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.20
Secs. 10 to 15, inclusive;	3840.00
Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;	3840.00
Secs. 34 to 36, inclusive;	1920.00
T. 34 N., R. 7 W.,	
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	636.92
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	636.16
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	636.44
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	629.91
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	631.52
Sec. 8;	640.00
Sec. 9, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;	360.00
Sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	280.00
Sec. 10, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;	280.00
Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	40.00
Sec. 16; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 17;	631.52
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	631.64
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	600.00
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	40.00
Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	480.00
Sec. 21, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	160.00
Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	320.00
Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$;	459.90
Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;	180.10
Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	632.20
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	632.60
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.00
Sec. 32; (State Surface and Subsurface)	315.00
Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$;	5.00
Sec. 33, 5 acres within W $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	
T. 34 N., R. 8 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.60
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	638.68
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	637.32
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	638.24
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	639.84
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	626.03
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	628.12
Secs. 8 to 14, inclusive;	4480.00

68794

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.98
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.50
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.66
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.04
Sec. 32, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	400.00
Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	240.00
Secs. 33 to 36, inclusive;	2560.00
T. 34 N., R. 12 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	631.40
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	630.52
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.88
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	629.08
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.80
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	614.78
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.12
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;	5120.00
Sec. 16; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 17;	640.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	629.08
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.56
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	632.36
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.24
Sec. 32; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Secs. 33 to 35, inclusive;	1920.00
Sec. 36; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
T. 34 N., R. 13 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	628.38
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	626.96
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	626.40
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	626.96
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.36
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	619.41
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	632.52
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;	5120.00
Sec. 16; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 17;	640.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	633.20
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	633.48
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	633.84
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.92
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive;	3200.00
T. 34 N., R. 14 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.84
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	628.52
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.04
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.16
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.08
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	628.80
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	632.76
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.00
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.28
Sec. 20;	640.00
Sec. 21, lots 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	633.50
Sec. 21, lot 37; (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	6.50
Sec. 22, lot 37; (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	14.16
Sec. 22, lots 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	625.84
Secs. 23 to 29, inclusive;	4480
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.80
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	636.84
Sec. 32, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and State Subsurface)	40.00
Sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	600.00
Secs. 33 to 36, inclusive;	2560.00
T. 34 N., R. 15 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	631.32
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 3, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	392.50
Sec. 2, lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	237.42
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.28
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	622.07

68796

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.24
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	638.28
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	626.11
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	629.44
Secs. 8 to 11, inclusive;	2560.00
Sec. 12, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	520.00
Sec. 12, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	120.00
Sec. 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;	480.00
Sec. 13, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	160.00
Sec. 14;	640.00
Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;	480.00
Sec. 15, SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	160.00
Sec. 16; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 17;	640.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	428.72
Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;	120.00
Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	80.00
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	180.78
Sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	320.00
Sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	120.00
Sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;	520.00
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	120.00
Sec. 21;	640.00
Sec. 22, W $\frac{1}{2}$;	320.00
Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	320.00
Secs. 23 and 24;	1280.00
Sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$;	320.00
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	320.00
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	560.00
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	80.00
Sec. 27, NE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	160.00
Sec. 27, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	480.00
Secs. 28 and 29;	1280.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	78.46
Sec. 30, lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	558.42
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	633.88
Sec. 32; (State Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Secs. 33 to 35, inclusive;	1920.00
Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	480.00
Sec. 36, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;	160.00
T. 35 N., R. 10 W.,	80.06
Sec. 1, lot 1 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;	560.00
Sec. 1, lots 2 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	641.88
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	641.80
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	642.68
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	643.76
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	634.80
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	633.76
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	320.00
Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$;	320.00
Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	480.00
Sec. 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	160.00
Sec. 9, SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 10; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	560.00
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	80.00
Sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;	640.00
Sec. 12; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 13; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 14; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	560.00
Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	80.00
Sec. 15, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 16; (State Surface and Subsurface)	480.00
Sec. 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	160.00
Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	634.56
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	635.36
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 20; (State Surface and Federal Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 21; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	560.00
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	80.00
Sec. 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$; (Non-Federal Surface and Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 23; (Non-Federal Surface and Federal Subsurface)	1.00
Sec. 23, part SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	

68798

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	628.84
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.08
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.88
Secs. 32 to 35, inclusive;	2560.00
Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	400.00
Sec. 38, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	240.00
T. 35 N., R. 14 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.44
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.32
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.68
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.32
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.04
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	635.04
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.88
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	634.84
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.08
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.68
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.92
Secs. 32 to 38, inclusive;	3200.00
T. 35 N., R. 15 W.,	
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	646.64
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	651.16
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	651.68
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	653.64
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	657.76
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	627.76
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	612.76
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;	5120.00
Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	600.00
Sec. 16, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and State Subsurface)	40.00
Sec. 17;	640.00
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	614.16
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	815.20
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	616.86
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	618.44
Sec. 32 to 36, inclusive;	3200.00

The areas described aggregate 605 361.68 acres in Mohave County. All lands are federally owned surface and subsurface unless otherwise noted.

For a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, the lands will be segregated from location and entry under the general lands laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights, unless the proposal is canceled or unless the withdrawal is finalized prior to the end of the segregation period.

Existing uses of the segregated lands may be continued in accordance with their terms except for the location or relocation of mining claims during the pendency of the 2-year segregative period, including but not limited to livestock grazing, legal ingress and egress to any valid mining claims and

patented claims that may exist, rights-of-way, access to non-Federal lands and interests in lands, current recreational uses, and commercial uses being conducted under special use permits.

Dated: December 9, 1998.

Ray Brady,

Manager, Lands and Realty Group.

[FR Doc. 98-33046 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: December 21, 1998 at 10:00 am.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting: none
2. Minutes
3. Ratification List
4. Inv. No. AA1921-127 (Review) (Elemental Sulphur from Canada)—briefing and vote.
5. Outstanding action jackets: none

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission:

Issued: December 10, 1998.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-33221 Filed 12-10-98; 3:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D.C. 20240

December 10, 1998

Honorable Jim Hansen
Chair, Subcommittee on Public Lands
House Committee on Resources
Washington, D.C. 20515-6207

Dear Mr. Chairman,

This is in regard the public meeting you and I discussed on Tuesday evening, which you are having in St. George, Utah, to discuss ideas that have recently been reported on regarding further protection of public lands on the Arizona Strip immediately adjacent to and north of Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. In response to your request, we are making Roger Taylor, the Bureau of Land Management District Manager for the area, available to provide information on the current management of the area.

I understand your interest in this has been sparked by a recent visit Secretary Babbitt made to this area. I write to provide further information on the Secretary's interest as background for your meeting. As you know, Secretary Babbitt grew up near the Grand Canyon and has had a lifelong interest in this region. He was aware that Congress in passing the Grand Canyon Enlargement Act of 1975 had recognized the spectacular qualities of this area and very seriously considered adding portions of the Arizona Strip to Grand Canyon National Park.

The Secretary's recent trip was to gain more information about the area's values, resources, and current management, with an eye toward considering whether and how further protection might be afforded. The Secretary focused in particular on a tract of land of approximately 600,000 acres in the Parashant Canyon/Shivwits Plateau area immediately to the north of Grand Canyon National Park and a portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. This area contains many objects and features of scientific and historic interest, stunning vistas, abundant wildlife and opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude. It also appears to pose few management or resource conflicts. There is some livestock grazing and hunting, relatively few state or private inholdings, and currently no mineral activity. The State of Arizona has expressed interest in exchanging out its school trust lands in the area.

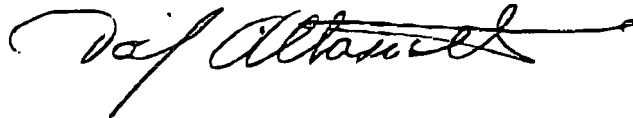
The Secretary is considering the possibility of recommending that the President create a national monument in this area under authority of the Antiquities Act. He is attracted to national monument designation because it more readily accommodates continued hunting and grazing activity, which the Secretary does not want to eliminate. The Secretary also supports continued management by the BLM. After his trip, Secretary Babbitt talked with Senator McCain of Arizona about the possibility of achieving this desired result through legislation. The Senator expressed interest in pursuing the idea, and their respective staffs (along with a representative from Senator

Kyl's office) have recently met to discuss the matter, including seeking public input. The Secretary has indicated to the Senator that, as long as acceptable progress is being made on legislation, the Secretary will refrain from recommending that the President take action under the Antiquities Act.

In order to help preserve the status quo in the area while these various possibilities are being pursued, we are publishing in the Federal Register a segregation of the area under section 204(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). This prevents the location of new and relocation of any existing mining claims in the area for a period of two years.

Please understand that the policy issues on this matter are being handled in the Secretary's Office. While we are happy to make Mr. Taylor available to answer questions about current management on the ground, he is not in a position to comment on policy issues. We would be happy to answer those kinds of questions here.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Alberswerth", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

David Alberswerth
Acting Director, Congressional and
Legislative Affairs

January 12, 1999

Ideas for Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

1. Attached is a map indicating a Monument boundary which we believe would serve the purpose of protecting the historic and scientific values of the area, while having the least impact on existing and traditional uses. The boundary does not include the Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness but we would agree to such an inclusion if the Congress wished to add it.
2. The designation of a Monument would protect many objects of scientific, archeological, cultural and historic interest, stunning vistas, and unique and abundant wildlife and plants. It would promote and maintain opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude, and provide for management following sound scientific principles.
3. All federal lands and interests within the boundaries of this Monument and all interests which are hereafter acquired by the United States are withdrawn from all appropriation, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under any federal law other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the Monument. This prohibition shall not prohibit sale of timber if needed as part of a science-based ecological restoration project.
4. The establishment of this Monument is subject to valid existing rights.
5. Nothing in this legislation shall be deemed to diminish the responsibility and authority of the State of Arizona for management of fish and wildlife, including regulation of hunting and fishing, on Federal lands within the Monument.
6. Nothing in this legislation shall be deemed to affect existing permits or leases for grazing on Federal lands within the Monument, and all existing grazing uses shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations.
7. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the Monument pursuant to applicable legal authorities. He shall continue to manage the portion of this Monument currently managed through the Bureau of Land Management through the Bureau of Land Management. He shall continue to manage the portion of this Monument in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area through the National Park Service.
8. Nothing in this legislation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the Monument shall be the dominant reservation. Specifically, the area currently in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area will remain in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
9. Nothing in this legislation would reserve water as a matter of federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the federal government existing on the date of enactment. The federal land managing agencies and appropriate state authorities shall cooperate in ensuring that water resources needed for Monument purposes are available.

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10. [Suggestions for language permitting a land exchange]

option 1 -- authority to undertake consensual land exchanges throughout Arizona

(a) The Secretary may acquire state trust lands within the boundaries of the State of Arizona by exchange, purchase, donation or eminent domain.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire the state trust lands described in subsection (a) by eminent domain to the extent determined by him to be appropriate. With the consent of the State of Arizona and to the extent the trust lands referred to in subsection (a) of this section are acquired by eminent domain, the Secretary may use as compensation lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the State of Arizona that the Secretary determines are necessary to constitute the fair market value of the State of Arizona lands acquired by eminent domain.

option 2 -- authority to exchange the land on the Arizona strip

(a) The Secretary shall acquire state trust lands within the boundaries of the attached map titled "Arizona Strip" by exchange, purchase, donation or eminent domain. [BLM can provide this map if this option is chosen; this can also be expanded to other areas if the state wishes to do so.]

(b) The Secretary is expressly authorized to acquire the state trust lands described in subsection (a) by eminent domain to the extent determined by him to be appropriate. With the consent of the State of Arizona and to the extent the trust lands referred to in subsection (a) of this section are acquired by eminent domain, the Secretary may use as compensation lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the State of Arizona that the Secretary determines are necessary to constitute the fair market value of the State of Arizona lands acquired by eminent domain.

January 8, 1999

The Honorable Don Young
Chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
1324 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1998. In that letter you and Chairman Hansen of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands request information and documents concerning plans or proposals for new national monument designations.

At present I have no specific plans for the creation of new national monuments. However, I have asked Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to submit to me any recommendations for the protection of objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands pursuant to the Antiquities Act. That request was made to Secretary Babbitt in a letter of November 10, 1998, a copy of which is enclosed, in which I also promised to consider seriously any forthcoming proposals. However, no such recommendations have been presented to me yet.

Your letter specifically raises questions about a northern Arizona monument. No recommendation has been made to me on such lands. I understand, however, that Secretary Babbitt and his staff have already contacted Senator McCain and other members of the Arizona delegation to explore appropriate legislative land designations to protect the special values of certain northern Arizona lands. This is consistent with public statements that the Secretary had made previously about his desire to consult with Members of Congress and other interested parties.

I look forward to working with you cooperatively on all future lands and resources issues.

