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BUDGET WORKSHEET
November 1, 1999 – October 31, 2000

Organization: _____

~~GOLDEN AGERS~~

Junior Intermediate Ushers

President (Chairperson): _____

~~Sister Inethia Matthews~~

Carolyn Scott

Contact Name: _____

Telephone Number (____) _____

PROJECTED INCOME:

Source	Amount
_____	\$ _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Total Projected Income	

\$ _____

PROJECTED EXPENDITURES:

Source	Amount
_____	\$ _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Total Projected Expenditures	

\$ _____

PROJECTED AMOUNT TOWARD CHURCH BUDGET

\$ _____

Signature of President (Chairperson)

Date

BUDGET WORKSHEET
November 1, 1999 – October 31, 2000

Organization: *JUNIOR & INTERMEDIATE USHERS*

President (Chairperson): *Sister Carolyn Scott*

Contact Name: _____ **Telephone Number ()** _____

EXAMPLE:

Purpose	Justification	Amount
<i>To purchase food for annual picnic</i>	<i>Part of yearly program and wish to continue the tradition</i>	<i>\$100.00</i>

PROJECTED EXPENSES

Purpose	Justification	Amount

TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENSES \$ _____

Signature of President (Chairperson)

Date

10/12/99

13:57

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AS-WATER&SCIENCE

001/010

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR WATER AND SCIENCE

1849 C Street, N.W., MS 6640
Washington, D.C. 20240

RAPID FAX

TRANSMITTED VIA CANNON 630

RETURN FAX LINE NUMBER: (202) 208-3324 or 208-6956

TO:		DATE SENT:
NAME: <i>Sara Latking</i>		<i>10/12/99</i>
PHONE:		
FAX: <i>456-6546</i>		
DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:		
NO OF PAGES TO FOLLOW: <u><i>9</i></u>		
FROM:		
NAME: <i>David Cottingham</i>		
TELEPHONE NUMBER:		
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:		



CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM

1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1155
Sacramento, California 95814

(916) 657-2666
FAX (916) 654-9780

Memorandum

Date: October 5, 1999

To: CALFED Policy Group

From: Lester A. Snow 
Executive Director

Subject: Straw Proposal for CALFED Long-term Governance

CALFED staff have prepared a Straw Proposal for CALFED long-term governance to stimulate discussions among agencies, stakeholders and the state and federal legislatures. The attached Straw Proposal was developed with assistance from the California Environmental Trust, who has convened agency and stakeholder meetings to focus discussion and frame the areas of agreement and disagreement following the Governance Workshop it held in June. While significant additional work is required to refine and add detail, this proposal provides the key elements needed to successfully implement the CALFED Program.

The CALFED Straw Proposal proposes a new CALFED Commission with state, federal, and public members which would be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the CALFED Program as laid out in the Record of Decision and the Final EIS/R. Many features of the Straw Proposal still need to be worked through, such as determining what funding the Commission will have authority for and the relationship of the Commission to existing agency authorities.

The topic of long-term CALFED governance will continue to be discussed and a proposal refined over the next several months in anticipation of agreement to introduce state and federal legislation early next year. We look forward to your comments and questions as this proposal takes shape.

Attachment

CALFED Agencies

California

The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Water Resources
California Environmental Protection Agency
State Water Resources Control Board
Department of Food and Agriculture

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Reclamation
U.S. Geological Survey
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Forest Service
Department of Commerce
National Marine Fisheries Service
Western Area Power Administration



STRAW PROPOSAL FOR CALFED LONG-TERM GOVERNANCE

1. CALFED Commission. A new CALFED Bay-Delta Commission (Commission) would be created by legislation to oversee the implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program as specified in the Final EIS/R and implementing documents. The Commission would also manage and coordinate each of the CALFED program areas--ecosystem, levees, water quality, water use efficiency, water transfers, storage, conveyance, and comprehensive monitoring, assessment, and research. The Commission would legislatively establish a partnership between the State of California and the Federal government which is critical to the success of the CALFED Program. Both State and Federal governments would provide a commitment to the full implementation of the CALFED Program.

2. Legislation to Establish Commission. State and Federal legislation would be needed to create the new Commission. Initially it is expected that the Commission would be established as a state entity with a strong Federal role. Although it is likely that State legislation would be finalized sooner than the companion Federal legislation, language would need to be included in both bills that planned for staged participation. For example, language would need to authorize the Commission to be established as soon as feasible and not wait for the companion legislation. Language would also need to authorize participation on the Commission by Federal or State agencies while the companion legislation is finalized.

Federal involvement may or may not require establishing a new Federal entity as a companion to the State entity, but Federal legislation would need to provide for commitments such as, (1) full Federal agency participation on the Commission, (2) support for long-term funding for the Commission, and (3) cooperation and coordination between Federal agencies and the Commission.

3. Commission Membership. The Commission would have 18 members-- six public members, six members representing State agencies, and six members representing Federal agencies. The Secretary of the California Resources Agency and Secretary of the Federal Department of Interior would be the designated co-chairs.

QUESTION: Should the number of members or representation of the members be different? Should other interests be represented on the Commission such as Indian tribes? Should another member be added, so there would be an odd number of members?

3.1 Public Members. The six public members would serve staggered 4 year terms and each would represent a specific interest: agricultural water users, urban water users, environmental concerns, the Delta, rural watersheds, and fishing.

QUESTION: Are there additional or different public interests that should be represented on the Commission? Who should appoint the public members and how should the specified interest areas be divided among the appointing powers? How should the appointment of public members be shared between the State and Federal governments? One option is that the State (Governor and legislature) makes the appointments, with Federal consultation or concurrence. Another option is to have the State develop a list of names for nomination and have the Secretary of the Interior appoint from the list. Another question to be addressed is how the appointments should be divided between the Executive and Legislative branches.

3.2 State Agency Members. Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Water Resources, State Water Resources Control Board, Department of Food and Agriculture, and Department of Finance.

3.3 Federal Agency Members. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

QUESTION: Is this the appropriate list of State and Federal agencies to be represented on the Commission?

NOTE: State and Federal agency representatives would serve as members of the Commission in order to help resolve conflicts and enable a unified program to proceed. It is proposed that State and Federal agencies retain their regulatory authority and responsibilities. Some non-regulatory authority may be modified by Congress or the State Legislature to ensure the program can be implemented and operated as agreed.

4. Commission Organization. The Commission would appoint an executive director to be responsible, under the Commission's direction, for managing the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. The executive director would be responsible for hiring and directing the Commission staff.

NOTE: To provide for future flexibility in management of the Commission the organizational structure of the Commission should not be specified in law. However, the initial Commission organization, personnel classifications and status (i.e. state or federal employee), and budget would need to be proposed for FY 2001 in anticipation of legislation being approved in FY 2000. Agencies and stakeholders will be involved in developing the FY 2001 Commission organization.

5. Commission Duties and Authorities. The Commission would be the primary agency responsible for achieving the CALFED Program objectives and targets identified in the CALFED Final EIS/R and implementing documents. The Commission would be responsible for managing and coordinating the CALFED programs (i.e. ecosystem, levees, water quality, watershed management, water transfers, water use efficiency, storage, conveyance and monitoring, assessment and research). The Commission would coordinate and oversee CALFED actions implemented by State and Federal agencies, local agencies and private and non-profit organizations.

