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Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument [Folder 2]: [4]

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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,



Enclosures

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1.20.00

Dinah:

Attached are ~~my~~^{my} responsive
documents.

David Spielfogel



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

12-23-99

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN
12-23-99

December 21, 1999

Sent
to
President

MEMORANDUM TO JOHN ~~PODESTA~~

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. DS for GTF Jr.

SUBJECT: PROPOSED MONUMENTS EDITORIAL

The attached spectacular editorial from the Arizona Republic (a Republican but reasonably centrist conservation-minded paper) praises the monument proposals and takes McCain and Kyl to task for opposing them. Couldn't be better if we'd written it ourselves. I assume Sec. Babbitt deserves some major credit for working the editorial board. This is really the icing we needed for this cake.

Copied
Frampton
Podesta

Proposed monuments

Preserving nature preserves heritage

The Arizona Republic
Dec. 19, 1999

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt is on solid ground in recommending that President Clinton designate as national monuments two large swaths of uniquely Arizona terrain.

Pity that the state's congressional delegation and Gov. Jane Hull put process ahead of vision in contesting the designations of 71,000 acres between Black Canyon City and Cordes Junction, and 1 million acres north and west of the Grand Canyon.

As they well know, the Antiquities Act of 1906 specifically permits the president to designate lands with historic, cultural and scientific importance as national monuments, and these rugged and scenic lands surely qualify.

They also know that nearly every president since Theodore Roosevelt has used the act to continue this nation's great legacy of conservation.

These are the public's lands, for goodness sake. The way some are carping, among them Gov. Hull and Sens. John McCain and Jon Kyl, you'd think Babbitt is behind a private land grab that will hurt local tax rolls. Not so. These lands are managed by the federal Bureau of Land Management, and monument status, if granted, would give a higher measure of protection from commercial and recreational use.

Contrary to the political hyperbole on radio airwaves and elsewhere, hiking, hunting, fishing and camping, among recreational uses, would remain unchanged under Babbitt's proposal.

Public hearings have revealed strong sentiment for greater protection. Congress, however, has been slow to act. Far from being an end run around Congress, Babbitt's recommendation not only is legal but clearly proper.

The planned Agua Fria National Monument, about an hour's drive north of Phoenix, is a one-of-a-kind trove of ancient Native American pueblos that cling to the edges of mesa tops. It's a wild but pristine landscape of deep canyons and mesas, hundreds of archaeological sites and distinctive rock art, and an abundance of wildlife.

The growth of metropolitan Phoenix is marching inexorably to the north, and the time to save these lands is now.

The planned Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument really is a continuation of the spectacular vistas of the Grand Canyon. There are grasslands and pine forests and canyons. In Babbitt's words, "It's where the rain and the snow, running off the land, move through the side canyons of the Colorado tributaries and then join the Colorado River."

This proposal would fully protect the Grand Canyon as nature knows it, and create a wild, untamed area that would be a pleasing antidote to the hustle and bustle of the South Rim.

Under national monument designation, mining would not be allowed. Mining and archaeological sites are not compatible, and gorgeous vistas of the incomparable Grand Canyon should not be blighted by mining operations. Timber cutting also likely would be prohibited.

The BLM would be in charge of managing these monuments. Management plans, according to Michael Taylor, the BLM Phoenix field office manager, probably would allow "currently permitted activities." This means that livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping and driving on existing roads likely wouldn't be affected.

Off road vehicle use, on the other hand, is an increasing problem on public lands. Babbitt says that his recommendation is "to manage them in a very proper and restrictive way."

Designation is the important first step. It'll be up to Congress to find the money to manage and protect these lands as they should be. It's worth remembering that public land usage just keeps rising. Our parks are being loved to death. But maintaining the system to meet demand hasn't been something Congress can point to with pride. That'll be another challenge, a big one.

The Antiquities Act has been a bipartisan tradition of presidents, and some of the nation's most prized parks are the result -- from Zion and Death Valley to Grand Canyon. They did not come without their critics at the time. It would be hard to find one today.

We value our federal forests, rangelands and parks for what they are -- natural enclaves that preserve our heritage. This nation is the richer.

In Arizona and elsewhere, Babbitt has taken a courageous step to continue the tradition. It's up to President Clinton to finish the task.

Arizona Republic editorials



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

01-14-2000

January 14, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

01-17-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTFJ*

*Copied
Frampton
Podesta*

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

National Monuments Designations

Your announcement on Tuesday garnered extensive news coverage – including CBS, NBC, ABC and CNN – and positive editorials from the New York Times, Arizona Republic (see attached), San Jose Mercury News, Minneapolis Star Tribune and several other newspapers.

60 Minutes Story on MTBE

This Sunday, 60 Minutes plans to air a segment on EPA's policy regarding MTBE, a controversial fuel additive. While MTBE has improved air quality, it has contaminated groundwater and led to widespread concern over drinking water safety. Last year, an EPA Blue Ribbon Panel recommended the phase-out of MTBE while preserving a requirement for renewable fuel. We anticipate that the 60 Minutes piece will criticize EPA for its failure to foresee the negative effect of MTBE.

Thirtieth Birthday of CEQ and the National Environmental Policy Act

On January 1, 1970, President Nixon signed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), often referred to as this country's environmental magna carta. Over the past three decades, NEPA has fundamentally changed federal agencies' decisionmaking by requiring agencies to evaluate the environmental consequences of their proposals prior to taking action and by involving the public in that process. The environmental impact assessment process established by NEPA has been copied by almost 100 other countries, as well as some state, municipal and tribal governments here at home. NEPA also established CEQ as the institution within the EOP to advise the President on environmental issues, coordinate policy and oversee agencies' implementation of NEPA. National Public Radio and other media will be referencing the 30 year anniversary of NEPA this month and throughout the year. We intend to draft a statement commemorating the anniversary for your release later this month.