Sincerely,

• All that is in the
letter is a copy of the
letter to the Secretary of the Interior

January 11, 1999

The Honorable James V. Hansen
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks
and Public Lands
Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
H1-814 O'Neill Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Hansen:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1998. In that letter you and Chairman Young of the Committee on Resources request information and documents concerning plans or proposals for new national monument designations.

At present I have no specific plans for the creation of new national monuments. However, I have asked Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to submit to me any recommendations for the protection of objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands pursuant to the Antiquities Act. That request was made to Secretary Babbitt in a letter of November 10, 1998, a copy of which is enclosed, in which I also promised to consider seriously any forthcoming proposals. However, no such recommendations have been presented to me yet.

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I look forward to working with you cooperatively on all future lands and resources issues.

Sincerely,

W. Marking to Dept. Sec.

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To keep it wild

Babbitt has plan for 400,000 acres north of Canyon

By Steve Yozwiak
The Arizona Republic
Nov. 27, 1998

Threats from encroaching civilization are leading Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to consider greater federal protection for a vast swath of Arizona wilderness at the west end of the Grand Canyon.

Nearly 400,000 acres of the North Rim's Shivwits Plateau are under study for a possible national monument.

It is some of the most isolated, mysterious and surprisingly beautiful land in the Southwest, settled by Mormon pioneer ranchers last century and coveted by hunters for trophy mule deer.

The landscape flows from pine-studded volcanoes, across grasslands and waves of pinon-juniper shrub to multicolored gorges, reaches of the Grand Canyon that are not within the million acres of Grand Canyon National Park.

As such, the plateau -- named Shivwits for a band of Paiute Indians -- is subject to a variety of development pressures: uranium and copper mining, housing subdivisions and wildcat roadways carved by off-highway vehicles.

"There really is nowhere I know of -- in the lower 48 states -- where you have this great, intact expanse that is not all chopped up," Babbitt said at the end of a fact-finding tour of the area last week. "It also happens to be the most pristine rim area in the entire Grand Canyon system. It is the most wild. Some people might say then, 'Why bother?' My response is, that is the lesson of history: If you don't think about it before the problems are on you, then you have controversy."

Unlike Utah's Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument -- declared without any advance notice by President Clinton in the heat of the 1996 presidential campaign -- there is no imminent



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt stands at the summit of Mount Dellenbaugh. The mountain, at 6,990 feet, is the highest point in what he hopes will be a national monument on the Shivwits Plateau north of the Grand Canyon.

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development of coal, oil or other resources here.



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

The hilltops surrounding Burnt Canyon could be part of the new national monument stretching across the southern end of the Shivwits Plateau.

The area is crossed by fewer than 25,000 vehicles annually, and some places like Kelly Point, overlooking a 180-degree turn of the Colorado river, is visited by fewer than 200 people each year.

But after touring the area with his top assistants, regional land administrators and some of the nation's leading conservationists, Babbitt said he fears it is only a matter of time before

this land is discovered by the general public and pressure mounts to exploit it.

"Fifty or 100 years from now, it could be very different," he said. "We need to think carefully about how we manage this for the long term, as part of our heritage."

Instead of surprising local interests and blind-siding local politicians, Babbitt wants to avoid the backlash that erupted after the Grand Staircase-Escalante move. He wants to talk with ranchers, hunters and Arizona's congressional delegation, starting with Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., to build a consensus before recommending any particular action to Clinton.

Ranchers, miners, loggers and oil drillers were not invited on Babbitt's initial rendezvous, and they remain suspicious of the secretary's motives.

They fear an erosion of property and development rights, noting the region's evolution of federal land restrictions -- wilderness to monuments to parks -- over the past century, as steady as the Colorado River's roar through the Canyon.

In contrast, environmentalists see an opportunity to close the loop on a region of northern Arizona and southern Utah they envision as a massive wildlife stronghold, a place where the modern world's march of species extinctions could be halted, and even reversed.

Under the Antiquities Act, Congress as well as the president can establish a national monument, and Babbitt is weighing the intricate legal ramifications of the various ways the area can be protected.

To keep it wild

"I'm open to a big, wide-ranging discussion. Legislation has not been easy to come by in the last six years," Babbitt said of his time at Interior.

But the former Arizona governor is determined to take action. And with only two years left in the Clinton administration, Babbitt knows his time is running out.

"Obviously, I'd like to bring it to closure on my watch."

Efforts have already begun, Babbitt said, to heal the damage inflicted by over-grazing, over-logging and suppression of natural fires across the Shivwits.

For more than four years, Babbitt has nurtured a forest restoration project on Mount Trumbull, one of the highest peaks on the Canyon's north rim. And regional chiefs of the National Park Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management are working in tandem to restore grasslands by setting controlled fires, removing an overabundance of shrubs and restricting livestock numbers.

But Babbitt says more needs to be done.

Simply expanding Grand Canyon National Park, however, would mean an end to hunting and ranching, destroying some of the cultural values of the area that Babbitt said he wants to preserve.

Tony Heaton's grandfather homesteaded a ranch at the mouth of Whitmore Canyon, where upward of 600 head of cattle roam the Canyon's esplanade. And Heaton's helicopters annually fetch about 10,000 river rafters up from Whitmore Rapids to the Heaton family dude ranch on the canyon's rim.

"It sounds like a land grab. I think it's just a way of enlarging Grand Canyon National Park," said Heaton, whose 80,000-acre ranch once included an additional 50,000 acres to the east, before Congress passed the Grand Canyon Enlargement Act of 1975.

"The whole Arizona Strip is a place we love because it's our home. We don't need the government to close it up so we can't use it. If they end up taking it away from us, that would be devastating."

He sees no need for the government to take any further actions.

Ed Bundy's father and grandfather homesteaded land just west of Heaton.



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

Babbitt said that efforts have begun to heal damage caused by over-grazing, but that his plan would allow traditional family cattle ranching to continue.

To keep it wild

"I hope that they would meet with us and set some guidelines, so we know where we stand," said Bundy, who together with uncle Atwood, cousin Orvel and nephews Arlin and Denice run upward of 580 head of cattle across 60,000 acres of the Shivwits that federal land managers refer to as "Bundy Country."

"Whenever there's a change like that, you're sort of scared, because you really don't know what they might want to do."

Joe Snyder, spokesman for People for the USA!, formerly People for the West!, is worried that Babbitt is trying to divide his organization, which promotes ranching, mining, logging and oil drilling on public lands.

Snyder said his members believed Clinton abused his power when he declared the 1.7 million-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante in Utah.

"They were very much against the way that was done, and how many acres he took," Snyder said. "If it (Babbitt's discussions) is aboveboard . . ., if he's looking for consensus with hunters and ranchers, I would think that would greatly ease the way."

A national monument designation, Babbitt said, would allow hunting and ranching to continue, but would block development of mines and subdivisions, push noise from tourist aircraft farther from the canyon, and preserve the natural quiet, isolation and the wildness of the place.

After hiking through snow to the top of 6,990-foot Mount Dellenbaugh, Babbitt ran his fingers along the black rocks where three deserters from the original Grand Canyon mapping party of John Wesley Powell scraped their names in the blistering August of 1869.

"This . . . really is classic canyon country," Babbitt said. "I wasn't expecting to see such wonderful examples of great, long mesas running all the way out above the river; of colorful side canyons; the pine forests; the way the land kind of drapes down off these rims."

Yet, it is only a few hours' drive from booming Las Vegas.

Roger Taylor, BLM field manager for the Arizona Strip -- the 3 million acres of Arizona separated from the rest of the state by the Colorado River, said not a week goes by without calls from real-estate speculators.

"This is a rapidly expanding area," said Ed Norton, vice president of National Trust for Historic Preservation, who believes the Clinton administration should move quickly.

"I think it's a mistake to wait until you can do everything when you can do something. I think we have some real momentum here, some real positive groundwork that has been laid," Norton said of Babbitt's fact-finding tour.

Thomas Kiernan, president of the National Parks and

To keep it wild

Conservation Association, said he believes this is an opportunity for Congress to reflect the recent polls across the nation, where land preservation moves were widely approved by voters.

The Shivwits, if it happens, would be the first new national monument in Arizona since 1972, when Congress approved the obscure Hohokam Pima National Monument south of Phoenix. But it would be big enough to contain all of Arizona's 17 other federal monuments, memorials and historic sites.

And it would help connect a circle of parks, monuments and wilderness areas that Kelly Burke, director of the Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, said will be needed in the future to prevent wildlife from slowly disappearing on ever dwindling islands of undeveloped wild land.

Biologists are finding that many forms of wildlife need vast areas to survive, to migrate, to diversify their genes, to move with shifting climate conditions.

"Our goal is to protect and restore native biodiversity and the ecological richness in this whole area," Burke said.

Geoff Barnard, president of the Grand Canyon Trust, said his group is seeking a way to plan the future of what he calls the "Greater Grand Canyon," which includes almost all of northern Arizona and southern Utah.

"If a national monument designation could connect together some of these fragmented jurisdictions and provide an overlay of consistent conservation management, and restoration of wildness, and restoration of healthy ecosystems, we'd be all for it," Barnard said.

* * *

Steve Yozwiak can be reached at 444-8810 or at steve.yozwiak@pni.com via e-mail.

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Babbitt making plans to protect Shivwits Plateau

Developers have other ideas, fear another Grand Staircase-Escalante

By Ken Ward
Special to the Business Press

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt calls it the largest uninterrupted expanse of open and pristine land in the lower 48 states. It's only about 150 miles east of Las Vegas, and it could be America's next national monument.

The Shivwits Plateau is 400,000 acres of rugged, isolated scenic beauty rising above the Grand Canyon's North Rim. Unlike the cramped and crowded South Rim, this area is an undiscovered refuge from civilization.

"You could go three or four days out there and not see anybody," said Alan O'Neill, superintendent of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. And federal land planners would like to

keep it that way.

But development pressures are beginning to build.

Investors, including a group led by Nevada attorney Harvey Whittemore, are eyeing plans for residential housing in an area outside fast-growing St. George, Utah, which sits just a dozen miles from the Shivwits' northwestern boundary.

"We're evaluating the possibilities and running the numbers," Whittemore said from his office in Reno. "It's important to pay attention to what's happening with federal lands."

Whittemore has proven adept at rural land deals. Recently, his group purchased 42,000 acres straddling Lincoln and Clark counties. He has housing ventures in northeast Reno, Boise, Arizona and California.

In Utah and the Shivwits, the clock is ticking. About 8,000 acres are privately owned by a handful of scattered ranchers. The Santa Fe Burlington Railroad controls the subsurface mineral rights to 16,000 more acres. Now, the state of Utah is coveting some of the northern sections, which could open the door for private developers.

"There's been some speculative buying for ranchettes," O'Neill reported after joining Babbitt on a tour of the area that straddles the Arizona and Utah borders.

Whittemore said he hasn't locked onto any specific parcels, and cautioned that it's far too early to say what, if any, developable real estate might be available.

Indeed, there's hardly a land rush yet. For one thing, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Park Service already hold the lion's share of the acreage. Water is scarce, and the seasonal climates can be extreme.

"But that doesn't seem to stop people," said Karen Whitney, spokeswoman for the National Park Service at Lake Mead. "There's no limit when people put their minds to things."

For instance, St. George is considering construction of a pipeline to bring water from Lake Powell. If built, Shivwits developers could tap in along the way.

And while prices for uranium, copper and lead are soft today, that could change tomorrow, and Santa Fe could be entertaining eager buyers. That would put remote places like Twin Point and Pipe Springs on the commercial development map.

"Mining is the biggest threat," O'Neill said.

To get a jump on developers, miners and loggers, Babbitt & Co. are exploring the federal government's options. Without the same protection afforded to the Grand Canyon, Shivwits could someday be crisscrossed with utility lines, highways and even tract housing.

But what kind of protection? Federal officials do not envision full-scale national park status. As a native son of Arizona and a former governor of the state, Babbitt knows that won't fly. Nor would the government be looking to buy out the scattered ranches.

"There's been grazing on this land since the turn of the century," O'Neill noted. "It's part of the culture of the region."

DECEMBER 14, 1998

More likely, officials say, would be a monument designation, which would empower the BLM and the park service to maintain the status-quo while applying use restrictions on current owners.

One group that joined Babbitt's Shivwits tour last month was the Grand Canyon Trust, an environmental organization. The trust would like to see Washington nip development in the bud. Under federal control, over-grazing and over-logging could be prevented, while endangered species could be protected.

The absence of commercial interests on the fact-finding trip has stirred concern that the Clinton administration is contemplating another land grab like Grand Staircase-Escalante. That southern Utah region was locked up by the Interior Department in an election-year gambit which caught that state off guard in 1996.

Federal officials privately admit that the Utah transaction was badly handled, and they say there's no need for paranoia this time around. Before anything happens, everyone will have a seat at the table, they promise.

Whittemore is comfortable with that process. A lawyer who also works as a lobbyist at the Nevada Legislature, he knows how to maneuver through government circles. He maintains that "responsible development" and protection

of public lands do not have to be contradictory objectives.