NOTE: The Commission would need to have authority for funding in all parts of the program to ensure implementation efforts are meeting CALFED program objectives. Significant additional review is needed for each program area to identify what authorities the Commission would have over new or existing funding and programs.

- 5.1 In carrying out its responsibilities the Commission would not have any authority to (1) levy taxes, (2) regulate land use, or (3) exercise eminent domain.
- 5.2 Commission Responsibilities. The Commission responsibilities would include:
- Overall program direction, program balance and integration, staged decision-making and adaptive management;
 - For each of the CALFED programs-- manage and oversee implementation, identify priorities, propose actions, assess and report on program performance and progress, coordinate the work of implementing agencies and stakeholder interests, and coordinate between CALFED program areas.

- Prepare an annual performance assessment of how the CALFED Program is achieving its objectives, and subject it to review by a Science Review Board (as described below).
- For funding under the authority of the Commission, the Commission would review and approve priorities, actions and budgets.
- For funding not under the authority of the Commission but related to CALFED objectives, the Commission would review and make recommendations on priorities, actions, and budgets.
- Seek to resolve conflicts among agencies implementing the CALFED objectives and actions. Issues that could not be resolved by the agencies themselves, or by the CALFED Commission, would go to the Governor and Secretary of the Interior for decision.

5.3 Commission authorities. The Commission would have authority to:

- Employ staff;
- Accept money, grants, goods, and services from governmental and private entities;
- Enter into contracts and agreements with, and make grants to, public and private entities;
- Buy, sell, lease, or otherwise own or transfer any interest in real property and water, subject to the following constraints:
 - The Commission would rely primarily on governmental agencies and non-profit organizations to buy, sell, lease, or otherwise own or transfer interests in real property.

NOTE: While program management responsibilities would be within the Commission, the responsibility for program implementation would vary by program area. Each of the program areas needs to be closely reviewed to determine the role of existing agencies and organizations in program implementation.

For example, the Delta levee subvention program which is fully incorporated in the CALFED levee program, is expected to continue to be implemented by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and local Reclamation Districts. DWR would

retain authority for program implementation, but may be required through new legislation to implement the program consistent with the CALFED program objectives. The Commission responsibility would be to oversee and coordinate the implementation to ensure consistency and integration with the CALFED program.

With regard to the Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP), the program would be managed by the Commission. The ERP is a major new program and would require significant staffing within the Commission. The Commission would be responsible for ERP priority setting, project selection, and program assessment, but funding for specified actions and programs would be provided to existing agencies and private and nonprofit organizations to implement ERP actions. For example, the Commission would have authority to manage and allocate the \$390 million from Proposition 204 that will become available at the time of the conclusion of the environmental review process. In addition, new legislation would have to give the Commission the necessary authorities to fully implement the ERP.

6. Science in CALFED. The Commission would incorporate scientific and technical information and review at several levels in the program, and it would be incorporated within the program and be provided externally to the program.

6.1 Scientific Review Board. The Commission would appoint a Scientific Review Board (SRB), to assure the appropriate use of science in the Commission's decisions. Although the SRB would be directed to make independent assessments and offer recommendations based on its best judgment including, where necessary, analyses of disagreements among members of the panel; final responsibility for the annual performance assessment report and for all adaptive management decisions would remain with the Commission. Duties would include assisting the Commission in:

- Understanding the quality and usefulness of available technical and scientific information;
- Applying scientific and technical information in the adaptive management decision-making process;
- Evaluating the quality and effectiveness of CMARP (described below); and
- Reviewing the annual performance assessment for the CALFED program.

SRB Appointments. In appointing members to the SRB, the Commission would seek the help of national scientific organizations and SRB members.

QUESTION: Should the SRB appointments be selected by the Commission or initially by national scientific organizations and future appointments made by existing SRB members with the Commission having veto authority over proposed nominations? Are the duties of a SRB appropriate?

6.2 CMARP. The Commission would oversee a Comprehensive Monitoring, Assessment and Research Program (CMARP). CMARP would manage and coordinate the monitoring, assessment and research actions of the CALFED program to provide integration between the program areas, and oversee the adaptive management process.

NOTE: CMARP would likely be managed by a "Chief Scientist" for the Commission.

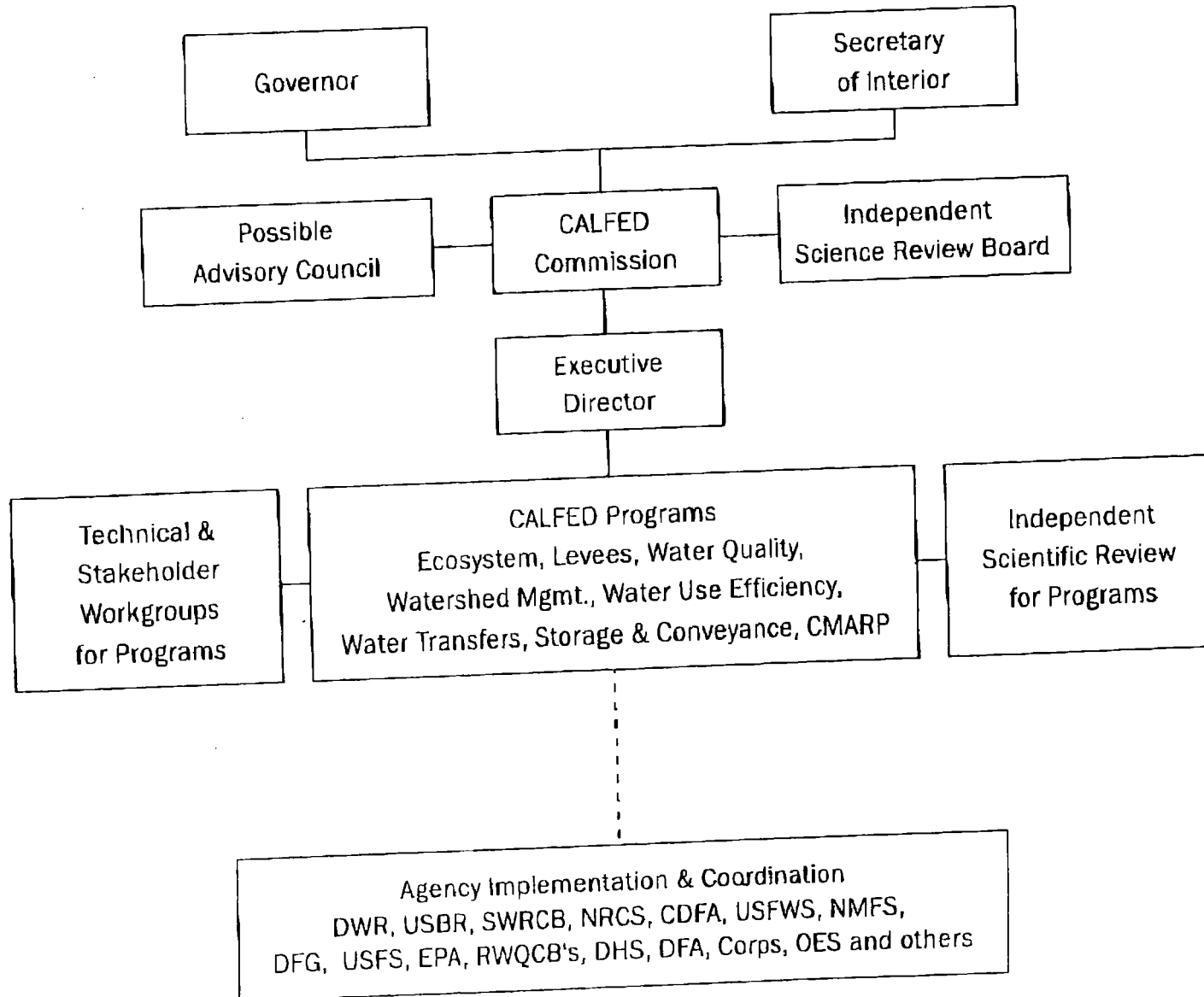
6.3 Scientific Review of Programs. Based on the advice and review of the SRB, the Commission would establish processes to review the scientific and technical aspects for each of the program areas. For example, program areas would be reviewed for soundness of design to meet program objectives, techniques used in program execution, data analyses, application of project results to overall program objectives, and priority setting and project selection.