0117-00

Colorado River Protection

In an historic agreement, Secretary Richardson announced today a plan to protect the environment and return lands to the Utes, an Indian tribe in Utah. Under the agreement, the federal government would work to clean up 10 tons of low-level radioactive waste that threatens the Colorado River and the Arches and Canyonlands National Parks. In addition, the agreement would provide for the protection of 75 miles of the Green River, an important tributary of the Colorado River in Utah, and the transfer of approximately 84,000 acres of land to the Utes. Representative Chris Cannon, whose district includes the area, and the Sierra Club have praised the agreement.

INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Tropical Forest Conservation

This week, Time magazine ran a three page story on the status of the 25 most endangered primate species, many of whom consist of less than 500 individuals in the wild. Of the 25, 24 are restricted in range to seven of the world's most threatened "hotspot" tropical rain forests ecosystems. In part to follow up your meeting with environmental CEOs in Seattle and the discussion of international forest protection, we have worked with OMB, USAID, Treasury and other agencies to develop a new \$50 million Greening the Globe initiative in this year's budget that reflects a nearly 70% increase over last year's enacted levels for tropical forest conservation in key regions.

Copied
Frampton
Podessa

Opinions

ARIZONA REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

PRESIDENT ACTED WITH WIDE SUPPORT State politicians, ease up

Some advice to Arizonans who are quick to question motives and blind to good decisions on the merits: Step back, take a deep breath and be thankful that Arizona now has two additional national monuments.

With precedent on his side, yesterday President Clinton accepted the recommendation of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and gave heightened protection to two large swaths of wild and rugged Arizona terrain.

Against the majesty of the Grand Canyon, the president used the 1906 Antiquities Act to establish the Agua Fria National Monument, 71,000 acres between Black Canyon City and Cordes Junction, and the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, 1 million acres to the west and north of Grand Canyon National Park.

This was the proper thing to do because there is wide support for the preservation of these unique areas — lands that surely fit the criteria of historic, cultural and scientific that are required to invoke the Antiquities Act.

Over the past year, public hearings were held and sentiment was clearly on the side of conservation. A statewide poll conducted for the Sierra Club by the Behavior Research Center indicated that three of four Arizonans — Republicans, Democrats and independents — favor what the president did.

But like politicians in Utah who decried the "process" when President Clinton in 1996 unilaterally created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument — 1.7 million acres rich in coal deposits — Arizona's congressional delegation and Gov. Jane Hull are repeating that same tiresome song. They sent a letter last week to Clinton and asked that he "refrain from this unilateral action and instead work with us to develop a solution reflecting the wishes" of Arizonans.

Arizonans want the incredible beauty of their state protected, and they seem to be ahead of the politicians. After all, what matters is



Associated Press

A statewide poll conducted for the Sierra Club indicated that three of four Arizonans favor President Clinton's action to preserve more land in two national monuments.

whether this was the right and proper decision, whether these lands are deserving.

Clearly, the answer is a resounding yes. And better to do so sooner than wait for the pitfalls of congressional action. Or more likely, inaction.

Growth is already creeping north of Phoenix up Interstate 17. Greater protections for hundreds of Native American archaeological sites and distinctive rock art are a must. At the Grand Canyon, what more can we say than saving for future generations more grasslands, pine forests and canyons will some day be viewed as important as Teddy Roosevelt's decision in 1908 to preserve the Grand Canyon, which was upgraded to a national park in 1919.

Still-to-come management plans

should preserve most existing recreational uses, from hiking to camping to hunting. But off-road vehicle use is an increasing problem on public lands and should be controlled. Mining is one commercial activity that's incompatible with preservation. Not so livestock grazing, which should be permitted.

Though these monuments consist mainly of federal Bureau of Land Management lands, some state trust lands are involved. Thus, Arizona should expect fair compensation for letting these lands remain in the monument at Grand Canyon.

We would urge our delegation to accept reality. The challenge now is to ensure that the hoped-for protections come about. More monuments mean a need for more funding, and they should do all they can in this regard.



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

January 6, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTF*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL MONUMENT PROCLAMATIONS

Attached is a memorandum from Secretary Babbitt including four draft proclamations to create three new national monuments and expand the existing Pinnacles National Monument in California. The three new monuments are the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona, and the California Coastal National Monument in California.

My staff and I have reviewed these proclamations and supporting material prepared by the Department of the Interior. I recommend that, should you decide to exercise your authority to establish these new national monuments, the proclamations be signed in this form.



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

January 7, 2000

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-10-00

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JOHN PODESTA

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTFjr*

SUBJECT: CEQ WEEKLY REPORT

*Copied
Frampton
Podesta*

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP

Proposed National Monuments

We expect the New York Times to run an editorial this Sunday praising your proposals to designate national monuments, protect roadless areas and secure funding for your Lands Legacy initiative. Last week I forwarded to you, through John Podesta, a highly laudatory Arizona Republic editorial on the monuments.