St. George area businesses aren't exactly assuaged. "We've about had it with Babbitt," said Carol Sapp, executive director of the Home Builders Association of Southern Utah. "First it was Grand Staircase, and now it's this. It looks like we're taking two hits."

Sapp is concerned that Washington's play for the Shivwits could end up hurting Utah's schools. That's because the state has been looking to swap some of its School Trust lands for BLM acreage in the Shivwits. If consummated, the exchange would allow the state to sell off tracts to private developers and use the proceeds to finance public education. If the feds lock up the property, a potential revenue source is taken out of the state's hands.

Arizonans, too, are leery of federal encroachment. Developers there note that 75 percent of that state's land is already under national control.

But Randy Harness, conservation chairman for the Southern Nevada chapter of the Sierra Club, said the Shivwits' ranchers should welcome Interior's interest. "This could end up protecting them. Otherwise, if development begins, they usually lose out."

Having hiked into the Shivwits from the eastern portion of the Lake Mead Conservation Area, Harness has seen the area's stunning kaleidoscope of volcanic formations, pine-studded forests, waves of grasslands and colorful gorges. He believes the edges of the region are especially vulnerable to development. And it could come sooner rather than later.

"We're just glad to see (Interior) planning ahead," he said.

As Babbitt told the *Arizona Republic*, "We need to think carefully about how we manage this for the long term as part of our heritage."

With less than two years left in office, the secretary's pronouncement sounds like an environmental legacy in the making.



THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC LANDS ON THE ARIZONA STRIP

Discussions are occurring about possible protections for the approximately 600,000 acres of public lands in the Parashant Canyon/Shiwits Plateau, immediately adjacent to and north of Grand Canyon National Park, and a portion of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS:

These lands comprise a unique and special area. The plateau's remote location on the northern edge of the Grand Canyon and the character of its landscape—including magnificent cliffs, stunning vistas and a mosaic of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine communities—all contribute to its uniqueness.

RESOURCES:

The area contains many objects and features of scientific and historic interest, abundant wildlife and opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude. The wildlife includes a trophy deer herd, wild turkey, desert bighorn sheep, sensitive bat species and more than 200 avian species, including raptors and neotropical migrants. In addition, state and/or federal listed endangered species are known to occur, including peregrine falcons and bald eagles. The outstanding recreational resources include opportunities for solitude and unconfined recreation, sightseeing, hunting, camping and hiking. While there is some livestock grazing and hunting, there are relatively few state or private inholdings and currently no mineral activity. The State of Arizona has expressed interest in exchanging out its school trust lands in the area.

SECRETARY BABBITT'S INTEREST:

Secretary Babbitt visited the area during the last week of November 1998. The purpose of the trip was to gain more information about the area's values, resources and current management, and to determine whether further protections for the area are appropriate, and if so, what form those protections should take. One possibility would be a recommendation to the President that a national monument be created under the authority of the Antiquities Act. Designation can also occur through Congressional action, as described below. The Secretary is attracted to the idea of a national monument designation because it could readily accommodate continued hunting and grazing activity. The Secretary also supports continued management by the BLM and, for that portion of the plateau currently in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, by the National Park Service.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION:

Secretary Babbitt has spoken with Senator McCain of Arizona about the possibility of achieving monument designation through legislation. The Senator has expressed interest in the idea, and staff from the Department of the Interior, Senator McCain's office, and Senator Kyl's office, have met to discuss the matter.

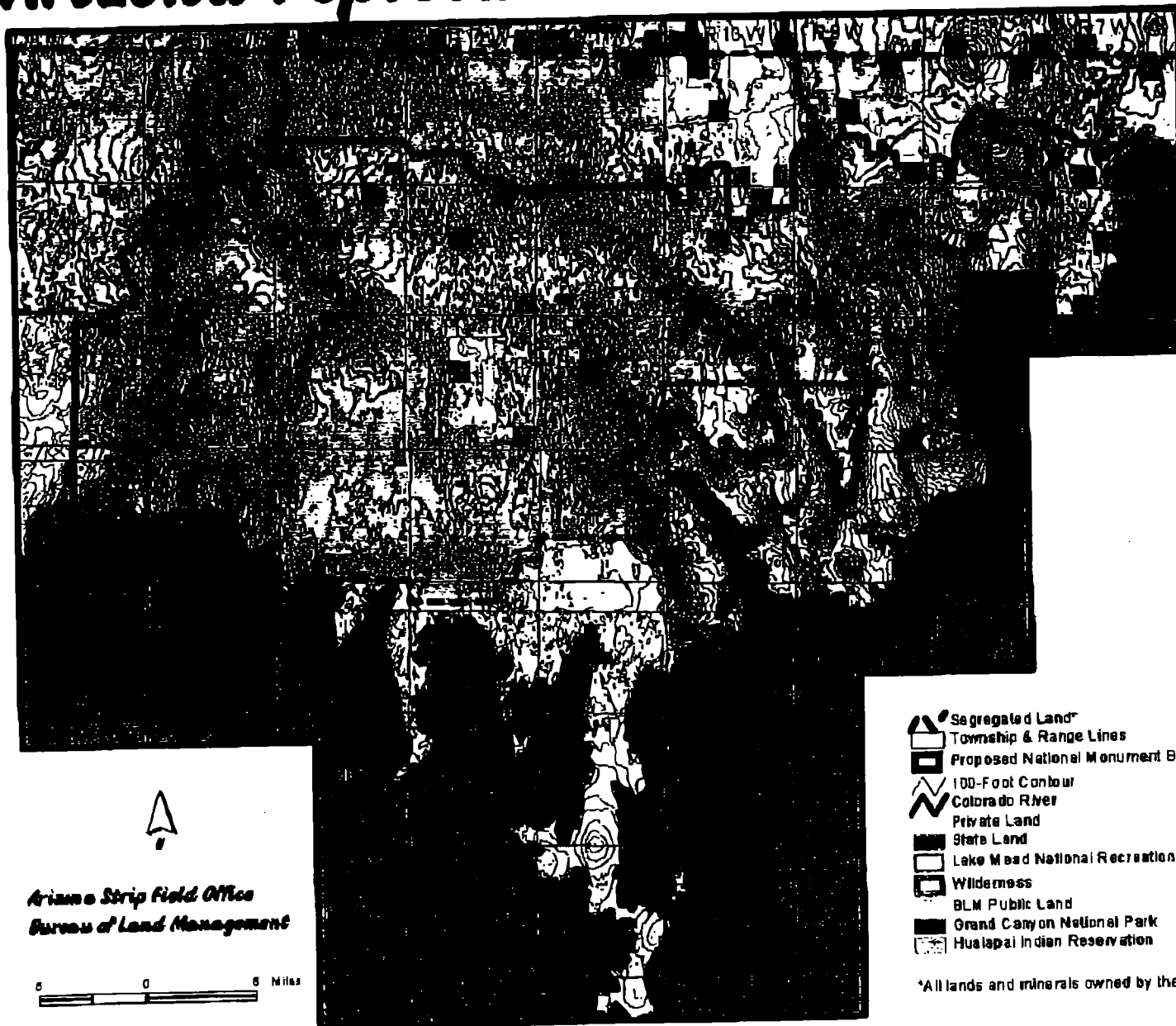
SEGREGATION:

While these various possibilities are being pursued, the Secretary has segregated the area from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws. However, the area will remain open to mineral leasing.

Copies of the notice of the segregation may be obtained by contacting:

Bureau of Land Management
222 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203
Telephone: 602-417-9505

Arizona Poposed National Monument



*All lands and minerals owned by the United States

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Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

and BLM's grazing permit renewal process, and an update on BLM Colorado's recreation.

All Resource Advisory Council meetings are open to the public. Interested persons may make oral statements to the Council, or written statements may be submitted for the Council's consideration. If necessary, a per-person time limit may be established by the Southwest Center Manager.

Summary minutes for Council meetings are maintained in the Southwest Center Office and on the Internet at http://www.co.blm.gov/mdo/mdo_sw_rac.htm and are available for public inspection and reproduction within thirty (30) days following each meeting.

Dated: December 8, 1998.

Roger Alexander,

Public Affairs Specialist.

[FR Doc. 98-33102 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JB-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[NM-020-4310-01; NMNM-99185/G-010-G9-0250]

A Direct Sale of Public Land to the Church of Spiritual Technology of Las Vegas, NM

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of realty action.

SUMMARY: The following public land has been found suitable for direct sale under Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2750, 43 U.S.C. 1713) and at no less than the estimated fair market value. The land will not be offered for sale until at least 60 days after the date of this notice.

New Mexico Principal Meridian

T. 15 N., R. 22 E.,

Section 27, NW 1/4 SE 1/4

The subject public land containing 40 acres, more or less will be sold to the Church of Spiritual Technology of Las Vegas, NM. The sale is the completion of an exchange agreement entered into with the Church of Spiritual Technology in 1992. The proposed sale is for surface rights only. The disposal is consistent with the Taos Resource Area Management Plan dated October 1988, state and local government programs, plans, and applicable regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Interested parties may submit comments on the direct sale by January 28, 1999.

ADDRESS: Comments should be sent to the Taos Field Office Manager, BLM, 226 Cruz Alta Road, Taos, NM 87571.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Francina Martinez, BLM, Taos Field Office, 226 Cruz Alta Rd., Taos, NM 87571, or at (505) 758-8851.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The direct sale will be subject to:

1. A reservation to the United States of a right-of-way for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States in accordance with the Act of August 30, 1890 (43 U.S.C. 945).
2. All minerals shall be reserved to the United States, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the minerals. A more detailed description of this reservation, which will be incorporated in the patent document or other document of conveyance is available for review at this BLM office.

Publication of this notice in the Federal Register will segregate the public land from appropriations under the public land laws including the mining laws but not the mineral leasing laws. This segregation will terminate upon the issuance of a patent or other document of conveyance, 270 days from date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or upon publication of Notice of Termination, which ever occurs first.

Any adverse comments will be evaluated by the State Director who may sustain, vacate, or modify this realty action. In the absence of any objections,

this realty action will become the final determination of the Department of the Interior.

Dated: December 4, 1998.

Alden Sievers,

Field Office Manager.

[FR Doc. 98-33014 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-AG-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[AZ-930-1430-01; AZA-30820]

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal; Arizona

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Interior proposes to withdraw approximately 605,350 acres of Federal lands and minerals to protect the native biodiversity and the ecological richness of the Shivwits Plateau area in northwestern Arizona. This notice segregates the lands described below for up to 2 years from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws. The lands will remain open to mineral leasing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jeff Holdren, Bureau of Land Management (350), 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240. 202-452-7779.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the proposed withdrawal is to temporarily protect the native biodiversity and the ecological richness of the Shivwits Plateau area while the lands are under study for a possible national monument designation. The mineralization of the area is known to contain uranium and copper. The proposal, if finalized, would withdraw the following described Federal lands and minerals from location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights.

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

	Acres
T. 31 N., R. 12 W.,	
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S 1/2 N 1/2, and S 1/2; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	640.64
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S 1/2 N 1/2, and S 1/2;	640.32
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S 1/2 N 1/2, and S 1/2; (Non-Federal Subsurface)	639.92
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, and E 1/2 SW 1/4	639.92
T. 31 N., R. 13 W.,	
Sec. 4, lot 4 (BLM and Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP))	39.75
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S 1/2 N 1/2, and S 1/2; (BLM and GCNP)	638.80
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, and SE 1/4;	631.25
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E 1/2, and E 1/2 W 1/2;	633.07

68798

Federal Register / Vol. 63, No. 239 / Monday, December 14, 1998 / Notices

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN—Continued

	Acres
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	628.84
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	6400.00
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.08
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	630.88
Secs. 32 to 35, inclusive;	2560.00
Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and Subsurface)	400.00
Sec. 36, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	240.00
T. 35 N., R. 14 W.,	640.44
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.32
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.68
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	640.32
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	641.04
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.04
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	634.68
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	6400.00
Secs. 8 to 17, inclusive;	634.84
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.08
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	6400.00
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	635.68
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	635.92
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	3200.00
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.	
T. 35 N., R. 15 W.,	646.64
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	651.16
Sec. 2, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	651.68
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	653.64
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	657.76
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	627.76
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;	612.76
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	5120.00
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;	600.00
Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;	40.00
Sec. 16, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$; (State Surface and State Subsurface)	640.00
Sec. 17;	614.16
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	615.20
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	6400.00
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;	616.86
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	618.44
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;	3200.00
Sec. 32 to 36, inclusive.	

The areas described aggregate 605,361.68 acres in Mohave County. All lands are federally owned surface and subsurface unless otherwise noted.

For a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, the lands will be segregated from location and entry under the general lands laws, including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights, unless the proposal is canceled or unless the withdrawal is finalized prior to the end of the segregation period.

Existing uses of the segregated lands may be continued in accordance with their terms except for the location or relocation of mining claims during the pendency of the 2-year segregative period, including but not limited to livestock grazing, legal ingress and egress to any valid mining claims and

patented claims that may exist, rights-of-way, access to non-Federal lands and interests in lands, current recreational uses, and commercial uses being conducted under special use permits.