7. CALFED Agency Coordination and Public Participation. The Commission would coordinate its program and activities with other State and Federal agencies not represented on the Commission and with tribal governments, local agencies, and organizations that have a role or interest in CALFED goals and objectives. The Commission shall convene as needed, advisory groups or policy and technical groups to assist in implementation. The Commission's meetings would be open and public, and the Commission would seek ways to maximize public knowledge of, and involvement in, its work.

8. Funding. All staff and administrative expenses incurred and needed by the Commission to carry out its responsibilities would be funded by State and Federal governments equally.

NOTE: Funding may come from user fees as well as general taxpayer revenues, bond funds, and private contributions.

Straw Proposal for CALFED Governance





THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable Bob Stump
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Stump:

This letter is in response to the March 29, 1999, letter from Governor Jane Dee Hull and members of the Arizona delegation regarding consideration of a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area of northern Arizona. As you know, I have discussed on several occasions the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau. I have not yet made such a recommendation, and I am, of course, interested in working with the delegation on any legislation that you may be considering that would provide equivalent protection for the area.

Over the past months, the Department has been meeting with individuals and groups in Arizona, and receiving suggestions and proposals for managing any such monument. I personally have held a well attended public meeting in Flagstaff, as well as meetings with local officials, permittees, and members of the Kaibab Paiute Tribe. Enclosed for your information is a list of contacts between the Department and the public regarding the proposed monument. Our outreach efforts are continuing, and I am confident we are learning the views of potentially affected interests. These views will inform any designation, whether through a recommendation I make to the President or through legislation.

In addition to the information you described in the fourth paragraph of your letter, we have made available extensive background material on the area. For example, enclosed is a copy of the most recent letter sent to you and Chairmen James V. Hansen and Barbara Cubin, which contains information on uses of the area. In addition, we have provided copies of the planning documents of the area, including the Adjacent Lands Study, the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan, the Arizona Strip District Final Resource Management Plan and the Final Environmental Impact Statement, as well as lists of all authorized holders/operators, mining claimants, grazing permittees, and wood and timber harvesting permit holders. If you would like copies of any of these documents or any other information pertaining to this area, please contact the Legislative Affairs Office at the Bureau of Land Management, (202) 452-0346.

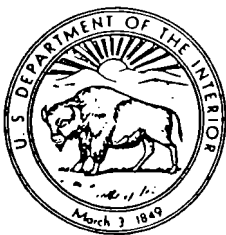
I trust this addresses your concerns, and I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Identical letter to:

Jane Dee Hull, Governor, State of Arizona
John McCain, United States Senator
Jon Kyl, United States Senator
Jim Kolbe, United States Congressman
J.D. Hayworth, United States Congressman
Matt Salmon, United States Congressman
John Shadegg, United States Congressman



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable Jane Dee Hull
Governor of Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Hull:

This letter is in response to the March 29, 1999, letter from you and members of the Arizona delegation regarding consideration of a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area of northern Arizona. As you know, I have discussed on several occasions the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau. I have not yet made such a recommendation, and I am, of course, interested in working with the delegation on any legislation that you may be considering that would provide equivalent protection for the area.

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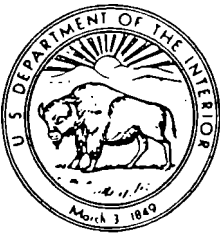
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Jon Kyl, United States Senator
Jim Kolbe, United States Congressman
J.D. Hayworth, United States Congressman
Bob Stump, United States Congressman
Matt Salmon, United States Congressman
John Shadegg, United States Congressman



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable John McCain
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McCain:

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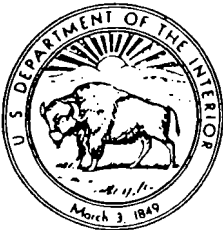
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Matt Salmon, United States Congressman
John Shadegg, United States Congressman



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable Matt Salmon
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Salmon:

This letter is in response to the March 29, 1999, letter from Governor Jane Dee Hull and members of the Arizona delegation regarding consideration of a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area of northern Arizona. As you know, I have discussed on several occasions the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau. I have not yet made such a recommendation, and I am, of course, interested in working with the delegation on any legislation that you may be considering that would provide equivalent protection for the area.

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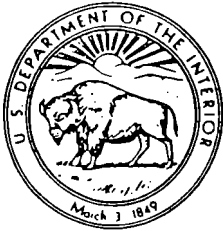
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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable John Shadegg
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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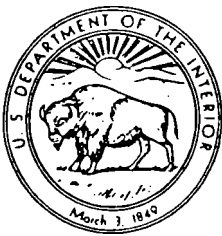
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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable Jon Kyl
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kyl:

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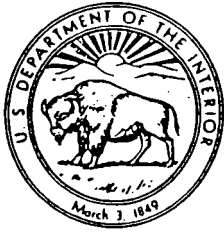
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THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable J.D. Hayworth
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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This letter is in response to the March 29, 1999, letter from Governor Jane Dee Hull and members of the Arizona delegation regarding consideration of a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area of northern Arizona. As you know, I have discussed on several occasions the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau. I have not yet made such a recommendation, and I am, of course, interested in working with the delegation on any legislation that you may be considering that would provide equivalent protection for the area.

Over the past months, the Department has been meeting with individuals and groups in Arizona, and receiving suggestions and proposals for managing any such monument. I personally have held a well attended public meeting in Flagstaff, as well as meetings with local officials, permittees, and members of the Kaibab Paiute Tribe. Enclosed for your information is a list of contacts between the Department and the public regarding the proposed monument. Our outreach efforts are continuing, and I am confident we are learning the views of potentially affected interests. These views will inform any designation, whether through a recommendation I make to the President or through legislation.

In addition to the information you described in the fourth paragraph of your letter, we have made available extensive background material on the area. For example, enclosed is a copy of the most recent letter sent to Congressman Bob Stump and Chairmen James V. Hansen and Barbara Cubin, which contains information on uses of the area. In addition, we have provided copies of the planning documents of the area, including the Adjacent Lands Study, the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan, the Arizona Strip District Final Resource Management Plan and the Final Environmental Impact Statement, as well as lists of all authorized holders/operators, mining claimants, grazing permittees, and wood and timber harvesting permit holders. If you would like copies of any of these documents or any other information pertaining to this area, please contact the Legislative Affairs Office at the Bureau of Land Management, (202) 452-0346.