Court Decision on Interim Roadless Moratorium

Following a lawsuit by Wyoming timber interests, a District Court in Wyoming issued an opinion this week upholding the Administration's 18-month moratorium on road construction in National Forests announced in February 1999, by Mike Dombeck, U.S. Forest Service Chief. The moratorium is currently in effect pending completion of your roadless initiative announced in October. The court decision strongly supports the legal authority of the Forest Service to protect roadless areas through a national decision-making process, thus boding well for future legal challenges to the current roadless protection rulemaking. Plaintiffs have not yet announced whether they will file an appeal.

Mississippi River Projects

We anticipate that the Washington Post will run a two-part series starting this Sunday on controversial proposals by the Army Corps of Engineers in Arkansas and Mississippi. In Arkansas, environmental groups – including Ducks Unlimited and The Nature Conservancy of Arkansas – and local officials fear that the Corps' channel construction projects will have devastating impacts on the White River Basin in Arkansas and two National Wildlife Refuges along the river. However, Representative Marion Berry has supported the projects in the past, although his more recent statements have been more ambivalent as a result of the controversy. We are working with the Corps to propose a Presidential directive to the Corps that would require a closer look at environmental concerns. In addition, we anticipate that the Washington Post story will cover similar issues in Mississippi and on the Missouri River.

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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Jon Kyl
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Kyl:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

Your letter discusses the need for public and congressional consultation on these issues, and suggests that more time is needed for these purposes. You also state that you have a pending request to meet with the Secretary on these matters.

Secretary Babbitt and the Department of the Interior began consultation with the public and the Arizona delegation on these lands in November 1998 for the Parashant Canyon/Shivwits Plateau, and in July 1999 for the Agua Fria (Perry Mesa). During those consultation periods there have been over sixty meetings with interested parties, including two large meetings open to the general public. It is my understanding that the Secretary has attempted to schedule meetings with members of the delegation, and stands ready to meet with you at your convenience.

I can assure you that the President will carefully consider the points made in your letter as he reviews this matter. I know he appreciates receiving your views, as I do. I hope we can continue to work together on our mutual goal of providing appropriate protection for, and public use of, the wonderful federal lands in the State of Arizona.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "George T. Frampton, Jr." The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Bob Stump
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Stump:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "George T. Frampton, Jr." in a cursive style.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Jim Kolbe
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Kolbe:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "George T. Frampton, Jr.", is positioned above the typed name.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

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

Dear Representative Hayworth:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

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George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Matt Salmon
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Salmon:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

Your letter discusses the need for public and congressional consultation on these issues, and suggests that more time is needed for these purposes. You also state that you have a pending request to meet with the Secretary on these matters.

Secretary Babbitt and the Department of the Interior began consultation with the public and the Arizona delegation on these lands in November 1998 for the Parashant Canyon/Shivwits Plateau, and in July 1999 for the Agua Fria (Perry Mesa). During those consultation periods there have been over sixty meetings with interested parties, including two large meetings open to the general public. It is my understanding that the Secretary has attempted to schedule meetings with members of the delegation, and stands ready to meet with you at your convenience.

I can assure you that the President will carefully consider the points made in your letter as he reviews this matter. I know he appreciates receiving your views, as I do. I hope we can continue to work together on our mutual goal of providing appropriate protection for, and public use of, the wonderful federal lands in the State of Arizona.

Sincerely,

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable John Shadegg
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Shadegg:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "George T. Frampton, Jr." The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Jane Dee Hull
Governor
State of Arizona
State Capitol
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Governor Hull:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

Your letter discusses the need for public and congressional consultation on these issues, and suggests that more time is needed for these purposes. You also state that you have a pending request to meet with the Secretary on these matters.

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George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair



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

January 7, 2000

The Honorable John McCain
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator McCain:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

Your letter discusses the need for public and congressional consultation on these issues, and suggests that more time is needed for these purposes. You also state that you have a pending request to meet with the Secretary on these matters.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "George T. Frampton, Jr.", is positioned above the typed name.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair

Be thankful

State now has two monuments

The Arizona Republic
Jan. 12, 2000

Some advice to Arizonans who are quick to question motives and blind to good decisions on the merits: Step back, take a deep breath and be thankful that Arizona now has two additional national monuments.

With precedent on his side, yesterday President Clinton accepted the recommendation of Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and gave heightened protection to two large swaths of wild and rugged Arizona terrain.

Against the majesty of the Grand Canyon, the president used the 1906 Antiquities Act to establish the Agua Fria National Monument, 71,000 acres between Black Canyon City and Cordes Junction, and the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, 1 million acres to the west and north of Grand Canyon National Park.

This was the proper thing to do because there is wide support for the preservation of these unique areas - lands that surely fit the criteria of historic, cultural and scientific that are required to invoke the Antiquities Act.

Over the past year, public hearings were held and sentiment was clearly on the side of conservation. A statewide poll conducted for the Sierra Club by the Behavior Research Center indicated that three of four Arizonans - Republicans, Democrats and independents - favor what the president did.

But like politicians in Utah who decried the "process" when President Clinton in 1996 unilaterally created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument - 1.7 million acres rich in coal deposits - Arizona's congressional delegation and Gov. Jane Hull are repeating that same tiresome song. They sent a letter last week to Clinton and asked that he "refrain from this

unilateral action and instead work with us to develop a solution reflecting the wishes" of Arizonans.

Arizonans want the incredible beauty of their state protected, and they seem to be ahead of the politicians. After all, what matters is whether this was the right and proper decision, whether these lands are deserving.

Clearly, the answer is a resounding yes. And better to do so sooner than wait for the pitfalls of congressional action. Or more likely, inaction.