Dated: December 9, 1998.

Ray Brady,

Manager, Lands and Realty Group.

[FR Doc. 98-33046 Filed 12-11-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-32-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

AGENCY HOLDING THE MEETING: United States International Trade Commission.

TIME AND DATE: December 21, 1998 at 10:00 am.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting: none
2. Minutes
3. Ratification List
4. Inv. No. AA1921-127 (Review) (Elemental Sulphur from Canada)—briefing and vote.
5. Outstanding action jackets: none

In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission:

Issued: December 10, 1998.

Donna R. Koehnke,
Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98-33221 Filed 12-10-98; 3:00 pm]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

To keep it wild

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Babbitt has plan for 400,000 acres north of Canyon

By Steve Yozwiak
The Arizona Republic
Nov. 27, 1998

Threats from encroaching civilization are leading Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to consider greater federal protection for a vast swath of Arizona wilderness at the west end of the Grand Canyon.

Nearly 400,000 acres of the North Rim's Shivwits Plateau are under study for a possible national monument.

It is some of the most isolated, mysterious and surprisingly beautiful land in the Southwest, settled by Mormon pioneer ranchers last century and coveted by hunters for trophy mule deer.

The landscape flows from pine-studded volcanoes, across grasslands and waves of pinon-juniper shrub to multicolored gorges, reaches of the Grand Canyon that are not within the million acres of Grand Canyon National Park.

As such, the plateau -- named Shivwits for a band of Paiute Indians -- is subject to a variety of development pressures: uranium and copper mining, housing subdivisions and wildcat roadways carved by off-highway vehicles.

"There really is nowhere I know of -- in the lower 48 states -- where you have this great, intact expanse that is not all chopped up," Babbitt said at the end of a fact-finding tour of the area last week. "It also happens to be the most pristine rim area in the entire Grand Canyon system. It is the most wild. Some people might say then, 'Why bother?' My response is, that is the lesson of history: If you don't think about it before the problems are on you, then you have controversy."

Unlike Utah's Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument -- declared without any advance notice by President Clinton in the heat of the 1996 presidential campaign -- there is no imminent



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt stands at the summit of Mount Dellenbaugh. The mountain, at 8,990 feet, is the highest point in what he hopes will be a national monument on the Shivwits Plateau north of the Grand Canyon.

To keep it wild

development of coal, oil or other resources here.



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic
The hilltops surrounding Burnt Canyon could be part of the new national monument stretching across the southern end of the Shivwits Plateau.

The area is crossed by fewer than 25,000 vehicles annually, and some places like Kelly Point, overlooking a 180-degree turn of the Colorado river, is visited by fewer than 200 people each year.

But after touring the area with his top assistants, regional land administrators and some of the nation's leading conservationists, Babbitt said he fears it is only a matter of time before

this land is discovered by the general public and pressure mounts to exploit it.

"Fifty or 100 years from now, it could be very different," he said. "We need to think carefully about how we manage this for the long term, as part of our heritage."

Instead of surprising local interests and blind-siding local politicians, Babbitt wants to avoid the backlash that erupted after the Grand Staircase-Escalante move. He wants to talk with ranchers, hunters and Arizona's congressional delegation, starting with Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., to build a consensus before recommending any particular action to Clinton.

Ranchers, miners, loggers and oil drillers were not invited on Babbitt's initial rendezvous, and they remain suspicious of the secretary's motives.

They fear an erosion of property and development rights, noting the region's evolution of federal land restrictions -- wilderness to monuments to parks -- over the past century, as steady as the Colorado River's roar through the Canyon.

In contrast, environmentalists see an opportunity to close the loop on a region of northern Arizona and southern Utah they envision as a massive wildlife stronghold, a place where the modern world's march of species extinctions could be halted, and even reversed.

Under the Antiquities Act, Congress as well as the president can establish a national monument, and Babbitt is weighing the intricate legal ramifications of the various ways the area can be protected.

To Keep it wild

"I'm open to a big, wide-ranging discussion. Legislation has not been easy to come by in the last sixty years," Babbitt said of his time at Interior.

But the former Arizona governor is determined to take action. And with only two years left in the Clinton administration, Babbitt knows his time is running out.

"Obviously, I'd like to bring it to closure on my watch."

Efforts have already begun, Babbitt said, to heal the damage inflicted by over-grazing, over-logging and suppression of natural fires across the Shivwits.

For more than four years, Babbitt has nurtured a forest restoration project on Mount Trumbull, one of the highest peaks on the Canyon's north rim. And regional chiefs of the National Park Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management are working in tandem to restore grasslands by setting controlled fires, removing an overabundance of shrubs and restricting livestock numbers.

But Babbitt says more needs to be done.

Simply expanding Grand Canyon National Park, however, would mean an end to hunting and ranching, destroying some of the cultural values of the area that Babbitt said he wants to preserve.

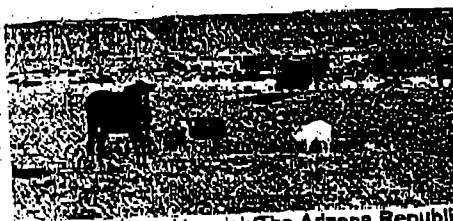
Tony Heaton's grandfather homesteaded a ranch at the mouth of Whitmore Canyon, where upward of 600 head of cattle roam the Canyon's esplanade. And Heaton's helicopters annually fetch about 10,000 river rafters up from Whitmore Rapids to the Heaton family dude ranch on the canyon's rim.

"It sounds like a land grab. I think it's just a way of enlarging Grand Canyon National Park," said Heaton, whose 80,000-acre ranch once included an additional 50,000 acres to the east, before Congress passed the Grand Canyon Enlargement Act of 1975.

"The whole Arizona Strip is a place we love because it's our home. We don't need the government to close it up so we can't use it. If they end up taking it away from us, that would be devastating."

He sees no need for the government to take any further actions.

Ed Bundy's father and grandfather homesteaded land just west of Heaton.



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

Babbitt said that efforts have begun to heal damage caused by over-grazing, but that his plan would allow traditional family cattle ranching to continue.

To keep it wild

Conservation Association, said he believes this is an opportunity for Congress to reflect the recent polls across the nation, where land preservation moves were widely approved by voters.

The Shavwits, if it happens, would be the first new national monument in Arizona since 1972, when Congress approved the obscure Hohokam Pima National Monument south of Phoenix. But it would be big enough to contain all of Arizona's 17 other federal monuments, memorials and historic sites.

And it would help connect a circle of parks, monuments and wilderness areas that Kelly Burke, director of the Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, said will be needed in the future to prevent wildlife from slowly disappearing on ever dwindling islands of undeveloped wild land.

Biologists are finding that many forms of wildlife need vast areas to survive, to migrate, to diversify their genes, to move with shifting climate conditions.

"Our goal is to protect and restore native biodiversity and the ecological richness in this whole area," Burke said.

Geoff Barnard, president of the Grand Canyon Trust, said his group is seeking a way to plan the future of what he calls the "Greater Grand Canyon," which includes almost all of northern Arizona and southern Utah.

"If a national monument designation could connect together some of these fragmented jurisdictions and provide an overlay of consistent conservation management, and restoration of wildness, and restoration of healthy ecosystems, we'd be all for it," Barnard said.

Steve Yozwiak can be reached at 444-8810 or at steve.yozwiak@arizona.com via e-mail.

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**-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY**

ROOM 360
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

PHONE: (202) 456-6224
FAX: (202) 456-2710

TO:

Ellen FYI

FROM:

ROBERT KAPLA

DATE:

1/13

PAGES:

9

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

A2 "Monument" stories

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QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

PHONE: (202) 395-5750
FAX: (202) 456-6546

TO:

Robert Kapla 6-2710

Ellen M. Athas, Deputy General Counsel
202 456-6541; fax: 202 456-0753

FROM:

DATE:

1/13/99

PAGES:

5

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

"Mow ment" documents

- Ellen

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1/11/99 DEPT

January 8, 1999

The Honorable Don Young
Chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
1324 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1998. In that letter you and Chairman Hansen of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands request information and documents concerning plans or proposals for new national monument designations.

At present I have no specific plans for the creation of new national monuments. However, I have asked Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to submit to me any recommendations for the protection of objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands pursuant to the Antiquities Act. That request was made to Secretary Babbitt in a letter of November 10, 1998, a copy of which is enclosed, in which I also promised to consider seriously any forthcoming proposals. However, no such ~~proposals~~ *recommendations* have been presented to me yet.

Your letter specifically raises questions about a northern Arizona monument. No recommendation has been made to me on such lands. I understand, however, that Secretary Babbitt and his staff have already contacted Senator McCain and other members of the Arizona delegation to explore appropriate land designations to protect the special values of certain northern Arizona lands. This is consistent with public statements that the Secretary had made previously about his desire to consult with Members of Congress and other interested parties.

I look forward to working with you cooperatively on all future lands and resources issues.

Sincerely,

Legislative

→ However, I wd of course be open
No good deed goes unpunished.

1/11/99 DRAFT

January 8, 1999

The Honorable James V. Hansen
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Parks
and Public Lands
Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
H1-814 O'Neill Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

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Sincerely,

(legislative)



**-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

PHONE: (202) 395-5750
FAX: (202) 456-6546

TO:

Dan Marcus

6-1647

Ellen M. Athas, Deputy General Counsel
202 456-6541; fax: 202 456-0753

FROM:

DATE:

1/14/99

PAGES:

5

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

Dan —

Attached are:

① Draft Zabbitt letter +

② ~~Revised~~ of our ~~last~~
latest versions of our letters.
— Ellen

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QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

PHONE: (202) 395-5750
FAX: (202) 456-6546

TO:

JOHN LESHY 208-5584

Ellen M. Athas, Deputy General Counsel
202 456-6541; fax: 202 456-0753

FROM:

DATE:

1/11/99

PAGES:

3

(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

COMMENTS:

John -

Attached is our draft response on
behalf of the President. I'll call later to
discuss.

- Ellen

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BY FAX

U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of the Solicitor
1849 C Street, N.W., Rm. 6354
Washington, D.C. 20240
ph: 202-208-4423
fax: 202-208-5584

TO:

Ellen Athas

FROM:

M G Thomas

RE:

Hansen, Young
letter

If you have any questions or there is a problem with transmission, please call 208-4423.
Thank you.

3 PAGE(S)



**-EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT-
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY**

722 JACKSON PLACE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

PHONE: (202) 395-5750
FAX: (202) 456-6546

TO:

DAN MARCUS 6-1647

Ellen M. Athas, Deputy General Counsel
202 456-6541; fax: 202 456-0753

FROM:

DATE:

4/8/99

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COMMENTS:

D Attached are doc'ts of interest from DOI.

*Thanks,
E*

The document(s) accompanying this FAX transmission may contain information which is confidential and/or sensitive. The information is intended only for use by the individual or entity named on this transmission sheet. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or the taking of any action in reliance on the contents of this faxed information is strictly prohibited, and that the documents should be returned to this office immediately. In this regard, if you have received this FAX in error, please notify us by telephone immediately so that we can arrange for the return of the original document(s) to us.

January 8, 1999

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January 8, 1999

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Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1998. In that letter you and Chairman Hansen of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands request information and documents concerning plans or proposals for new national monument designations.

At present I have no specific plans for the creation of new national monuments. However, I have asked Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to submit to me any recommendations for the protection of objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands pursuant to the Antiquities Act. That request was made to Secretary Babbitt in a letter of November 10, 1998, a copy of which is enclosed, in which I also promised to consider seriously any forthcoming proposals. However, no such proposals have been presented to me yet.

Your letter specifically raises questions about a northern Arizona monument. No recommendation has been made to me on such lands. I understand, however, that Secretary Babbitt and his staff have already contacted Senator McCain and other members of the Arizona delegation to explore appropriate land designations to protect the special values of certain northern Arizona lands. This is consistent with public statements that the Secretary had made previously about his desire to consult with Members of Congress and other interested parties.

I look forward to working with you cooperatively on all future lands and resources issues.

Sincerely,



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Office of Congressional & Legislative Affairs

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20240

Ph: (202) 208-7693

Fax: (202) 208-5533 or (202) 208-7619

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: ELLEN ATHAS ROBERT KAPLA
PHONE: _____ FAX NO. 6546 756 (50700)
PAGES TO FOLLOW: 1 DATE: 1/8/99

FROM:

Dave Alberswerth

Laura Daniel-Davis

Sharon Hyde

Nancy Appler

Amy Holley

Sue Peake

MESSAGE/NOTE

☒ For your information

☐ Per your request

☐ Per our conversation



January 8, 1999

The Honorable Don Young
Chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
1324 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Young:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1998. In that letter you and Chairman Hansen of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands request information and documents concerning plans or proposals for new national monument designations.