I trust this addresses your concerns, and I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Identical letter to:

Jane Dee Hull, Governor, State of Arizona
John McCain, United States Senator
Jon Kyl, United States Senator
Jim Kolbe, United States Congressman
Bob Stump, United States Congressman
Matt Salmon, United States Congressman
John Shadegg, United States Congressman

Outreach and Contacts on the Proposed Monument Idea

Date	Event/Contact	Constituency
11/27/98	Secretary tours area & begins dialogue on the proposal	Article appeared in <i>The Arizona Republic</i> , sharing the Secretary's idea with readers.
11/30/98	Letter received	Tucson Audubon Society
12/1/98	Meeting	Arizona Strip Grazing Board (represents Arizona Strip ranchers)
12/1/98	Phone Call	Geneal Anderson of the Paiute Tribes of Utah
12/1/98	Phone Call	Clay Hamilton of the Hopi Historic Preservation Office
12/1/98	Phone Call	Monza Honga of the Hualapai Historic Preservation Office
12/1/98	Phone Call	Carmen Bradley, Kaibab Paiute Tribe Chairperson
12/2/98	Briefing	Paiute Tribes of Utah (Kanosh Band, Koosharem Band, Shivwits Band, Cedar Band and the Indian Peak Band) Tribal Council
12/2/98	Phone Call	Roger Smith of the International Uranium Corporation (IUC)
12/3/98	Phone Call	Filbert Swain of the Moapa Band of Paiutes
12/3/98	Phone Call	Lincoln Manakaga, Havasupai Tribe Chairperson
12/3/98	Letter received	Jeffrey Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
12/5/98	Letter received	Laura Redish, private citizen in Arizona
12/8/98	Letter received	John Alcock, professor of biology at Arizona State University
12/10/98	Briefing Paper	Sent to the Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribes of Utah, Chemehuevi, San Juan Paiute, Hualapai, Havasupai, Moapa Paiute, and Las Vegas Paiute Tribes

12/10/98	Hearing/meeting	Hosted by Congressman Hansen. Met with ranchers and other constituents in the area.
12/16/98	Briefing	Mohave County Board of Supervisors
12/17/98	Briefing	Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council meeting
12/17/98	Copies of materials related to the proposed monument area, including the adjacent lands study, Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan, list of livestock permittees, and maps	Congressman Stump's Office
12/22/98	Fact Sheet and other briefing materials	Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office, and the Arizona Land Commissioner
12/29/98	Briefing Materials	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
1/4/99	Phone Call	Herb Bundy, rancher
1/4/99	Phone Call	Angelita Bullets, Kaibab Paiute Tribal Administrator
1/5/99	Letter received	Edgar Heylmun, private citizen in Arizona
1/7/99	Briefing	Tri-City Business Association; Colorado City
1/8/99	Phone Call	Gaylon Hansen of Apex Minerals
1/8/99	Proposal received	Mohave County submitted proposal for a proposed monument
1/14/99	Legislative Ideas for the proposed monument and maps	Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office, and the Arizona Land Commissioner
1/15/99	Letter received	Congressmen Hansen, Stump and Cubin, requesting information regarding proposal
1/21/99	Map and materials	Senator Kyl's Office
1/22/99	Phone Call	Tom Britt of the Arizona Game and Fish Department
1/28/99	Briefing	Arizona Resource Advisory Council

1/29/99	Briefing	Southwest Utah Planning Authorities Council
2/1/99	Office Visit and discussion	Shanna Johnson of People for the USA
2/1/99	Maps and materials	Arizona Land Commissioner
2/11/99	Meeting	Rick Arial of Congressman Hansen's staff
2/12/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council; in Fredonia
2/16/99	Phone Call	Bill Goodale of the Mohave County Economic Development Authority
2/16/99	Phone Call	Jeff Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
2/17/99	Briefing	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
2/18/99	Letter received	Jeff Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
2/19/99	Briefing	Arizona delegation local Congressional staff
2/19/99	Briefing	Clayton Atkin, President of the Arizona Cattlegrowers Association
2/22/99	Tour from Colorado City to Tuweep, Grand Canyon National Park, and discussions	Mohave County Economic Development Authority, State officials, Mohave County officials, mayors, local community officials, and Congressional staff
2/23/99	Briefing	Arizona Game and Fish Department
2/24/99	Letter and list of constituents that may be affected by the proposed monument, including livestock, timber harvesting, mining, and surface owners, along with maps	Congressman Stump's Office
2/25/99	Letter, briefing materials and copies of relevant land management plans	Congressman Hansen, Congressman Stump, and Congresswoman Cubin.
3/2/99	Phone Call	Denny Cole of Santa Fe-Pacific Gold
3/2/99	Meeting	Carol Anderson of the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, met with BLM Director
3/8/99	Press Release and media alert	Announcing town hall meeting on March 15, and providing background information

3/9/99	Briefing	Ranchers in the Arizona Strip; briefing held in St. George
3/12/99	Phone Call	Dick Morehead of Newmont Gold
3/13/99	Phone Call	Orvel Bundy, Chair of Littlefield-Hurricane Valley Natural Resources Conservation District
3/15/99	Meeting	Meeting between the Secretary and ranchers, and Mohave County officials
3/15/99	Town Hall Meeting	Meeting with the Secretary - over 600 people attended, including Congressional staff, State legislators, County Boards of Supervisors, mayors, City Council members, tribal members, members of Chambers of Commerce, grazing permittees, State agency representatives, environmental organizations, recreation organizations, and mining interests.
3/15/99	Meeting	Meeting between the Secretary and the Kaibab Paiute Tribe
3/16/99	Briefing	Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council
3/17/99	Phone Call	Don Van Brunt of the Mohave County Economic Development authority
3/19/99	Phone Call	Tony Heaton, rancher
3/19/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council
3/19/99	Briefing	Jill Leonard, District Ranger, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest
3/19/99	Proposal received	Local ranchers submitted legislative considerations for a proposed monument
3/22/99	Letter received	USGS Scientist in Charge of Flagstaff Field Center
3/23/99	Phone Call	Rick Johnson, Grand Canyon Trust
3/23/99	Letter received	Joe Hart, Arizona State Representative
3/24/99	Letter and proposal received	Arizona Game and Fish Department

3/26-27	Tour of proposed monument area and discussions with BLM Director, Counselor to the Secretary, and Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management	Arizona Land Commissioner, Arizona Game and Fish Department officials, Arizona Congressional delegation staff, and Congressman Hansen's staff
3/29/99	Letter Received	Letter from Arizona Governor and Arizona Congressional delegation
4/2/99	Briefing Paper	Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribes of Utah, Chemehuevi, San Juan Paiute, Hualapai, Havasupai, Moapa Paiute and Las Vegas Paiute Tribes
4/2/99	Letter to the Secretary	Grand Canyon Trust
4/9/99	Briefing and discussions	Arizona Resource Advisory Council



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

FEB 25 1999

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your, Congressman Bob Stump's and Chairman Barbara Cubin's January 19, 1999, letter asking several questions relating to my recent mention of possible use of the Antiquities Act to protect an area on the Arizona Strip in northern Arizona and my 2-year segregation of public land in the area. An identical response is being sent to Congressman Stump and Chairman Cubin.