Growth is already creeping north of Phoenix up Interstate 17. Greater protections for hundreds of Native American archaeological sites and distinctive rock art are a must. At the Grand Canyon, what more can we say than saving for future generations more grasslands, pine forests and canyons will some day be viewed as important as Teddy Roosevelt's decision in 1908 to preserve the Grand Canyon, which was upgraded to a national park in 1919.

Still-to-come management plans should preserve most existing recreational uses, from hiking to camping to hunting. But off-road vehicle use is an increasing problem on public lands and should be controlled. Mining is one commercial activity that's incompatible with preservation. Not so livestock grazing, which should be permitted.

Though these monuments consist mainly of federal Bureau of Land Management lands, some state trust lands are involved. Thus, Arizona should expect fair compensation for letting these lands remain in the monument at Grand Canyon.

We would urge our delegation to accept reality. The challenge now is to ensure that the hoped-for protections come about. More monuments mean a need for more funding, and they should do all they can in this regard.

Arizona Republic editorials

Proposed Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

- Location:** The proposed monument is located on the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona, within the drainage of the Colorado River. It borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
- Description:** The proposed monument's remote open, undeveloped area and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one the most beautiful places on earth--the Grand Canyon. This 1,017,000 acres of federal land¹ is a scientific treasure holding many of the same values that have long been protected in Grand Canyon National Park. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the process of the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. The proposed monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, bounded by the Grand Wash Cliffs to the west and by the Hurricane Cliffs to the east. Much of the proposed boundary follows the divide between the Grand Canyon and the Virgin River drainage to the north. The Shivwits Plateau is a part of the larger Colorado Plateau of the region. To the south are the Parashant, Whitmore, and Andrus canyons. The Shivwits Plateau forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the proposed monument contains countless biological, archeological, and historical resources. This area will be increasingly threatened by potential mineral development and by intensive recreational use from fast growing urban areas in the region.
- Management:** The federal lands within the proposed monument are managed by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS, within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This arrangement would continue, but would be subject to the overriding purposes of protecting the scientific and historic objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would the designation affect state or private property or other valid existing rights such as water rights.
- Process:** President Teddy Roosevelt first set aside a portion of what is now the Grand Canyon National Park under the Antiquities Act in 1908. In 1919, Congress converted the Grand Canyon National Monument to a national park. Additional lands were made national monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1932 and 1969. Congress enlarged the Park in 1975 to include these lands, but that Act left open whether several drainages north of the Grand Canyon should be protected and directed that the Secretary of the Interior study and issue a report on these lands. Most of the studied lands are included within the proposed monument.

In November 1998, Secretary Babbitt came to Northern Arizona and began a dialogue that has included two more Secretarial visits, two large public meetings, and more than 59 other meetings with concerned local governments, tribes and other groups regarding the future of these lands. Congressman Bob Stump introduced a bill (H.R. 2795) that would have established a National Conservation Area in this area in August 1999, but this bill actually would lower protections in existing law, thus allowing the degradation of these lands in perpetuity. Senator Kyl also introduced legislation on this subject (S. 1560) but no hearings have been held on it.

¹ 804,000 acres are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and 213,000 acres are in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Within the boundary is also found 18,000 acres of private land and 22,000 acres of state land.

Pinnacles National Monument Proposed Expansion

(east)
 nr Soledad, abt
 1/2 way east
 of Monterey

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. Have you forwarded draft proclamations to the WH? If not, when are they coming?

A. That's for the White House to disclose.

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

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

Q. Are these areas being threatened? If so, by what? If not, then what is the need for this action now? Can't you wait until Congress has another chance to protect these areas in the next session? You still have another thirteen months in this Administration.

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

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

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

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

Congress has been given a chance to act. If the President waits until the end of his term and then acts, he will be accused of abusing his power as a lame duck.

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

A. Yes. The Antiquities Act has been enormously successful and not a comma needs to

be changed. It is a classic example of some members of Congress taking the attitude, "if it ain't broke, let's break it."

Q. Are you or is the President inviting public comment on these proposals?

A. As the President pointed out, I have already spent a lot of time out on the ground and on Capitol Hill talking about protection for these areas and how it is best provided; and on what terms. There has, in other words, already been a fairly elaborate public process, especially with the largest of these areas. I have nothing to add to what the President said. The timing and the substance of this decision is his.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Antiquities Act.

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

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

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

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

A. In general, I believe these monuments can be established without serious disruption of existing uses. At the Grand Canyon, for example: I think it is very important to keep the area open for hunting. Grazing should remain subject to the same laws and regulations that it is already subject to. Some things may need to be regulated strictly if they directly threaten the values we're trying to protect. We don't want ORVs to trample archeology sites, do we?

* My rec is :

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

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

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

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

A. My understanding is that the management is largely custodial. That's appropriate. If threats emerge, they can be dealt with more readily if a monument is created.

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

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

Q. How does monument status affect private land within the boundaries? (That's a question at Pinnacles, Grand Canyon, and Agua Fria.) State land? (That's a question only at Grand Canyon.)

A. There should be no effect. The creation of any monument would be subject to valid existing rights of all kinds. At the Grand Canyon, we would be delighted to trade out the state lands, as we have done so successfully at the Grand Staircase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. In at least some of these areas, your local process showed nobody or very few wanted a

monument. Why are you recommending it anyway? Does that suggest your local process was a sham?

A. We learned a lot in our consultations. I disagree that there was anything like unanimous opposition from local interests. Naturally some local people were concerned about what might happen with such a change. I am confident that, if the President moves forward, the local communities will see that this is a positive step.