At present I have no specific plans for the creation of new national monument. However, I have asked Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt to submit to me any recommendations for the protection of objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands pursuant to the Antiquities Act. That request was made to Secretary Babbitt in a letter of November 10, 1998, a copy of which is attached, in which I also promised to consider seriously any forthcoming proposals. However, no such proposals have been presented to me yet.

Your letter specifically raises questions about a northern Arizona monument. Although no recommendation has been made to me on such lands, I understand that Secretary Babbitt has advised the public and the press that he would like to work with Congress to create a monument in that area through legislative, rather than executive, means.

before recommending any particular action to me.

I look forward to working with you cooperatively on these and all lands issues.

Sincerely,

Arne

Protect livestock
grazing + hunting.

DOI Reply
with how many
29 paragraphs

has discussed the potential

w/ Sen McCain + staff

have contacted other members of

the Arizona delegation to explore

the nature of appropriate designations

to protect
special
values

Albersworth

208-5533



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

November 17, 1998

MEMORANDUM

TO: George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality

FROM: Anne H. Shields
Chief of Staff

SUBJECT: DOI Environmental Priorities for the 106th Congress

Partnership for America's Resources: Envisioned as a major Presidential initiative, this proposal is designed to meet the increasing public support into the four national parks, wildlife refuges, public lands, habitat conservation, open space, urban parks by fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund (including "state share"), Historic Preservation Fund, Urban Parks Recreation and Restoration, Abandoned Mined Lands Program, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes. The initiative is strictly on royalty receipts from the Department's existing outer continental shelf oil and gas program.

Endangered Species Act Reauthorization: The Department would continue to advocate re-authorization of the ESA along the lines of the Kempthorne-Chafee-Baucus-Reid legislation of the 105th Congress, with amendments designed to enhance Habitat Conservation Plans and provide other incentives to private landowners to protect endangered species habitat.

National Park and National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Designations: Advocate legislation to designate wilderness within existing national parks and national wildlife refuges. The proposal would rely on previous recommendations for wilderness designations by the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service, including the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Elwha Dam Removals: Continue to seek funding for removal of the two dams blocking anadromous fish passage on the Elwha River within Olympic National Park.

Animas-La Plata "Ultra Light": Come to agreement with the Colorado Ute Tribes and other settlement parties on a solid legislative plan to build the Animas La Plata project, implementing the Tribes' water rights, providing storage benefits to the Tribes and their non-Indian neighbors, and satisfying all the requirements of the environmental laws.

p. Kelly
am

1872 Mining Law Reform: Continue to advocate major reforms of the antiquated 1872 Mining Law, including imposition of a royalty on hard rock minerals extracted from public lands, permanent abolition of the "patenting" of mining claims, and modern environmental protection standards.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul Begala
Counselor to the President

FROM: Bruce Babbitt

DATE: November 12, 1998

In response to our conversation last week, here is a three-part conservation program. The first is a budget proposal called Partnership for America's Resources (PAR); the second is a legislative proposal for park and refuge wilderness; the third is an executive order, being drafted at the request of the White House, invoking the Antiquities Act to expand and protect the Grand Canyon.

I. The PAR Program

PAR is a large multi-year budget proposal to fund heritage protection and preservation, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund (both state and federal sides), to complete acquisition of all inholdings in parks and refuges within ten years, to revive the UPARR urban park programs, to support historic preservation, provide grants to states for wildlife programs (along the lines of the "Teaming for Wildlife" proposal of the states), full funding of the state PILT program so dear to western conservatives, and much, much more. It doesn't bust the discretionary caps, because it is all paid for by OCS revenues. Many pieces of this proposal are already spontaneously emerging in the Congress from both sides of the aisle. Public support can be judged from the large open space initiative that passed in New Jersey and other states last week. PAR is a big tent; there is something in it for everyone – state and county and city governments, urban and rural, east and west, north and south.

I am enclosing a summary of the PAR proposal with this memo. John Berry, our Assistant Secretary for budget matters, does a great ten minute briefing which is available on a moment's notice.

II. The Parks and Refuge Protection Act of 1999 .

This Congress, as you know, will not even consider good environmental legislation unless public support is overwhelming. We at Interior have been able to tap that sentiment with proposals to aid the national parks.

Our proposal is for the President to send to Congress a large package of wilderness proposals for Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, Denali and twenty or thirty other parks and wildlife refuges. This can be done in short order because most of the work has already been done on many of these proposals. In fact a number of them were sent to the Congress back in the 1980s, where they are still pending further action from a new Congress.

A properly crafted park and refuge package will be popular with environmentalists and the public and would be best introduced with one or two sentences in the State of the Union declaring the President's intention to send the statutory wilderness message to Congress.

Now a word about the politics of this component. Most people around this town equate wilderness with controversy that eventually jeopardizes western Democrats. That is sometimes true with Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management proposals that are always bitterly resisted by timber, mining and livestock and development interests. But remember this proposal is just for wilderness designations in parks and refuges; by definition these areas are, for the most part, already off-limits to logging and mining. So two of the four interests (timber and mining) won't much care about our putting icing on a cake they can't cut. Why is it important? Because it gives an added layer of protection against snow mobiles and airstrips and jet skis and all that kind of stuff (and Interior Secretaries like Jim Watt) and the likes of Sen. Murkowski (who is trying to force us to build a new road through Denali National Park).

The people who will resist this type of wilderness proposal are mostly the ideological cranks who advocate private rights to use public property for personal profit. The Alaskans would object to any further protection for lands there; at the very least the proposal could give us some trading rights against any more bad ideas from them. Other Republicans would have a harder time explaining why they are opposed to protecting our parks and refuges.

III. An Executive Order under the Antiquities Act to protect Grand Canyon by creating a new BLM National Monument

The President has from time to time asked me whether there are other suitable and important areas that would be appropriate for him to consider for use of his powers under the Antiquities Act. One place we talked about is the Grand Canyon which cries out for an Antiquities Act proclamation.

Back in 1975 when Congress last adjusted the boundaries of the Park, the House bill included about 160,000 acres of BLM land on the North Rim in the western section of the canyon in three areas known as Shivwits, Parashant and Kanab. The Senate refused to go along, so the legislation excluded these areas and ordered the Secretary to make a study and report back to Congress.

The study was completed in due course after public hearings which produced little

opposition except from hunters and stockmen. But by the time the study was complete, Jim Watt was Secretary and the report, while stressing the importance of these areas and the threat from uranium mining claims, did not recommend any change from the status quo.

The report, known as "The Adjacent Lands Study" is on the shelf and market tested. It could be readied for action in a very short time. This is an important legacy opportunity comparable to Grand Staircase-Escalante.

The two big items of contention on the Escalante, mining and state inholdings, are not major issues here at the Grand Canyon. There are no current mining operations or proposals. The state inholding problem was eliminated back in the 1980s when a far sighted Arizona governor arranged a federal-state land exchange. Hunting and grazing could be handled in a manner comparable to Escalante.

The remaining issue here is timing. If the President decides to act, we ought to do so before the Congress gets underway in January. This time we would set it up in advance for public comment (even though there is no legal requirement) and discuss it with the Arizona congressional delegation. McCain is the only one whose opinion matters very much, and he is not likely to object strongly.

Enclosure

cc: George Frampton
Acting Director, Council on Environmental Quality

Maria Echaveste
Deputy Chief of Staff

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL AND HISTORIC TREASURES**

January 11, 2000

President Clinton, in a trip today to Grand Canyon National Park, will sign proclamations creating three new national monuments – the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona, and the California Coastal National Monument. The President also will sign a proclamation expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California. With these actions, the President will have protected more land as national monuments in the lower 48 states than any president in history.

A Century of Land Stewardship. Among the tools available to the federal government to preserve America's natural heritage is the Antiquities Act, which authorizes the President to create national monuments on federal land to protect "objects of historic and scientific interest." The Act was passed by Congress in 1906 and first used by President Theodore Roosevelt who, precisely 92 years ago today, created the Grand Canyon National Monument -- the core of what later became Grand Canyon Park. In the years since, almost every President has protected natural and historic sites under the Act. These lands, some of which Congress later designated as parks, include Death Valley, California's Muir Woods, Alaska's Glacier Bay, Wyoming's Grand Tetons, portions of Washington's Olympic Peninsula, New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns, and Utah's Bryce and Zion canyons. Today, more than 100 monuments in 24 states and the Virgin Islands protect some 70 million acres, about 10 percent of all federal lands.

New Monuments for a New Millennium. A year ago, President Clinton requested Interior Secretary Babbitt to report to him on unique and fragile federal lands in need of protection. After extensive study and close consultation with local citizens, state and local officials, and members of Congress, the Secretary recommended the following lands, which the President is today protecting as monuments:

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument – Just over 1 million acres of deep canyons, mountains, and buttes on the north rim of the Grand Canyon with a vast and colorful array of geologic features; evidence of prehistoric peoples; relics of 19th-century settlers; and diverse plant and animal life, including rare species such as the California condor and desert tortoise.

Agua Fria National Monument – A 71,100-acre site 40 miles north of Phoenix that contains some of the most extensive prehistoric ruins in the Southwest, including spectacular petroglyphs, terraced agricultural areas, and rock pueblos once inhabited by communities of several thousand.

California Coastal National Monument – Thousands of islands, rocks and reefs along the 840-mile California coast providing critical feeding and nesting grounds for seabirds, including the threatened brown pelican; and for marine mammals, including the threatened Steller sea lion.

Pinnacles National Monument – A 7,900-acre expansion of Pinnacles monument south of San Jose (created in 1908) to help preserve the monument's unusual rock formations, its watershed, and important habitat for species including golden eagles, prairie falcons, and red-tailed hawks.

The overriding purpose in managing these lands will be protection of the unique natural, scientific and historic features identified in today's proclamations. Valid existing rights, such as water rights and prior mining claims, will be maintained. Other existing uses, such as grazing and hunting, generally will not be affected (although hunting will no longer be permitted in the Pinnacles expansion area). At the Arizona monuments, the current prohibition on off-road vehicles will be made permanent. No new mining claims may be filed and, in some areas, the proclamations reserve water rights for the federal government.

Grand Canyon–Parashant National Monument

January 11, 2000

President Clinton will sign a proclamation today creating the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona. The President also will sign proclamations creating the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona and the California Coastal National Monument, and expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California.

Protecting the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The new Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on Earth – the Grand Canyon. Situated on the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona, within the drainage of the Colorado River, the monument borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, and the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

This 1,014,000 acres of federal land¹ 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, offering a clear view to understanding the process of the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. The monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the monument contains countless biological, archeological, and historical resources. This area could be increasingly threatened by potential mineral development.

Managing the New Monument. Currently, the federal lands within the 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 will continue, but will be subject to the overriding purposes of protecting the scientific and historic objects for which the monument has been created. Livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities that are currently permitted will generally not be affected, nor will the designation affect state or private property or other valid existing rights such as water rights. New mining claims and geothermal leases will be prohibited, and the current prohibition on off-road vehicle use will be made permanent.

Public 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 monument.

¹ 808,000 acres are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and 206,000 acres are in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Within the boundary is also found 9,000 acres of private land and 23,000 acres of state land.

In November 1998, Secretary Babbitt came to Northern Arizona and began a dialogue that has included two more Secretarial 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 have established a National Conservation Area in this area in August 1999, but this bill actually would lower protections in existing law. Senator Kyl also introduced legislation on this subject (S. 1560), which does not provide the same level of protection as monument status. No hearings have been held on Senator Kyl's bill yet.

Agua Fria National Monument

January 11, 2000

President Clinton will sign a proclamation today creating the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona. The President will also sign proclamations creating the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona and the California Coastal National Monument, and expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California.

Saving Prehistoric Treasures. The new 71,100-acre Agua Fria National 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. The monument is located in central Arizona approximately forty miles north of central Phoenix. The monument encompasses 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.

At least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the monument, and there are likely many more. Many intact petroglyph sites within the monument contain rock art symbols etched 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 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.

Managing the New Monument. The monument continues to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument has been created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities will generally not be affected, nor will private property within the boundary (1,440 acres) or other valid existing rights such as water rights. New mining claims and geothermal leasing will be prohibited, and the current prohibition on off-road vehicle use will be made permanent. Water rights necessary to protect monument objects will be reserved for the federal government.

Public 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 congressional 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.

California Coastal National Monument

January 11, 2000

President Clinton will sign a proclamation today creating the California Coastal National Monument. The President will also sign proclamations creating the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona and expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California.

Preserving Coastal Riches. The new California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. Beginning just off shore and ending at the boundary between the continental shelf and the continental slope, it is a crucial part of the fragile coastal ecosystem. The monument will encompass all of the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the California coast above the high water mark that are owned by the U.S. Government, running along the entire 840 mile California coast and extending out for 12 miles. (Because of the scattered small bits of land involved, acreage cannot be readily calculated.) Islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles already appropriated or reserved for other purposes will not be affected.

The 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 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 monument.