The December 14, 1998, Federal Register notice of proposed withdrawal under section 204(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) was for the stated purpose of protecting the native biodiversity and ecological richness of the Shivwits Plateau area, by preventing location and entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws, for up to 2 years. Once my consideration of a possible national monument designation became public, I knew that there would be people interested in locating mining claims in this area.

There are many examples in western history of people using the antiquated Mining Law to file mining claims on Federal lands for purposes that have little or nothing to do with actual mineral development. The presence of such claims can make sensible land management more complicated and difficult, and the processes for contesting such claims can be lengthy and difficult, leading the Federal Government sometimes to choose to buy out even questionable claims rather than undergoing the expense of contesting them. I, therefore, thought it best to prevent the filing of such claims for up to 2 years while the area is being considered for designation as a national monument. Whether the withdrawal will be finalized in the next 2 years depends upon future events. You are correct in assuming this is not an emergency withdrawal under FLPMA section 204(e).

In the Antiquities Act, 16 U.S.C. § 431, Congress authorized the President to "declare ... objects of historic or scientific interest" on lands "owned or controlled by" the Federal Government to be national monuments and to ensure their "proper care and management." A monument proclamation and a withdrawal under FLPMA serve somewhat different purposes. A FLPMA withdrawal removes a designated area of the public lands from operation of some or all of the public land laws for a limited period of time (see definition in FLPMA at 43 U.S.C. § 1702(j)), while a monument proclamation is a permanent reservation of Federal land for the protection of the objects of interest. Put another way, a withdrawal is a more defensive action, while a monument proclamation is an affirmative designation to recognize and ensure the protection of

particular important values. The kinds of protections necessary for a national monument depend upon the objects for which the land is designated and can be spelled out in the Presidential proclamation. Neither the FLPMA withdrawal nor the Antiquities Act proclamation depends upon the existence of any particular threat.

Nor are these two authorities inconsistent with each other. Indeed, in enacting FLPMA, Congress carefully preserved the Antiquities Act authority. See, e.g., 43 U.S.C. § 1714(j) (FLPMA provision forbidding the Secretary from modifying or revoking any withdrawal creating national monuments under the Antiquities Act); and section 701(f), 43 U.S.C. § 1701 Historical Note, general FLPMA disclaimer against repeal of any other law by implication). For these reasons, neither the Congress nor the Executive Branch has ever understood that the exercise of Presidential authority under the Antiquities Act reflects any "inadequacies" in FLPMA.

Finally, you ask about pending national monument designations. As you know, the Antiquities Act has been an important feature of natural resource policymaking, used by nearly every President, for almost a century. More than one hundred national monuments have been established since the Act was adopted in 1906. In keeping with this history, the President has asked me to recommend to him "appropriate exercise[s] of my authority under the Antiquities Act to protect objects of historic or scientific interest on federal lands." (See enclosed November 10, 1998, letter).

I have not made any Antiquities Act recommendations to the President in response to this letter. Although I have publicly discussed the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area, 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 John McCain, who has indicated a desire to explore this possibility.

The following information is in response to your numbered requests:

1. There are thirteen unpatented mining claims within the segregated area. The mining claims and claimants are listed below. The 1999 maintenance fees were paid for all claims.

Ramona Lode Mining Claim (AMC350678)
Lamont Payne, Dorothy Ratzlaff, Loy Riddle and Ramona Riddle
Fredonia, Arizona

Gloria Lode Mining Claim (AMC350740)
Paul Hamblin and Gloria Hamblin
Fredonia, Arizona

Weap 55 Lode Mining Claim (AMC195014)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 56 Lode Mining Claim (AMC195015)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 137 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196238)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 138 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196239)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 139 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196240)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 140 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196241)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 141 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196242)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 142 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196243)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 143 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196244)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Weap 144 Lode Mining Claim (AMC196245)
IUC Exploration LLC (International Uranium [USA] Corporation)
Denver, Colorado

Golden Bell Lode Mining Claim (AMC342671)
Don Reneau
Manti, Utah

2. There were no plans of operation proffered within the last 7 years involving lands within the segregated area.
3. There were three notices submitted within the last 7 years in the segregated area. The

notices and operators are listed below.

AZA-30848
Loy Riddle
Fredonia, Arizona

AZA-30378
Treasure Hill Mines
Kingman, Arizona

AZA-29344
Jim Phillips
Ogden, Utah

4. The land was segregated to prevent the location of mining claims and other public land law entries for 2 years while the area is being considered for designation as a national monument.
5. The Bureau of Land Management has not received any written requests from developers for land in the proposed withdrawal area. We have received verbal requests for land in the segregated area. We receive many general requests for land anywhere on the Arizona Strip from people who believe that public lands are inexpensive or free. These requests are usually from people looking for forested lands. All requests have been refused in accordance with the applicable resource management plan.
6. Enclosed is a copy of the Arizona Strip District Final Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. The plan does not identify any lands within the segregated area for disposal.
7. Public lands within the segregated area are not available for disposal under the applicable resource management plan. However, they were open to location under the mining laws and they remain open to mineral leasing. We know of no imminent threats of development.
8. Enclosed are copies of responsive correspondence concerning the proposed monument.
9. In FY98, according to automatic traffic counters, visitor registers and on-site observations, there were approximately 11,000 recreational visits to the segregated area. The percentage of visits related to hunting are fifteen percent (15%) on the west side (Parashant area) and three percent (3%) on the east side (Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan area). These areas are well-known and popular among Arizona hunters. Besides hunting, visitors take part in driving for pleasure, camping, hiking, photography and viewing scenery or wildlife.
10. There are 17 grazing permits within the area for a total of 24,276 Animal Unit Months (AUM's). The permit holders are the following:

Cecil Blake
St. George, Utah

T.J. Cattle Company
c/o Daniel Atwood Bundy
Washington, Utah

Eddie M. Bundy
St. George, Utah

Connie W. Bundy
St. George, Utah

Elroy A. Bundy
St. George, Utah

Eve T. Bundy
St. George, Utah

Ethan Bundy
St. George, Utah

Mark E. Bundy
Nephi, Utah

Orvel Bundy
St. George, Utah

Esplin Livestock L.L.C.
c/o Cleve Esplin
Mt. Carmel, Utah

Le Moyne Esplin
St. George, Utah

Terrance Esplin
St. George, Utah

Anthony G. Heaton
St. George, Utah

Arlin Hughes
Veyo, Utah

Denice Hughes
St. George, Utah

Jimmie Hughes
Salt Lake City, Utah

John Snyder
St. George, Utah

11. Within the segregated area, there are 77 key areas where rangeland trend is monitored. Of the 77 key areas, 28 are in upward trend (36%), 40 are in a static trend (52%), and 9 are in downward trend (12%).

12. The Department has no specific documents identifying threats to the area.

Portions of the information I am providing to you, such as some of the names and municipal addresses of unpatented mining claim holders and grazing permittees, may be covered by the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a, and could be withholdable from public release under exemption (6) of the Freedom Of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6). Other information not covered by the Privacy Act, such as the names and home addresses of certain correspondents with the Department of the Interior, may nevertheless be withholdable from public release under exemption (6) of the FOIA. In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a (b)(9), and the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552 (d), I am releasing the Privacy Act and FOIA-protected information by virtue of your and Chairman Cubin's request for information within the purview of the respective subcommittees. In order to assure that the privacy interests involved here are adequately protected, I request that you consult with this Department before you release any name and address information to the public. Please contact Robert Moll should you decide to consider making such a release. He can be reached at (202)208-5216.