Q. What about water? Is that an issue with any of them?

A. Yes, at Pinnacles and Agua Fria, I believe water is an important component of the objects to be protected. Water played a huge role in the formation of the Pinnacles, for example. Whatever we might end up doing regarding water, it would be subject to valid existing rights, including water rights.

Q. Did you talk to Senators Kyl or McCain or the AZ delegation about the Grand Canyon or Agua Fria proposals?

A. Yes.

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

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

Q. How many other national monuments do you intend to recommend to the President? Are you in effect indicating today that Oregon is next? Or Colorado?

No, but:

A. ~~It is~~ no secret that I have been traveling around the country talking about the need to better protect some fantastic areas of public lands. I have also made no secret of my desire to work with Congress on this agenda. And I have made no secret of my interest in recommending that the President use his clear authority under the Antiquities Act if necessary.

Proposed Agua Fria National Monument

- Location:** The proposed monument is located in central Arizona approximately forty miles north of central Phoenix. The 71,100 acres of federal land comprise two mesas—Perry Mesa and the adjacent, smaller Black Mesa—the public land to the north of these mesas, and the canyon of the Agua Fria River. Elevations range from 600 feet above sea level along the Agua Fria Canyon to about 4,300 feet in the northern hills.
- Description:** The proposed monument contains one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. Its ancient ruins offer insights into the lives of those who long ago inhabited this part of the desert southwest. At least 450 prehistoric sites are known to exist within the proposed monument, and there are likely many more. Many intact petroglyph sites within the proposed monument contain rock art symbols pecked into the surfaces of boulders and cliff faces. The area also holds an extraordinary record of prehistoric agricultural features, including extensive terraces bounded by lines of rocks and other types of landscape modifications. In addition to its rich record of human history, the proposed monument contains other objects of scientific interest: a diversity of vegetative communities, a wide array of sensitive wildlife species, and native fish. The area, vital open space on the northern edge of the rapidly expanding Phoenix urban area, has already suffered from extensive vandalism.
- Management:** The proposed monument would continue to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would private property within the boundary (1,440 acres) or other valid existing rights such as water rights.
- Process:** Secretary Babbitt initiated a process in July 1999 to solicit public input and advice about the future management and protection of the Agua Fria region, meeting with leading archeologists, Arizona State officials, and staff from the Arizona delegation. Three public open houses were held in nearby communities in September 1999 specifically to discuss the area's possible designation as a national monument. In October 1999, the Bureau of Land Management forwarded to the Secretary a report of the meeting discussions and an assessment of future management.

Proposed California Coastal National Monument

- Location:** The proposed monument would include all the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above the high water mark owned by the U.S. Government along the 840 mile California coast, extending out for 12 miles. (Because of the scattered small bits of land involved, acreage cannot be readily calculated and is not meaningful.) Islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles already appropriated or reserved for other purposes would not be affected.
- Description:** The proposed monument is a biological treasure. A crucial part of the fragile coastal ecosystem, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the California coast are part of the nearshore ocean zone that begins just off shore and ends at the boundary between the continental shelf and the continental slope. The proposed monument contains many geologic formations that provide unique habitat for biota, such as sensitive feeding and nesting habitat for an estimated 200,000 breeding seabirds, including gulls, the endangered California least tern, and the brown pelican. Development of the mainland has forced seabirds that once fed and nested in the shoreline ecosystem to retreat to the proposed monument. There is also forage and breeding habitat for several mammal species such as the threatened southern sea otter. Future economic or commercial development as well as some recreational use threaten the objects of the proposed monument.
- Management:** The federal lands in the area are currently under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Department of the Interior. After a monument designation, management would continue under the BLM's existing authorities for the predominant purpose of protecting the objects for which the monument was created. Currently California State Department of Fish and Game manages the area under a Memorandum of Understanding with the BLM. This arrangement could continue (with any necessary revisions to the MOU) following the establishment of the proposed monument. The proposed monument would not enlarge or diminish state or federal regulatory authority over fishing, oil and gas development, or other uses of adjacent waters.
- Process:** Proposals to protect the California coastline have generally been met with wide acceptance. In June 1999, Congressman Sam Farr of Monterey, California, introduced, for the second time, a bill (H.R. 2277) to designate these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California as wilderness. No hearings have been held on this bill. In September 1999, Secretary Babbitt, accompanied by Congressman Farr as well as state and community leaders, visited the coastline to discuss protection for the rocks and islands including possible designation as a national monument.

Proposed Grand Canyon–Parashant National Monument

- Location:** The proposed monument is located on the Colorado Plateau in northwestern Arizona, within the drainage of the Colorado River. It borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
- Description:** The proposed monument's remote open, undeveloped area and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one the most beautiful places on earth—the Grand Canyon. This 1,017,000 acres of federal land¹ is a scientific treasure holding many of the same values that have long been protected in Grand Canyon National Park. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the process of the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. The proposed monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, bounded by the Grand Wash Cliffs to the west and by the Hurricane Cliffs to the east. Much of the proposed boundary follows the divide between the Grand Canyon and the Virgin River drainage to the north. The Shivwits Plateau is a part of the larger Colorado Plateau of the region. To the south are the Parashant, Whitmore, and Andrus canyons. The Shivwits Plateau forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the proposed monument contains countless biological, archeological, and historical resources. This area will be increasingly threatened by potential mineral development and by intensive recreational use from fast growing urban areas in the region.
- Management:** The federal lands within the proposed monument are managed by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service (NPS, within the boundaries of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). This arrangement would continue, but would be subject to the overriding purposes of protecting the scientific and historic objects for which the monument was created. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities would generally not be affected, nor would the designation affect state or private property or other valid existing rights such as water rights.
- Process:** President Teddy Roosevelt first set aside a portion of what is now the Grand Canyon National Park under the Antiquities Act in 1908. In 1919, Congress converted the Grand Canyon National Monument to a national park. Additional lands were made national monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1932 and 1969. Congress enlarged the Park in 1975 to include these lands, but that Act left open whether several drainages north of the Grand Canyon should be protected and directed that the Secretary of the Interior study and issue a report on these lands. Most of the studied lands are included within the proposed monument.