Managing the New Monument. The federal lands in the area are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior. With the new monument designation, management will continue under the BLM's existing authorities for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument has been created. Currently, California State Department of Fish and Game manages the area under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM. This arrangement with the State of California will continue (with any necessary revisions to the MOU). The monument does not enlarge or diminish state or federal regulatory authority over fishing, oil and gas development, or other uses of adjacent waters. Valid existing rights including any oil and gas leases are unaffected.

Public Process. There is a history of actions to protect this type of coastal area. In Oregon, for example, the entire coast is similarly protected through management by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Several other islands off the California Coast, including Cat Rock, already enjoy this type of protection. 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 were 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.

Pinnacles National Monument Expansion

January 11, 2000

President Clinton will sign a proclamation today expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California. The President will also sign proclamations creating the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona and the California Coastal National Monument.

Expanding a 92-Year-Old National Treasure. President Theodore Roosevelt created the Pinnacles National Monument in 1908 to protect the spire-like rock formations that rise 500 to 1,200 feet high, the caves that lay below them, and a variety of volcanic features that rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside. Two primary drainage channels cut water gaps through the 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 monument, managed by the National Park Service, is located 65 miles south of San Jose.

Enlarging the monument's boundary 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 ex-urban development and by watershed degradation.

Managing the Expanded Monument. The 7,960 acres of expansion lands will 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 will 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 landowners will be unaffected by the designation unless they choose to sell, in which case the lands will become part of the monument. Valid existing rights will be unaffected. Hunting and future mineral and geothermal leasing will be prohibited, and water rights necessary to protect monument will be reserved for the federal government.

Public Process. When originally designated in 1908, Pinnacles consisted of 2,060 acres. The monument has since been expanded five times by subsequent Presidents and once by Congress. Further proposed expansions have been discussed at length in local communities in recent years. 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 as well as community and environmental leaders.

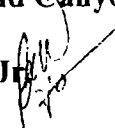


EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Linda

January 9, 2000

GRAND CANYON ENVIRONMENTAL EVENT

DATE: January 11, 2000
LOCATION: Hopi Point
South Rim of the Grand Canyon
TIME: 10:40 – 11:40 AM
FROM: George T. Frampton, Jr. 

I. PURPOSE

You will announce that you are creating or expanding four national monuments on federal lands in Arizona and California.

II. BACKGROUND

About a year ago, you requested that Secretary Babbitt report to you on unique and fragile places in need of additional protections. In December, you received recommendations from the Secretary for the creation or expansion of four national monuments in Arizona and California, all on federal land.

The four are:

- 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 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.

The overriding purpose in managing these lands will be protection of the unique natural, scientific and historic features identified in today's proclamations. Valid existing rights, such as water rights and prior mining claims, will be maintained. Other existing uses, such as grazing and hunting, generally will not be affected (although hunting will no longer be permitted in the Pinnacles expansion area). No new mining claims may be filed and, in some areas, the proclamations reserve water rights for the federal government.

You were at the Grand Canyon in September of 1996 to designate the 1.7-million acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

On this same date – January 11th – in 1908, President Roosevelt proclaimed Grand Canyon National Monument.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Tuweep Valley and the Proclamation Signing:

Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Representative Ed Pastor, BLM Field Manager Roger Taylor, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area Superintendent Alan O'Neil.

Hopi Point Event:

Grand Canyon Superintendent Rob Arnberger, Secretary Bruce Babbitt, and Ann Weiler Walka of Flagstaff, AZ.

IV. PRESS PLAN

Open Press

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Walking Tour of Tuweep Valley

- THE PRESIDENT is greeted by Roger Taylor, BLM Field Manager;
- Roger Taylor accompanies THE PRESIDENT and Secretary Babbitt on the walking tour;
- THE PRESIDENT signs four proclamations;
- THE PRESIDENT departs to South Rim.

Hopi Point Event

- Off-stage announcement of THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Secretary Babbitt, Rob Arnberger, Grand Canyon Park Superintendent, and Ann Weiler Walka;
- Superintendent Rob Arnberger welcomes guests and introduces Secretary Babbitt;
- Secretary Babbitt delivers remarks and introduces Ann Weiler Walka;
- Ann Weiler Walka delivers brief remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT;
- THE PRESIDENT delivers remarks, and works a ropeline to departure.

VI. REMARKS

- To be provided by speechwriting

VII. ATTACHMENTS

- Background on the monuments.
- Background on program participant Ann Weiler Walka.

ANN WEILER WALKA

Ann has made her home on the Colorado Plateau for the last fifteen years. She and her husband Joe, a professor at Northern Arizona University, raised two sons and she is now a grandmother of three.

Ann is an avid hiker and experienced river rafter. She has led many rafting trips down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon and the San Juan River in southern Utah. She works primarily out of the Museum of Northern Arizona as a teacher, naturalist, and writer. She writes mostly about the natural splendor of the Southwest and on several occasions her work has been published in *National Geographic*. She is also an active member of the Grand Canyon Trust, a local environmental organization.

She has a B.A. in English from Indian University, an M.A. in Political Science and an M.S. in Renewable Natural Resources, both from the University of Arizona.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL AND HISTORIC TREASURES**

January 11, 2000

DRAFT

DRAFT

President Clinton, in a trip today to Grand Canyon National Park, will sign proclamations creating three new national monuments – the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona, and the California Coastal National Monument. The President also will sign a proclamation expanding Pinnacles National Monument in California. The newly protected areas are already federal land and, beginning today, will be managed with the overriding purpose of preserving their unique natural, scientific and historic features.

A Century of Land Stewardship. Among the tools available to the federal government to preserve America's natural heritage is the Antiquities Act, which authorizes the President to create national monuments on federal land to protect "objects of historic and scientific interest." The Act was passed by Congress in 1906 and first used by President Theodore Roosevelt who, precisely 92 years ago today, created the Grand Canyon National Monument -- the core of what later became Grand Canyon Park. In the years since, almost every President has protected natural and historic sites under the Act. These lands, some of which Congress later designated as parks, include Death Valley, California's Muir Woods, Alaska's Glacier Bay, Wyoming's Grand Tetons, portions of Washington's Olympic Peninsula, New Mexico's Carlsbad Caverns, and Utah's Bryce and Zion canyons. Today, more than 100 monuments in 24 states and the Virgin Islands protect some 70 million acres, about 10 percent of all federal lands.

New Monuments for a New Millennium. A year ago, President Clinton requested Interior Secretary Babbitt to report to him on unique and fragile federal lands in need of protection. After extensive study and close consultation with local citizens, state and local officials, and members of Congress, the Secretary recommended the following lands, which the President is today protecting as monuments:

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

George
Linda
Dinah
Dem

GENERAL COUNSEL

January 7, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR DESIGNATED AGENCY HEADS
(SEE ATTACHED DISTRIBUTION LIST)

FROM: Robert G. Damus *RGD*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Four Proclamations Entitled, Respectively, (1) "Establishment of the Agua Fria National Monument," (2) "Boundary Enlargement of the Pinnacles National Monument," (3) "Establishment of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument," and (4) "Establishment of the California Coastal National Monument"

Attached are four Proclamations entitled, respectively, (1) "Establishment of the Agua Fria National Monument," (2) "Boundary Enlargement of the Pinnacles National Monument," (3) "Establishment of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument," and (4) "Establishment of the California Coastal National Monument," that were prepared by the Department of the Interior.

On behalf of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, I would appreciate receiving any comments you may have concerning these proposals. If you have any comments or objections, they should be received no later than close of business Friday, January 7, 2000. Please be advised that agencies that do not respond by the deadline will be recorded as not objecting to these proposals.

Comments or inquiries may be submitted by telephone to Mr. Mac Reed (202-395-3563) of this office or fax to 202-395-7294.

Thank you.

Attachments - Distribution List
Proposed Proclamations

cc:	Jack Lew	Michael Deich	Danny Mendelson
	Sylvia Mathews	Elgie Holstein	Dick Emery
	Josh Gotbaum	Joe Minarik	Michael Barr
	Sally Katzen	John Spotila	Rob Nabors
	Robert Kyle	Linda Ricci	Adrienne Erbach
	Dee Lee	Barbara Chow	Vikki Wachino

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Honorable Janet Reno
United States Attorney General

Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary
Department of the Interior

Honorable Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy Council

Honorable George Frampton
Acting Chair
Council on Environmental Quality

Honorable Beth Nolan
Counsel to the President

Honorable Charles Burson
Chief of Staff and Counselor
to the Vice President

Honorable Sean Maloney
Staff Secretary to the President

Q'S AND A'S ON GRAND CANYON EVENT ANNOUNCEMENT – FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY – NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION

Q. Do you fear action by Congress to amend the Antiquities Act if the President acts?

A. The Antiquities Act has had a long successful history, where in practically every case Congress has come to endorse what the Presidents have done. We expect that to happen here. I look forward to working with Congress to protect more areas through legislation, where that is possible. Congress presently has proposals pending to amend the Act, and consideration of those proposals may continue in the next session.

Q. Are these areas being threatened? If so, by what? If not, then what is the need for this action now? Can't you wait until Congress has another chance to protect these areas in the next session? You still have another thirteen months in this Administration. What's the rush in doing this? Do you claim that there's any real risk to these lands at this point? What is it? If there is no imminent harm, doesn't it make much more sense to allow the delegation and the public some additional time to comment and work on this legislatively, as they've requested?

A. The character of the threats vary from area to area - some are immediate, such as vandalism and urban encroachment. Others are more long term, such as increased demand for minerals. The Antiquities Act does not require a threat before the President acts. In fact, it is usually better to act before an area is under immediate threat, to protect against future degradation of our most special places.

For example, given the fantastic growth of the Phoenix area in the last few decades, there is absolutely no doubt that the Agua Fria area will have huge value as protected open space for central Arizona. We have been talking about protecting this area for many months, and Congress has never shown any interest in legislating.

Congressman Farr has introduced legislation regarding the two California areas for two years, and I can't even get a hearing on the bill.

We've been talking with Congress for over a year on the Grand Canyon-Parashant, and the House bill that would address the area is a step backwards in terms of protection, not forwards.

Congress has been given a chance to act. I believe the time is right to act on these four areas. After all, if the President waits until the end of his term and then acts, there would be those who would accuse him of abusing his power.

Q. Would the President consider making the Arctic Refuge a Monument?

A. The Arctic Refuge is not on the Secretary's list of places he's been considering in this current process. As you may know, it is currently managed as wilderness unless Congress legislates to the contrary. However, as with all monument determinations that

is an executive action reserved for the President personally, and I would not presume to speak for him.

Q. Will the Administration continue to oppose legislative amendments to the Antiquities Act that would provide more public process?

A. Yes. The Antiquities Act has been enormously successful and not a comma needs to be changed. It is a classic example of some members of Congress taking the attitude, "if it ain't broke, let's break it."

Q. Some suggest that Congress is on the verge of passing an amendment to the Antiquities Act. Is this an effort to get around that? Are you following the process in the bill?

A. The President's action is not an effort to avoid any Congressional legislation. The Secretary has been working on this for some time, and felt it was the appropriate time to make recommendations. The President has acted because the time is right and there is no reason for further delay. I have not compared our process to what Congress is proposing in its bill. As I have mentioned, the Secretary has followed a fairly elaborate public process with regards to these areas, and the public and Congress have been on notice for almost a month that the President was considering the Secretary's recommendations.

Q. Have you consulted with the environmental community in putting these proposals together?

A. There have been consultations by the Interior Department with all kinds of affected interests on these proposals, including with environmentalists.

Q. Is the President playing a numbers game with the acreage - to try to beat FDR or TR?

A. This is about historic and scientific objects and values, not about acres.

Q. How do you answer the charge that this is a unilateral land grab by the President for political purposes?

A. The people of the U.S. already own these lands; there is no land grab here. The Congress has given the President clear authority to do this. Many Presidents have exercised this power, with wondrous results. This is a gift to future generations. It is political only in the sense that everything the President does is political.

Q. The Antiquities Act speaks of reserving the "smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected." Why is the Grand Canyon proposal so big? It goes way beyond the north rim. Your original proposal was much smaller; what happened? How did it get enlarged to include the Grand Wash Cliffs? Why didn't you let the public respond to this proposal?

A. First of all, Presidents have properly recognized that, when you are talking about properly caring for historic and scientific values, very large areas may be required. Many national monuments have involved millions of acres of land each, and the courts have long upheld this practice, dating back to a unanimous Supreme Court decision in 1920 which upheld Teddy Roosevelt's setting aside part of the Grand Canyon under the Antiquities Act.

As part of our consultation process, we heard from some who thought the original area we talked about should be enlarged. We decided there were important values in the Grand Wash Cliffs, there were conflicts over uses, and that, being part of the watershed of the Grand Canyon, reserving that area is important for proper protection of the values. There were many different proposals offered during the consultation process, some much larger than this. Interested people had opportunities to comment on them all.