I trust this answers your questions; I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Moll", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Enclosures

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.

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,

*See Babbitt has
not answered
my letter
yet
I am
sure
he will
in AZ*

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,

January 12, 1999

DRAFT

Honorable Don Young
Chairman

Honorable Jim Hansen
Chairman

Dear Chairman Young and Chairman Hansen:

This is in response to your 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.

As you know, the Antiquities Act has been an important feature of natural resource policymaking for nearly a century. About 100 national monuments have been established (through proclamations of every President save two) 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.

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.

Respectfully,

BB

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.

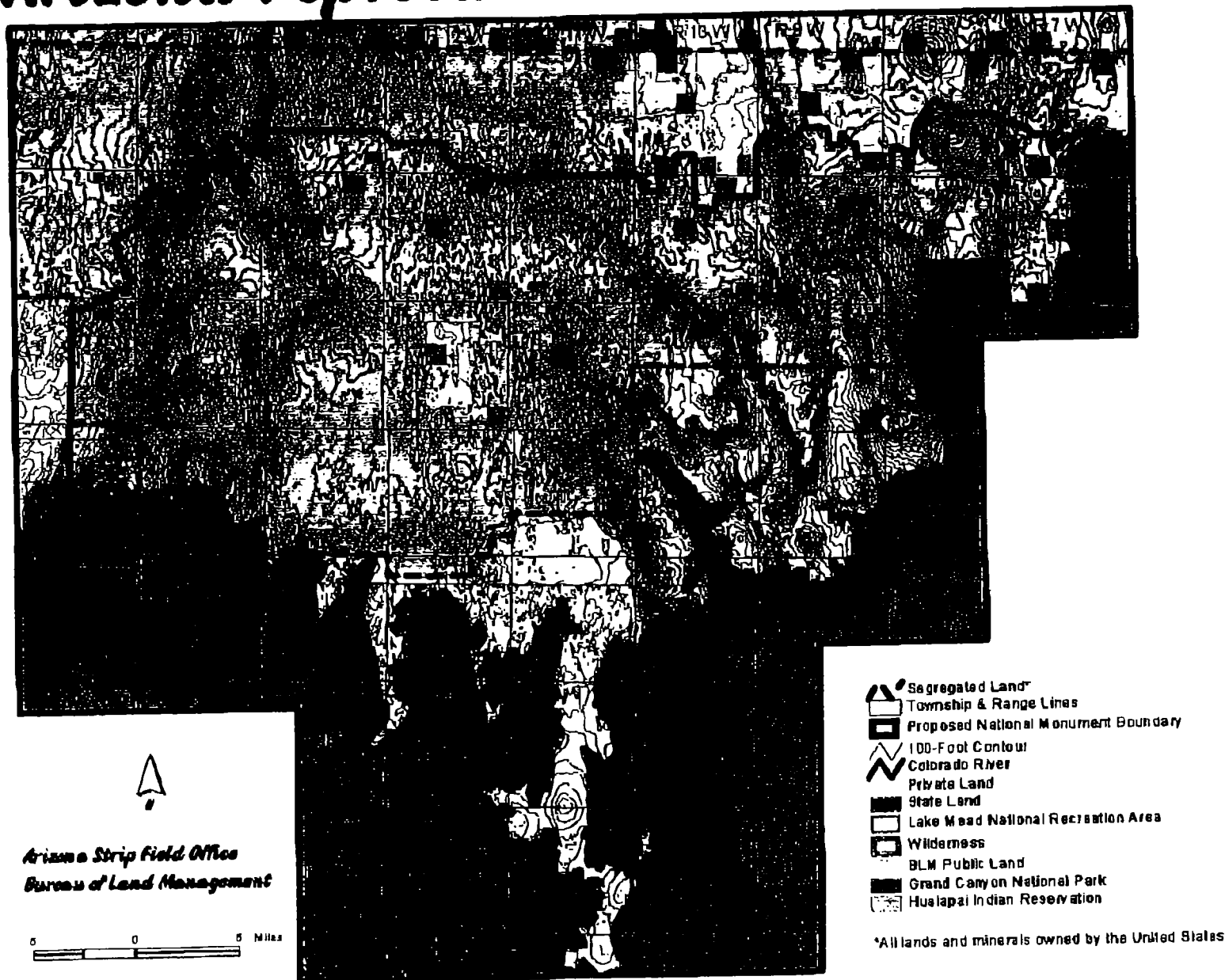
SEGREGATION:

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



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

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;	800.00
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

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

1/12 original deposited to George Hampton

To Keep it wild

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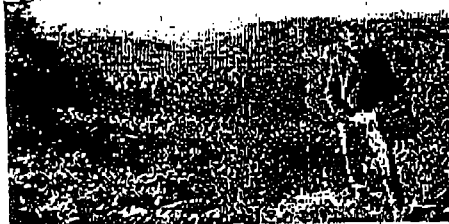
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To keep it wild

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.



Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

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

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.

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

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 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.

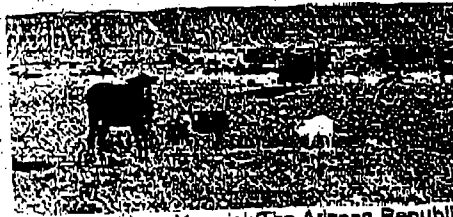
Tom Heaton's grandfather homesteaded a ranch at the mouth of Whitmore Canyon, where upward of 600 head of cattle roam the Canyon's esplanade. And Heaton's helicopters annually fetch about 10,000 river rafters up from Whitmore Rapids to the Heaton family dude ranch on the canyon's rim.

"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 wilderness, 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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U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Resources
Washington, DC 20515

December 22, 1998

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LLOYD A. JONES
 CHIEF OF STAFF
 ELIZABETH MCGINNISON
 CHIEF COUNSEL
 JOHN LAWRENCE
 DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

The Honorable William J. Clinton
 Office of the President
 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has recently conducted some activities that have come to our attention that we hope you can address. These activities deal with the creation of national monuments as authorized by what is commonly known as the "Antiquities Act of 1906" (16 U.S.C. 431 *et seq.*). Secretary of the Interior, Bruce Babbitt, recently announced a new 600,000 acre national monument in northern Arizona using this authorization, presumably on your behalf. Our colleagues in Congress, and we, were under the impression that because of the controversy surrounding your creation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument we would be informed of any announcement of any proposed national monument and to especially inform the Congressman where the monument was to be established. However, we see that this is not the case as the announcement came as another unexpected surprise.