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Pinnacles National Monument Proposed Expansion

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

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

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

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

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

Q&A – National Monument Recommendations
December 14, 1999

land cent.
"objects of historic
or scientific
interest"
natural

Has the President already received Secretary Babbitt's recommendations?

The Secretary send some materials over yesterday but, because the President was under the weather, he didn't have a chance to review them. They will be meeting shortly so the Secretary can formally present his recommendations.

Can we see the Secretary's letter?

We will have to check with the lawyers to see if it can be released. In the past, there has been some concern about releasing direct communications between the President and his senior advisors. But the letter is really little more than a cover note transmitting materials describing the areas the Secretary is recommending for additional protection. And you have most of that material already.

What additional protections would monument designation provide?

If there President chooses to proceed, he would sign a proclamation establishing a monument and identifying its unique natural, historic or scientific features. The overriding objective in managing those lands would be the protection of those features. Specific protections would be tailored for each monument. Activities incompatible with protecting those features – for instance, mining – probably would not be permitted. On the other hand, certain compatible activities like grazing could continue.

When will the President make his decision?

We're hoping for decisions early in the new year?

Are there other monument proposals in the works?

These are the only sites being proposed to the President at this time.

Is this simply an effort to bolster the President's conservation legacy?

What's at stake here is the natural legacy of our country. Secretary Babbitt is making these recommendations because he believes that future generations of Americans deserve the opportunity to enjoy these lands too.



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

January 6, 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTF*
SUBJECT: NATIONAL MONUMENT PROCLAMATIONS

Attached is a memorandum from Secretary Babbitt including four draft proclamations to create three new national monuments and expand the existing Pinnacles National Monument in California. The three new monuments are the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument and the Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona, and the California Coastal National Monument in California.

My staff and I have reviewed these proclamations and supporting material prepared by the Department of the Interior. I recommend that, should you decide to exercise your authority to establish these new national monuments, the proclamations be signed in this form.



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

George
Dan
Linda
Judy
Lisa K.

January 7, 2000

The Honorable Jane Dee Hull
Governor
State of Arizona
State Capitol
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Governor Hull:

Thank you for your recent letter. The President has asked me to respond on his behalf. As you know, on December 14, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to the President that he declare national monuments on federal land in four areas – two in Arizona and two in California. The President stated at that time that he would carefully consider these recommendations and make a decision in the near future.

Your letter discusses the need for public and congressional consultation on these issues, and suggests that more time is needed for these purposes. You also state that you have a pending request to meet with the Secretary on these matters.

Secretary Babbitt and the Department of the Interior began consultation with the public and the Arizona delegation on these lands in November 1998 for the Parashant Canyon/Shivwits Plateau, and in July 1999 for the Agua Fria (Perry Mesa). During those consultation periods there have been over sixty meetings with interested parties, including two large meetings open to the general public. It is my understanding that the Secretary has attempted to schedule meetings with members of the delegation, and stands ready to meet with you at your convenience.

I can assure you that the President will carefully consider the points made in your letter as he reviews this matter. I know he appreciates receiving your views, as I do. I hope we can continue to work together on our mutual goal of providing appropriate protection for, and public use of, the wonderful federal lands in the State of Arizona.

Sincerely,

George T. Frampton, Jr.

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Acting Chair

PROPOSED ENHANCED PROTECTION FOR THE ARIZONA STRIP
OUTREACH AND CONTACTS

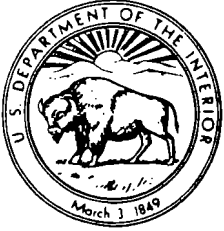
As of 11/29/99

1/27/98	Secretary tours area & begins dialogue on the proposal	Article appears in The Arizona Republic, sharing the Secretary's idea with readers
1/30/98	Letter received	Tucson Audubon Society
2/1/98	Meeting	Arizona Strip Grazing Board
2/1/98	Phone Call	Anderson of the Paiute Tribes of Utah
2/1/98	Phone Call	Hamilton of the Hopi Historic Preservation District
2/1/98	Phone Call	Honga of the Hualapai historic Preservation Office
2/1/98	Phone Call	Bradley, Kaibab Paiute Tribe Chairperson
2/2/98	Briefing	Paiute Tribes of Utah (Kanosh Band, Koosharem Band, Shivwits Band, Cedar Band and the Indian Peak Band) Tribal Council
2/2/98	Phone Call	Smith of the International Uranium Corporation
2/3/98	Phone Call	Swain of the Moapa Band of Paiutes
2/3/98	Phone Call	Manakaga, Havasupai Tribe Chairperson
2/3/98	Letter received	Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
2/5/98	Letter received	Redish, private citizen in Arizona
2/8/98	Letter received	Alcock, professor of biology at Arizona State University
2/10/98	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
2/10/98	Hearing/meeting	Hosted by Congressman Hansen. Meeting with ranchers and other constituents
2/16/98	Briefing	Mohave County Board of Supervisors
2/17/98	Briefing	Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council Meeting
2/17/98	Copies of materials related to the area, including the adjacent lands study, interdisciplinary management plan, list of livestock permittees and maps	Sent to Congressman Stump's Office
2/22/98	Fact Sheet and other briefing materials	Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office, and the Arizona Land Commissioner
2/29/98	Briefing Materials	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
/4/99	Phone Call	Bundy, Rancher
/4/99	Phone Call	Bulletts, Kaibab Paiute Tribal Administrator
/5/99	Letter received	Edgar Heylmun, private citizen in Arizona
/7/99	Briefing	Tri-City Business Association; Colorado City
/8/99	Phone Call	Hansen of Apex Minerals
/8/99	Proposal received	Mohave County submitted proposal for a proposed monument
/14/99	Legislative ideas for the proposed monument or NCA and maps	Delivered to the Arizona Congressional delegation, Congressman Hansen's Office and the Arizona Land Commissioner