Q. Wasn't the public process a sham? Given the opposition, particularly in the Grand Canyon area, why would you propose designating these places?

A. The public process brought forward much information that was useful in preparing the Secretary's recommendations to the President, and to the President's consideration of those recommendations. The Grand Canyon-Parashant monument was expanded from the Secretary's original tentative proposal and the Agua Fria area was cut in half. Both decisions were based on public input. Public input does not mean that every member of the public or even a majority commenting will be pleased with the ultimate decision; it does mean that the decision is better informed.

Q. How much are these monuments going to cost the taxpayers?

A. In the near term, very little over current management costs. We hope that over time some additional funding will be available for these special areas; at Agua Fria, for example, we need to do a better job of protecting these ruins against vandalism.

Q. How will these monuments affect existing uses? What about ranchers, hunters, ORV users, etc. If monument status won't change these things, why are you recommending the monuments be created?

A. In general, I believe these monuments will not create any serious disruption of existing uses. For example, the Grand Canyon remains open to hunting and grazing and those activities remain subject to the same laws and regulations that it is already subject to. Some things will be regulated strictly because they directly threaten the values we're trying to protect. With the Agua Fria, for example, ORVs are not permitted to trample archeology sites, although ORVs are not permitted in that area currently.

Again, immediate threats are not a precondition of using the Antiquities Act. And it is, as I said, important to keep a long term perspective in mind, and not to wait until huge threats emerge before acting.

Q. What about a new management plan for these areas?

A. The Proclamations do not require completely new management plans, and the management planning will be done in accordance with the requirements of existing law, primarily the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Some of the areas have very current plans which may not need to be completely redone. Under direction from the Secretary, each of the managers of the new monuments will review their existing plans and modify them as needed to comply with the Proclamation. This will be done under existing law in full compliance with NEPA and with public comment.

Q. Does the California Coastal proposal affect oil and gas development? Does it affect fishing, hang-gliding, boating, etc.? How many islands and rocks are there?

A. There will be no effect on oil and gas development or fishing, because all the proposal deals with is fast land, above the high water mark, not things in or under the water. Activities on the rocks (such as, perhaps, recreation) might be affected. There are thousands of islands and rocks, which may be as small as a few square feet in area. Nobody counted them; it's not a meaningful statistic.

Q. The fact sheet says Cal. State Fish and Game manages the islands and rocks under an MOU with BLM, and that may not change. What kind of management is done?

A. Management is largely custodial. That's appropriate. If threats emerge, they can be dealt with more readily given the monument designation.

Q. The map indicates the Pinnacles National Monument expansion boundary includes a fairly big chunk of private land on the east side. Why?

A. The monument expansion itself only covers federal land. However, the addition of the privately-owned land would be helpful in protecting the objects for which the monument is created, and I understand the owner of much of that property is interested in selling, and would want it to become part of the monument. Since addition of that land would likely enhance the purposes of the monument, it makes sense to draw the boundary to include that land if it becomes available from willing sellers.

Q. How does monument status affect private land within the boundaries? There's no legal effect, but won't there be a practical effect on the value of their property? (That's a question at Pinnacles, Grand Canyon, and Agua Fria.) State land? (That's a question only at Grand

Canyon.) What is effect on Arizona school children of incorporating 23,000 acres of state school trust lands into monument boundaries?

A. There should be no effect. The creation of these monuments is subject to valid existing rights of all kinds. For example, the state lands in the Grand Canyon currently earn only the revenue generated by grazing permits. Because grazing continues there should be no economic effect on the school children. In addition at the Grand Canyon, we would be delighted to trade out the state lands, as we have done so successfully at the Grand Staircase. When private property owners wish to sell, as Andalex and Pacificorp did with their coal leases in the Grand Staircase, we are willing to work with them as well.

Q. Are you proposing to have BLM manage the three new monuments (except for the Lake Mead NRA piece of the Grand Canyon one, which will remain with NPS). Why BLM? What's the difference between BLM running a monument and NPS doing it? Is BLM just NPS-lite?

A. As the Secretary has repeatedly said, BLM deserves more management responsibilities to protect areas primarily for conservation. It is often the right agency to manage such lands when uses like grazing and hunting are still appropriate given its expertise in managing resources which incorporate those uses.

Q. Many national monuments have become national parks, managed by NPS. Do you see this happening here? Why not?

A. No. Many, perhaps nearly all, of the national monuments converted to park status were originally managed by the National Park Service. I don't believe such a conversion is appropriate or inevitable here.

Q. Why are you including Lake Mead NRA? Isn't it already protected?

A. It was the part of the area considered in 1975 for Grand Canyon expansion; it's part of the same ecosystem/drainage as the BLM lands, and it has not been completely off limits to mineral development.

Q. In at least some of these areas, your local process showed nobody or very few wanted a monument. Why are you recommending it anyway? Isn't this an example of federal arrogance, ignoring the views of the local people?

A. We learned a lot in our consultations. I disagree that there was anything like unanimous opposition from local interests. Naturally some local people were concerned about what might happen with such a change, but we hope to continue to work with them

to clarify the effects of monument status and to be responsive to their concerns in our land management. But a recent poll showed that 78% of all voters in the state of Arizona favored designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and 75% favored designation of the Agua Fria National Monument. I am confident that the local communities will ultimately see that this is a positive step.

Q. What about water? Why do you reserve water rights in Agua Fria and not in Grand Canyon? Your background materials say water's needed in Agua Fria to protect monument resources (mainly archeological), but says not needed in the Grand Canyon because most resources there don't need water. Please elaborate. Same for Pinnacles reserved water rights.

A. Yes. Pinnacles and Agua Fria have reserved a federal water right because water is an important component of the objects to be protected. Water played a huge role in the formation of the Pinnacles, for example. In Agua Fria many of the biological objects to be protected are dependant on the Agua Fria river which runs through the monument. The Grand Canyon-Parashant monument is located in an extremely arid region and the objects to be protected are less dependent on water. Accordingly, the proclamation for the Grand Canyon-Parashant does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor does it relinquish any water rights held by the federal government existing on this date. It does however require the BLM and NPS to work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available, and I believe this will be sufficient to ensure protection of any water that might be needed.

Q. What is the effect of eliminating hunting in Pinnacles expansion area? How much hunting now? Are there alternatives for hunters in the area?

A. The expansion area is only lightly hunted currently, primarily by surrounding private landowners, because access to the area is difficult. These private landowners can, of course, continue to hunt on their own land so we expect the impact to be minimal.

Q. What's the precedential effect of allowing grazing on land that will part of a Park Service-administered monument? Isn't this the first time that's been done? Does this risk opening the door to demands for grazing on Park Service land? Why was this done?

A. None. Authorizing legislation of park service units has on occasion permitted grazing at the discretion of the agency. Lake Mead National Recreation Area, for example, has grazing and its authorizing legislation explicitly permits such activity. It was done here because grazing was currently occurring on the expansion lands, and unless it was determined to be inconsistent with monument status, there was no reason to eliminate it. That determination will be left to the National Park Service, subject to valid existing rights.

Q. Did you talk to Senators Kyl or McCain or the AZ delegation about the Grand Canyon or Agua Fria proposals? What about the Arizona delegation's claim that there's been inadequate consultation with the public and Congress?

A. The Secretary and his staff talked repeatedly with the delegation and the Governor's office. I believe these claims of inadequate consultation or public input are overstated. In November of 1998 the Secretary began discussing whether the Grand Canyon should become a monument, and spoke with members of the delegation at that time. He personally held two public meetings where over 600 people attended. His staff has had over 50 meetings with those interested, including meetings with delegation and staff. His staff commented on the delegation's proposed legislation, and he personally testified in opposition to legislation explaining why the delegation's bill was a step backwards. When he recommended to the President that he create these monuments, nearly a month ago, the President held a press conference to announce this fact and to offer facts and maps about the areas. As a result the delegation contacted the President with their views. The delegation may disagree with the President's decision but they can hardly complain of surprise.

Q. Do you expect monument status to require changes to availability or conditions of grazing?

A. No. Grazing continues to be permitted under existing rules and regulations in both Agua Fria and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monuments. It is possible that there will be changes in grazing on BLM land because of recent court cases, and the relatively recent implementation of the BLM's standards and guidelines but this is true throughout all public lands, and is not a result of monument status. The NPS has the discretion to eliminate grazing eventually on the new expansion lands of Pinnacles National Monument, but it is not known whether they will ultimately decide to do so, and it will be maintained to the extent that can be done consistent with the protection of monument resources.

Q. Is your effort at a public process here an implicit admission that the surprise announcement of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument was a mistake?

A. No. Each situation is different. It is interesting, however, that in these areas and in the Grand Staircase, management of these public lands has been much debated in the general public, which included proposals for more protective management.

Q. How do the proclamations' prohibitions on off-road vehicle use square with the stated commitment generally to flexible management planning tailored to particular areas? What's the basis for determining at this stage that off-road vehicle use will never be appropriate? Is this determination consistent with FLPMA amendments and the Executive Order on ORVs?

A. Yes. Two of the proclamations, the Agua Fria and the Grand Canyon-Parashant national monuments include a prohibition on off road vehicle use cross country. Off road vehicles are still permitted to be used in the monuments but must remain on roads and trails. This is currently the rule under the management plan of both areas, and should result in no change in actual use. The objects to be protected in these areas, in particular the archeological and biological, are directly threatened when vehicles run over them. In areas this large it would be impossible to document every place on the landscape that

might be damaged, and then enforce a mandate requiring driving around every pot. The proclamation is consistent with both FLMPA and the Executive Order on ORVs because under both provisions prohibition of vehicular cross country travel is authorized. Under the proclamation, management of the federal land continues under FLMPA but management discretion is limited by the mandates of the proclamation. In this case, BLM must use its authority under FLMPA to prohibit cross country vehicle travel.

Q. Secretary Babbitt committed in writing that so long as the congress was working on the Grand Canyon, he would hold off recommending that the President act. In addition, George Frampton's testimony on antiquities act amendments pledged to make the President aware of the Congress' concern about action without reasonable notice to the Hill. Doesn't this action renege on both commitments?

A. No. My understanding is that the Secretary committed that so long as the Congress was making progress on legislation that would provide equivalent protection to a monument designation for the Grand Canyon-Parashant area, he would not make a recommendation. As this administration made clear on numerous occasions, the Stump legislation to create an NCA was a step backward from *existing* protections, rather than a step toward protecting the area. He never promised that merely introducing legislation calling for a conservation area in name only would be sufficient to foreclose the legitimate use of the President's authority.

Mr. Frampton's testimony made clear that he could not speak for or commit the President to a particular process, since this is an executive action that resides with the President.

Finally, this process has hardly been secret. The White House and Interior have repeatedly produced documents to the Congress on this matter, including the President's letter to Secretary Babbitt in November 1998 asking him to look into these matters. The Secretary has repeatedly said that he was considering making a recommendation on all four of these areas, and in the case of the Grand Canyon has been saying so for over a year. Not only a month ago every member of the delegation and the American public was informed that the Secretary had made such a recommendation, and that the President was considering it. Members of Congress, including the Arizona delegation, have made their views known to the President over the last month.

Q. How many other national monuments will be created? Are you in effect indicating today that Oregon is next? Or Colorado? Is this just the beginning?

A. These four are the ones being created and the ones the Secretary recommended to the President. It's no secret that the Secretary has been traveling around the country talking about the need to better protect some fantastic areas of public lands. We also have expressed our willingness to work with Congress whenever it wants to protect public lands. I am not aware of any other recommendations being prepared by the Secretary at this time.

DRAFT Q'S AND A'S [for Secretary]

Q. Do you fear retribution by Congress if the President acts?

A. No. The Antiquities Act has had a long successful history, where in practically every case Congress has come to endorse what the Presidents have done. We expect that to happen here. I look forward to working with Congress to protect more areas through legislation, where that is possible.

Q. Are these areas being threatened? If so, by what? If not, then what is the need for this action now? Can't you wait until Congress has another chance to protect these areas in the next session? You still have another thirteen months in this Administration. What's the rush in doing this? Do you claim that there's any real risk to these lands at this point? What is it? If there is no imminent harm doesn't it make much more sense to allow the delegation and the public some additional time to comment and work on this legislatively, as they've requested?

A. The character of the threats vary from area to area - some are immediate, such as vandalism and urban encroachment. Others are more long term, such as increased demand for minerals. The Antiquities Act does not require a threat before the President acts. In fact, it is usually better to act before an area is under immediate threat.

For example, given the fantastic growth of the Phoenix area in the last few decades, there is absolutely no doubt that the Agua Fria area will have huge value as protected open space for central Arizona. We have talking about protecting this area for many months, and Congress has never shown any interest in legislating.

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We've been talking with Congress for over a year on the Grand Canyon-Parashant, and the House bill that would address the area is a step backwards in terms of protection, not forwards.

Congress has been given a chance to act. I believe the time is right to act on these four areas. After all, if the President waits until the end of his term and then acts, there would be those who would accuse him of abusing his power.