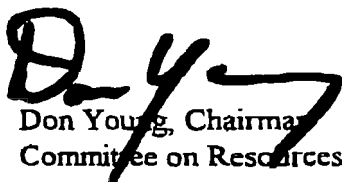
In light of the announcement for the monument in northern Arizona, could you please provide us with the following:

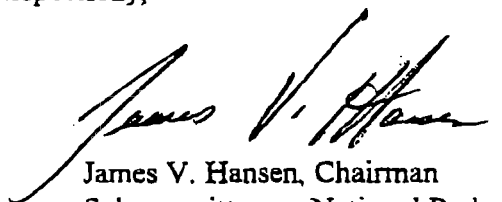
1. A list of all national monument plans or proposals by, or known by, you or the Office of the President, the Department of Interior, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), or any other office of the Administration is contemplating, reviewing, considering, or planning to establish within the next two calendar years;
2. Maps of the locations of all those monuments referred to above;
3. A list of all national monument plans or proposals by, or known by, you or the Office of the President, the Department of Interior, CEQ, or any other office of the Administration is contemplating, reviewing, considering, or planning to establish beyond the next two calendar years;

4. A statement as to the procedure for public and Congressional notification that you or the Office of the President, the Department of Interior, CEQ, or the Administration will use in proposing any future national monuments and;
5. A statement as to the process that you or the Office of the President, the Department of Interior, CEQ, or the Administration will use in determining the location of any future national monuments.

Although the Christmas holidays are now upon us, we are strongly requesting that answers to the above requests be delivered to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, 814 O'Neill HOB by 5:00 p.m. on January 8, 1999. Should you have any questions regarding this request, please address them to Allen Freemyer at 202-226-7736. Thank you for your prompt consideration.

Respectfully,


Don Young, Chairman
Committee on Resources


James V. Hansen, Chairman
Subcommittee on National Parks
and Public Lands

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.

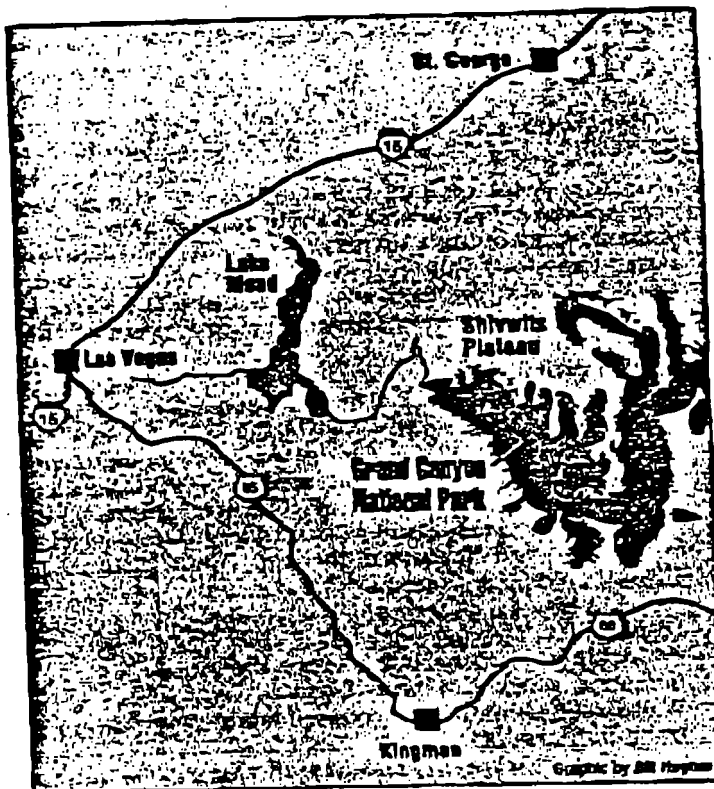
But Randy Harness, conservation chairman for the Southern Nevada chapter of the Sierra Club, said the Shivwits' ranchers should welcome Interior's interest. "This could end up protecting them. Otherwise, if development begins, they usually lose out."

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 ARIZONA REPUBLIC



Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt wants to protect 400,000 acres of virgin land on the west edge of the Grand Canyon.

Steve Yozwiak/The Arizona Republic

BABBITT TAKING RIGHT TACK TO PROTECT CANYON LANDS

Give Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt credit. He wants to build a consensus on how best to protect a vast and untamed swath of nearly 400,000 acres at the west end of Grand Canyon.

This is a kinder, gentler approach than President Clinton's sudden — and politically suspect — designation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in southern Utah during the height of the 1996 presidential campaign.

Babbitt's idea is to include ranchers, hunters and the Arizona congressional delegation in discussion about how to build long-term protections before any specific recommendation is forwarded to the president.

The Shivwits Plateau on the Canyon's North Rim is a mostly deserted landscape in the great tradition of scenic lands of the Colorado Plateau. There's wide diversity, from grasslands and undulating terrain of piñon-juniper shrub to pine forests and canyons with colorful hues. Though there are a few pockets of private holdings, Bureau of Land Management acreage makes up most of the land that Babbitt wants to designate as a national monument.

On a recent tour of the area, Babbitt told *Republic* reporter Steve Yozwiak that nowhere else in the lower 48 states is there so large an expanse of beautiful lands that's intact.

"Some people might say then, 'Why bother?'" Babbitt said. "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."

Nothing fuels the passions of the West quite like restrictions on land usage and the implied threat that property rights may be in jeopardy. Now is the time to plan. There is no imminent development of coal, oil or other resources, and other than grazing cattle and sport hunters, few visit the area.

Monument status would prohibit mining and development but permit ranching and hunting. If the lands were included in Grand Canyon National Park, ranching and hunting would cease — uses Babbitt says he does not want to see curtailed.

Our parks and monuments lie at the heart of the nation's conservation ethic. Usage is soaring. So is the public's love affair with preserving lands for future generations.

Babbitt says he's "open to a big, wide-ranging discussion," and that is precisely what is needed. It may take many years, but that's OK. The important thing is to begin a meaningful and truthful dialogue now.

Editorials represent the position of The Arizona Republic, whose editorial board consists of Karen Ann Wiley, Jennifer Dokes, Mark Genniah, John Kolbe, Joel Wilson, Linda Valdez, Ken Western and Steve Benson.

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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 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 Shilwits 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.

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"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.



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.

"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.

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"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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United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

TRANSMISSION NOTICE

DATE: May 18, 1999

TO: Linda Lance

AGENCY: Council on Environmental Quality

FAX No.: 202/456-6546 PHONE: 202/395-5750

FROM: Molly McUsic, Counselor to the Secretary

PHONE: 202/208-6359 FAX: 202/208-1481

FAXED BY: Priscilla Foti TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 14

REMARKS:

Here are the letter and attachments as mailed and faxed to all today.



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON

MAY 12 1999

Honorable Bob Stump
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Stump:

This letter is in response to the March 29, 1999, letter from Governor Jane Dee Hull and members of the Arizona delegation regarding consideration of a monument in the Shivwits Plateau area of northern Arizona. As you know, I have discussed on several occasions the possibility of recommending that the President exercise his authority under the Antiquities Act for a monument in the Shivwits Plateau. I have not yet made such a recommendation, and I am, of course, interested in working with the delegation on any legislation that you may be considering that would provide equivalent protection for the area.

Over the past months, the Department has been meeting with individuals and groups in Arizona, and receiving suggestions and proposals for managing any such monument. I personally have held a well attended public meeting in Flagstaff, as well as meetings with local officials, permittees, and members of the Kaibab Paiute Tribe. Enclosed for your information is a list of contacts between the Department and the public regarding the proposed monument. Our outreach efforts are continuing, and I am confident we are learning the views of potentially affected interests. These views will inform any designation, whether through a recommendation I make to the President or through legislation.