		requesting information regarding the proposal
/21/99	Map and materials	Sent to Senator Kyl's office
/22/99	Phone Call	Britt of the Arizona Game and Fish Dept.
/28/99	Briefing	Arizona Resource Advisory Council
/29/99	Briefing	Monument Subcommittee; Southwest Utah Planning Authorities Council
/1/99	Office visit and discussion	Johnson of the People for the USA
/1/99	Map and materials	Sent to the Arizona Land Commissioner
/11/99	Meeting	Arial of Congressman Hansen's staff
/12/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council in Fredonia
/16/99	Phone Call	Goodale of the Mohave County Economic Development Authority
/16/99	Phone Call	Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
/17/99	Briefing	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
/18/99	Letter received	Ingram, private citizen in Arizona
/19/99	Briefing	Arizona delegation local Congressional staff
/19/99	Briefing	Atkin, President of the Arizona Cattlegrowers Association
/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
/23/99	Briefing	Arizona Game and Fish Dept.
/24/99	Letter and list of constituents that may be affected by the proposal, including livestock, timber harvesting, mining and surface owners, along with maps	Sent to Congressman Stump's office
/25/99	Letter, briefing materials and copies of relevant land management plans	Sent to Congressmen Stump, Cubin and Hansen
/2/99	Phone Call	Cole of Santa Fe Pacific Gold
/2/99	Meeting	Anderson of the Mohave County Board of Supervisors, met with the BLM Acting Director
/8/99	Press release and media alert	Announcing town hall meeting on March 15, and providing background information
/9/99	Briefing	Ranchers on the Arizona Strip; briefing held in St. George, UT
/12/99	Phone Call	Morehead of Newmont Gold
/13/99	Phone Call	Bundy, Chair of the Littlefield-Hurricane Valley Natural Resources Conservation District
/15/99	Meeting	Meeting between the Secretary and ranchers, and Mohave County officials
/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, recreational organizations and mining interests

		Paiute tribe
1/16/99	Briefing	Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council
1/17/99	Phone Call	Van Brunt of the Mohave County Economic Development Authority
1/19/99	Phone Call	Heaton, rancher
1/19/99	Briefing	Kane Ranch Advisory Council
1/19/99	Briefing	Leonard, District Ranger, North Kaibab Ranger District, Kaibab National Forest
1/19/99	Proposal received	Local ranchers submitted legislative considerations for the proposed monument
1/22/99	Letter received	USGS scientist in charge of the Flagstaff Field Center
1/23/99	Phone Call	Johnson, Grand Canyon Trust
1/23/99	Letter received	Hart, Arizona State Representative
1/23/99	Letter and proposal received	Arizona Game and Fish Dept.
1/26/99 1/27/99	Tour of proposed monument area and discussions with BLM Director, Counselor to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary	Arizona Land Commissioner, Arizona Game and Fish Dept officials, Arizona Congressional delegation staff, and Congressman Hansen's staff
1/29/99	Letter received	Letter from the Arizona Governor and Arizona Congressional delegation
1/2/99	Briefing Paper	Navajo, Hopi, Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribes of Utah, Chemehuevi, San Juan Paiute, Hualapai, havasupai, Moapa Paiute, and Las Vegas Paiute tribes
1/2/99	Letter received	Grand Canyon Trust
1/9/99	Briefing and discussions	Arizona Resource Advisory Council
1/14/99	Briefing	Grazing Permittees in Arizona and Utah
1/21/99	Tour	Colorado Plateau Coalition with BLM managers
1/27/99	Meeting	Mohave County
1/4/99	Briefing	Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council
1/5/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
1/7/99	Meeting	Federal Managers
1/18/99	Briefing	Arizona Congressional delegation
1/18/99	Briefing	Stewart of Congressman Stump's staff
1/18/99	Meeting	Mohave County Public Land Use Committee
1/22/99	Helicopter overflight	Senator Kyl, accompanied by Celley of Governor Hull's staff and Pipe, of Senator McCain's staff
1/22/99	Meeting	Ranchers, with Senator Kyl and Congressman Hansen
1/29/99	Media Advisory and Invitation	Invitation to Town Meeting with the Secretary
1/1/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force meeting with Secretary Babbitt – met with officials from Washington, Kane, Garfield and Mohave Counties, Kanab, Colorado City, Kaibab Paiute tribe, Senator Hatch's office, Fredonia, the Utah/Arizona Economic Development group, Senator Bennett's office. Congressman Stump's office and the 5 Counties