Q. Would you consider make the Arctic Refuge a Monument?

A. The Arctic Refuge is not on my list of places I have been considering in this process. As you may know, it is currently managed as wilderness unless Congress legislates to the contrary.

Q. Will the Administration continue to oppose legislative amendments to the Antiquities Act that would provide more public process?

A. Yes. The Antiquities Act has been enormously successful and not a comma needs to be changed. It is a classic example of some members of Congress taking the attitude, "if it ain't broke, let's break it."

Q. Congress is on the verge of passing an amendment to the Antiquities Act. Is this an effort to get around that? Are you following the process in the bill?

A. No it is not an effort to avoid any Congressional legislation. I felt it was the appropriate time to make recommendations. I have not compared our process to what Congress is proposing in its bill. As I have mentioned, I have followed a fairly elaborate public process with regards to these areas that I believe is sufficient.

Q. Have you consulted with the environmental community in putting these proposals together?

A. I and members of my staff have been consulting with all kinds of affected interests on these proposals, including with environmentalists.

Q. Is the President playing a numbers game with the acreage - to try to beat FDR or TR?

A. This is about historic and scientific objects and values, not about acres.

Q. How do you answer the charge that this is a unilateral land grab by the President for political purposes?

A. The people of the U.S. already own these lands; there is no land grab here. The Congress has given the President clear authority to do this. Many Presidents have exercised this power, with wondrous results. This is a gift to future generations. It is political only in the sense that everything the President does is political.

Q. The Antiquities Act speaks of reserving the "smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected." Why is the Grand Canyon proposal so big? It goes way beyond the north rim. Your original proposal was much smaller; what happened? How did it get enlarged to include the Grand Wash Cliffs? Why didn't you let the public respond to this proposal?

A. First of all, Presidents have properly recognized that, when you are talking about properly caring for historic and scientific values, very large areas may be required. Many national monuments have involved millions of acres of land each, and the courts have long upheld this practice, dating back to a unanimous Supreme Court decision in 1920 which upheld Teddy Roosevelt's setting aside part of the Grand Canyon under the Antiquities Act.

As part of our consultation process, we heard from some who thought the original area we talked about should be enlarged. We decided there were important values in the Grand Wash Cliffs, there were conflicts over uses, and that, being part of the watershed of the Grand Canyon, reserving that area is important for proper protection of the values. There were many different proposals offered during the consultation process, some much larger than this. Interested people had opportunities to comment on them all.

Q. Wasn't the public process a sham? Given the opposition, particularly in the Grand Canyon area, why would you propose designating these places?

A. The public process brought forward much information that was useful in preparing my recommendations to the President. The Grand Canyon-Parashant monument was expanded from my original tentative proposal and the Agua Fria area was cut in half. Both decisions were based on public input. Public input does not mean that every member of the public, or even a majority commenting will be pleased with the ultimate decision; it does mean that the decision is better informed.

Q. How much are these monuments going to cost the taxpayers?

A. In the near term, very little over current management costs. We hope that additional funding will be available for these special areas; at Agua Fria, for example, we need to do a better job of protecting these ruins against vandalism.

Q. How will these monuments affect existing uses? What about ranchers, hunters, ORV users, etc. If monument status won't change these things, why are you recommending the monuments be created?

A. In general, I believe these monuments will not create any serious disruption of existing uses. For example, the Grand Canyon, remains open to hunting and grazing and those activities remain subject to the same laws and regulations that it is already subject to. Some things will be regulated strictly because they directly threaten the values we're trying to protect. With the Agua Fria, for example, ORVs are not permitted to trample archeology sites.

Again, immediate threats are not a precondition of using the Antiquities Act. And it is, as

I said, important to keep a long term perspective in mind, and not to wait until huge threats emerge before acting.

Q. What about a new management plan for these areas?

A. The Proclamations do not require completely new management plans. Some of the areas have very current plans which may not need to be completely redone. Under direction from my office, each of the new monuments will review their existing plans and modify them as needed to comply with the Proclamation. This will be done under existing law in full compliance with NEPA and with public comment.

Q. Does the California Coastal proposal affect oil and gas development? Does it affect fishing, hang-gliding, boating, etc.? How many islands and rocks are there?

A. There will be no effect on oil and gas development or fishing, because all the proposal deals with is fast land, above the high water mark, not things in or under the water. Activities on the rocks (such as, perhaps, recreation) might be affected. There are thousands of islands and rocks, which may be as small as a few square feet in area. Nobody's bothered to count them: it's not a meaningful statistic.

Q. The fact sheet says Cal. State F&G manages the islands and rocks under an MOU with BLM, and that may not change. What kind of management is done?

A. Management is largely custodial. That's appropriate. If threats emerge, they can be dealt with more readily given the monument designation.

Q. The map indicates the Pinnacles National Monument expansion boundary includes a fairly big chunk of private land on the east side. Why?

A. The monument expansion itself only covers federal land, but I understand the owner of much of that property is interested in selling, and would want it to become part of the monument. That is why we drew the boundary that way.

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Q. How does monument status affect private land within the boundaries? There's no legal effect, but won't there be a practical effect on the value of their property? (That's a question at Pinnacles, Grand Canyon, and Agua Fria.) State land? (That's a question only at Grand Canyon.) What is effect on Arizona school children of incorporating 23,000 acres of state school trust lands into monument boundaries?

A. There should be no effect. The creation of any monument would be subject to valid existing rights of all kinds. For example, the state lands in the Grand Canyon currently earn only the revenue generated by grazing permits. Because grazing continues there should be no economic effect on the school children. In addition at the Grand Canyon, we would be delighted to trade out the state lands, as we have done so successfully at the Grand Staircase. When private property owners wish to sell, as Andalex and Pacificorp did with their coal leases in the Grand Staircase, we are willing to work with them as well.

Q. Are you proposing to have BLM manage the three new monuments (except for the Lake Mead NRA piece of the Grand Canyon one, which will remain with NPS). Why BLM? What's the difference between BLM running a monument and NPS doing it? Is BLM just NPS-lite?

A. I have repeatedly said BLM deserves more management responsibilities to protect areas primarily for conservation. It is the right agency to manage such lands when uses like grazing and hunting are still appropriate. Etc.

Q. Many national monuments have become national parks, managed by NPS. Do you see this happening here? Why not?

A. No. Many, perhaps nearly all, of the national monuments converted to park status were originally managed by the National Park Service. I don't believe such a conversion is appropriate or inevitable here.

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A. It was the part of the area considered in 1975 for Grand Canyon expansion; it's part of the same ecosystem/drainage as the BLM lands, and it has not been completely off limits to mineral development.

Q. In at least some of these areas, your local process showed nobody or very few wanted a monument. Why are you recommending it anyway? Isn't this an example of federal arrogance, ignoring the views of the local people?

A. We learned a lot in our consultations. I disagree that there was anything like unanimous opposition from local interests. Naturally some local people were concerned about what might happen with such a change. But a recent poll showed that 78% of all voters in the state of Arizona favored designation of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and 75% favored designation of the Agua Fria National Monument. I am confident that the local communities will ultimately see that this is a positive step.

Q. What about water? Why reserved water rights in Agua Fria and not in Grand Canyon? Paper says needed in Agua Fria to protect monument resources (mainly archeological), but says not needed in Grand Canyon b/c most resources don't need water. Please elaborate. Same for Pinnacles reserved water rights.

A. Yes, Pinnacles and Agua Fria have a federal water right because water is an important component of the objects to be protected. Water played a huge role in the formation of the Pinnacles, for example. In Agua Fria many of the biological objects to be protected are dependant on the Agua Fria river which runs through the monument. The Grand Canyon-Parashant monument is located in an extremely arid region and the objects to be protected are less dependent on water. Accordingly, the proclamation for the Grand Canyon-Parashant does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor does it relinquish any water rights held by the federal government existing on this date. It does however require the BLM and NPS to work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available, and I believe this will be sufficient to ensure protection of any water that might be needed.

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A. The expansion area is only lightly hunted currently, primarily by surrounding private landowners, because access to the area is difficult. These private landowners can continue to hunt on their own land.

Q. What's the precedential effect of allowing grazing on land that will part of a Park Service-administered monument? Isn't this the first time that's been done? Does this risk opening the door to demands for grazing on Park Service land? Why was this done?

A. None. Authorizing legislation of park service units has on occasion permitted grazing at the discretion of the agency. Lake Mead National Recreation Area, for example, has grazing and its authorizing legislation explicitly permits such activity. It was done here because grazing was currently occurring on the expansion lands, and unless it was determined to be inconsistent with monument status, there was no reason to eliminate it. That determination was left to the National Park Service, subject to valid existing rights.

Q. Did you talk to Senators Kyl or McCain or the AZ delegation about the Grand Canyon or Agua Fria proposals? What about the Arizona delegation's claim that there's been inadequate consultation with the public and Congress?

A. I and my staff talked repeatedly with the delegation and the Governor's office and I am amazed that anyone would make a claim of inadequate consultation or public input. In November of 1998 I began discussing whether the Grand Canyon should become a monument, and I spoke with members of the delegation at that time. I personally held two public meetings where over 600 people attended. My staff has had over 50 meetings

What do they hunt?

with us

with those interested, including meetings with delegation and staff. My staff commented on the delegation's proposed legislation, and I personally testified in opposition to legislation explaining why the delegation's bill was a step backwards. When I was ready to recommend to the President he create these monuments, nearly a month ago, the President held a press conference to announce this fact and to offer facts and maps about the areas. As a result the delegation contacted the President with their views. The delegation may disagree with the President's decision but they can hardly complain of surprise.

Q. Do you expect monument status to require changes to availability or conditions of grazing?

A. No. Grazing continues to be permitted under existing rules and regulations in both Agua Fria and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monuments. It is possible that there will be changes in grazing on BLM land because of recent court cases, and the relatively recent implementation of the BLM's standards and guidelines but this is true throughout all public lands, and is not a result of monument status. The NPS has the discretion to eliminate grazing eventually on the new expansion lands of Pinnacles National Monument, but it is not known whether they will ultimately decide to do so.

Q. Is your effort at a public process here an implicit admission that the surprise announcement of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument was a mistake?

A. No. Each situation is different. It is interesting, however, that in these areas and in the Grand Staircase, management of these public lands has been much debated in the general public, which included proposals for more protective management.

Q. How does the proclamations' prohibitions on off-road vehicle use square with the stated commitment generally to flexible management planning tailored to particular areas? What's the basis for determining at this stage that off-road vehicle use will never be appropriate? Is this determination consistent with FLPMA amendments and the Executive Order on ORVs?

A. Yes. Two of the proclamations, the Agua Fria and the Grand Canyon-Parashant national monuments include a prohibition on off road vehicle use cross country. Off road vehicles are still permitted to be used in the monuments but must remain on roads and trails. This is currently the rule under the management plan of both areas, and should result in no change in actual use. The objects to be protected in these areas, in particular the archeological and biological, are directly threatened when vehicles run over them. In areas this large it would be impossible to document every place on the landscape that might be damaged, and then enforce a mandate requiring driving around every pot. The proclamation is consistent with both FLMPA and the Executive Order on ORVs because under both provisions prohibition of vehicular cross country travel is authorized. Under the proclamation, management of the federal land continues under FLMPA but management discretion is limited by the mandates of the proclamation. In this case,

BLM must use its authority under FLMPA to prohibit cross country vehicle travel.

Q. Secretary Babbitt committed in writing that so long as the congress was working on the Grand Canyon issue he would hold off recommending that the President act. In addition, George Frampton's testimony on antiquities act amendments pledged to make the President aware of the Congress' concern about action without reasonable notice to the Hill. Doesn't this action renege on both commitments?

A. No. I committed that so long as the Congress was making progress on legislation that would provide equivalent protection to a monument designation for the Grand Canyon-Parashant area, ~~he~~ I would not make a recommendation. As this administration made clear on numerous occasions, the Stump legislation to create an NCA was a step backward from *existing* protections, rather than a step toward protecting the area. I never promised that merely introducing legislation calling for a conservation area in name only would be sufficient to foreclose the legitimate use of the President's authority. Finally, it is my belief that Congress was given reasonable notice. I repeatedly said I was considering making a recommendation on all four of these areas, and in the case of the Grand Canyon have been saying so for over a year. Nearly a month ago every member of the delegation and the American public was informed that I had made such a recommendation, and that the President was considering it. Many members of Congress, including the Arizona delegation and the majority of the House Resources committee have taken the opportunity of the last month to make their views known to the President.

Q. How many other national monuments will be created? Are you in effect indicating today that Oregon is next? Or Colorado? Is this just the beginning?

A. No. These four are the ones being created and the ones I recommended to the President. It's no secret that I have been traveling around the country talking about the need to better protect some fantastic areas of public lands. I have also made no secret of my desire to work with Congress on this agenda. And I have made no secret of my interest in recommending that the President use his clear authority under the Antiquities Act if necessary. But these are the ones I have recommended to him.