In addition to the information you described in the fourth paragraph of your letter, we have made available extensive background material on the area. For example, enclosed is a copy of the most recent letter sent to you and Chairmen James V. Hansen and Barbara Cubin, which contains information on uses of the area. In addition, we have provided copies of the planning documents of the area, including the Adjacent Lands Study, the Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan, the Arizona Strip District Final Resource Management Plan and the Final Environmental Impact Statement, as well as lists of all authorized holders/operators, mining claimants, grazing permittees, and wood and timber harvesting permit holders. If you would like copies of any of these documents or any other information pertaining to this area, please contact the Legislative Affairs Office at the Bureau of Land Management, (202) 452-0346.

I trust this addresses your concerns, and I appreciate your interest.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Identical letter to:

**Jane Dee Hull, Governor, State of Arizona
John McCain, United States Senator
Jon Kyl, United States Senator
Jim Kolbe, United States Congressman
J.D. Hayworth, United States Congressman
Matt Salmon, United States Congressman
John Shadegg, United States Congressman**

Outreach and Contacts on the Proposed Monument Idea

Date	Event/Contact	Constituency
11/27/98	Secretary tours area & begins dialogue on the proposal	Article appeared in <i>The Arizona Republic</i> , sharing the Secretary's idea with readers.
11/30/98	Letter received	Tucson Audubon Society
12/1/98	Meeting	Arizona Strip Grazing Board (represents Arizona Strip ranchers)
12/1/98	Phone Call	Geneal Anderson of the Paiute Tribes of Utah
12/1/98	Phone Call	Clay Hamilton of the Hopi Historic Preservation Office
12/1/98	Phone Call	Monza Honga of the Hualapai Historic Preservation Office
12/1/98	Phone Call	Carmen Bradley, Kaibab Paiute Tribe Chairperson
12/2/98	Briefing	Paiute Tribes of Utah (Kanosh Band, Koosharem Band, Shivwits Band, Cedar Band and the Indian Peak Band) Tribal Council
12/2/98	Phone Call	Roger Smith of the International Uranium Corporation (IUC)
12/3/98	Phone Call	Filbert Swain of the Moapa Band of Paiutes
12/3/98	Phone Call	Lincoln Manakaga, Havasupai Tribe Chairperson
12/3/98	Letter received	Jeffrey Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
12/5/98	Letter received	Laura Redish, private citizen in Arizona
12/8/98	Letter received	John Alcock, professor of biology at Arizona State University
12/10/98	Briefing Paper	Sent to the Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribes of Utah, Chemehuevi, San Juan Paiute, Hualapai, Havasupai, Moapa Paiute, and Las Vegas Paiute Tribes

12/10/98	Hearing/meeting	Hosted by Congressman Hansen. Met with ranchers and other constituents in the area.
12/16/98	Briefing	Mohave County Board of Supervisors
12/17/98	Briefing	Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council meeting
12/17/98	Copies of materials related to the proposed monument area, including the adjacent lands study, Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan, list of livestock permittees, and maps	Congressman Stump's Office
12/22/98	Fact Sheet and other briefing materials	Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office, and the Arizona Land Commissioner
12/29/98	Briefing Materials	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
1/4/99	Phone Call	Herb Bundy, rancher
1/4/99	Phone Call	Angelita Bullets, Kaibab Paiute Tribal Administrator
1/5/99	Letter received	Edgar Heylmun, private citizen in Arizona
1/7/99	Briefing	Tri-City Business Association; Colorado City
1/8/99	Phone Call	Gaylon Hansen of Apex Minerals
1/8/99	Proposal received	Mohave County submitted proposal for a proposed monument
1/14/99	Legislative Ideas for the proposed monument and maps	Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office, and the Arizona Land Commissioner
1/15/99	Letter received	Congressmen Hansen, Stump and Cubin, requesting information regarding proposal
1/21/99	Map and materials	Senator Kyl's Office
1/22/99	Phone Call	Tom Britt of the Arizona Game and Fish Department
1/28/99	Briefing	Arizona Resource Advisory Council

1/29/99	Briefing	Southwest Utah Planning Authorities Council
2/1/99	Office Visit and discussion	Shanna Johnson of People for the USA
2/1/99	Maps and materials	Arizona Land Commissioner
2/11/99	Meeting	Rick Arial of Congressman Hansen's staff
2/12/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council; in Fredonia
2/16/99	Phone Call	Bill Goodale of the Mohave County Economic Development Authority
2/16/99	Phone Call	Jeff Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
2/17/99	Briefing	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
2/18/99	Letter received	Jeff Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
2/19/99	Briefing	Arizona delegation local Congressional staff
2/19/99	Briefing	Clayton Atkin, President of the Arizona Cattlegrowers Association
2/22/99	Tour from Colorado City to Tuweap, Grand Canyon National Park, and discussions	Mohave County Economic Development Authority, State officials, Mohave County officials, mayors, local community officials, and Congressional staff
2/23/99	Briefing	Arizona Game and Fish Department
2/24/99	Letter and list of constituents that may be affected by the proposed monument, including livestock, timber harvesting, mining, and surface owners, along with maps	Congressman Stump's Office
2/25/99	Letter, briefing materials and copies of relevant land management plans	Congressman Hansen, Congressman Stump, and Congresswoman Cubin.
3/2/99	Phone Call	Denny Cole of Santa Fe-Pacific Gold
3/2/99	Meeting	Carol Anderson of the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, met with BLM Director
3/8/99	Press Release and media alert	Announcing town hall meeting on March 15, and providing background information

3/9/99	Briefing	Ranchers in the Arizona Strip; briefing held in St. George
3/12/99	Phone Call	Dick Morehead of Newmont Gold
3/13/99	Phone Call	Orvel Bundy, Chair of Littlefield-Hurricane Valley Natural Resources Conservation District
3/15/99	Meeting	Meeting between the Secretary and ranchers, and Mohave County officials
3/15/99	Town Hall Meeting	Meeting with the Secretary - over 600 people attended, including Congressional staff, State legislators, County Boards of Supervisors, mayors, City Council members, tribal members, members of Chambers of Commerce, grazing permittees, State agency representatives, environmental organizations, recreation organizations, and mining interests.
3/15/99	Meeting	Meeting between the Secretary and the Kaibab Paiute Tribe
3/16/99	Briefing	Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council
3/17/99	Phone Call	Don Van Brunt of the Mohave County Economic Development authority
3/19/99	Phone Call	Tony Heaton, rancher
3/19/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council
3/19/99	Briefing	Jill Leonard, District Ranger, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest
3/19/99	Proposal received	Local ranchers submitted legislative considerations for a proposed monument
3/22/99	Letter received	USGS Scientist in Charge of Flagstaff Field Center
3/23/99	Phone Call	Rick Johnson, Grand Canyon Trust
3/23/99	Letter received	Joe Hart, Arizona State Representative
3/24/99	Letter and proposal received	Arizona Game and Fish Department

3/26-27	Tour of proposed monument area and discussions with BLM Director, Counselor to the Secretary, and Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management	Arizona Land Commissioner, Arizona Game and Fish Department officials, Arizona Congressional delegation staff, and Congressman Hansen's staff
3/29/99	Letter Received	Letter from Arizona Governor and Arizona Congressional delegation
4/2/99	Briefing Paper	Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribes of Utah, Chemehuevi, San Juan Paiute, Hualapai, Havasupai, Moapa Paiute and Las Vegas Paiute Tribes
4/2/99	Letter to the Secretary	Grand Canyon Trust
4/9/99	Briefing and discussions	Arizona Resource Advisory Council