2/99	Meeting	Ranchers and Congressional Staff, meeting with Secretary Babbitt
2/99	Meeting	Kaibab Paiutes meeting with Secretary Babbitt in Pipe Spring
4/99	Phone Call	Senator Bowers, Arizona State Senator
8/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
10/99	Meeting	Kaibab Paiute Tribal Chairperson
11/99	Briefing	Arizona RAC meeting
12/99	Tour	Arizona RAC
18/99	Briefing	Arizona Game & Fish
22/99	Meeting	Senators Kyl and McCain and Congressmen Stump and Hansen met with the Dept to discuss protection of the area and proposed legislation
23/99	Meeting	Landscape Working Group of the Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
24/99 & 25/99	Meeting	NPS - Lake Mead National Recreation Area meeting with BLM officials in St. George
8/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
13/99	Letter	Letters to Senators Kyl and McCain, Congressmen Hansen and Stump, transmitting draft legislative language, a description of the resources in the area, draft grazing language, and national conservation area language
21/99	Meeting	Kaibab Paiutes
29/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
20/99	Meeting	Arizona Resource Advisory Council
7/99	Meeting	Kaibab Paiutes
22/99	Meeting	Washington County, Utah Cattlemen's Association
28/99	Meeting	Arizona Strip Regional Planning Task Force
05/99	Meeting	Federal managers in the area
08/99	Meeting	Stewart of Congressman Stump's office
018/99	Meeting	Arizona Association of Counties and County Supervisors
013/99	Telephone Conversations	Land Owner Group - Outfitters - Southeast Oregon
022/99	Briefing	Arizona Resources Advisory Council - Phoenix, AZ
026/99	Meeting	AZ Strip Regional Planning Task Force - Colorado City, AZ
15/99	Meeting	Meadview Home Owners Association -
123/99	Meeting	AZ Strip Regional Planning Task Force - St. George, UT



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

100-435-10122

January 5, 2000

Memorandum for the President

In response to your request, attached as Exhibit A is a draft proclamation, with an accompanying map,¹ to establish the **Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument** in northern Arizona. Attached as Exhibit B is a discussion paper describing (a) the basis for my recommendation that you establish the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, (b) the proclamation, and (c) the resources, ownership patterns and management issues present in the area. This paper is intended to be publicly distributed if you should decide to establish this monument. After careful review of the available information, I am convinced that the objects to be protected satisfy the criteria for establishment of a national monument pursuant to the Antiquities Act, and that the boundaries of the land reserved represent the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of those objects.

Establishing Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument would be an exemplary exercise of Presidential authority under the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. § 431), well in keeping with past practice through which many notable objects of historic and scientific interest have been preserved, to the Nation's great and lasting benefit. I strongly recommend you sign the proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior

¹The boundaries of the proposed monument are drawn on the map entitled "Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument," which would be attached to, and made a part of, your proclamation. It is not practicable, as of this date, to describe the boundaries of the land reserved as a part of the monument either by metes and bounds or by reference to designated subdivisions on official surveys shown on publicly recorded plats or maps. The Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior (BLM) will produce a description conforming to the BLM Specifications for Descriptions of Tracts of Land for Use in Land Orders and Proclamations as soon as practicable should you decide to proceed.

DRAFT

Presidential Proclamation #####

Establishment of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

By the President of The United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast, biologically diverse, impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost two billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains.

The monument is a geological treasure. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. Deep canyons, mountains and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. A variety of formations have been exposed by millennia of erosion by the Colorado River. The Cambrian, Devonian and Mississippian formations (Muav Limestone, Temple Butte Formation and the Redwall Limestone) are exposed at the southern end of the lower Grand Wash Cliffs. The Pennsylvanian and Permian formations (Calville Limestone, Esplanade Sandstone, Hermit Shale, Toroweap Formation and the Kaibab Formation) are well exposed within the Parashant, Andrus and Whitmore Canyons, and on the Grand Gulch Bench. The Triassic Chinle and Moenkopi Formations are exposed on the Shivwits Plateau, and the purple, pink, and white shale, mudstone and sandstone of the Triassic Chinle Formation are exposed in Hells Hole.

The monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, which forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The plateau is bounded on the west by the Grand Wash Cliffs and on the east by the Hurricane Cliffs. These cliffs, formed by large faults that sever the Colorado Plateau slicing north to south through the region, were and are major topographic barriers to travel across the area. The Grand Wash Cliffs juxtapose the colorful, lava-capped Pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic strata of the Grand Canyon against the highly faulted terrain, recent lake beds, and desert volcanic peaks of the down-dropped Grand Wash trough. These cliffs, which consist of lower and upper cliffs separated by the Grand Gulch

Bench, form a spectacular boundary between the basin and range and the Colorado Plateau geologic provinces. At the south end of the Shivwits Plateau are several important tributaries to the Colorado River, including the rugged and beautiful Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore canyons. The Plateau here is capped by volcanic rocks with an array of cinder cones and basalt flows, ranging in age from nine million to only about one thousand years old. Lava from the Whitmore and Toroweap areas flowed into the Grand Canyon and dammed the river many times over the past several million years. The monument is pocketed with sinkholes and breccia pipes, structures associated with volcanism and the collapse of underlying rock layers through ground water dissolution.

Fossils are abundant in the monument. Among these are large numbers of invertebrate fossils, including bryozoans and brachiopods located in the Calville limestone of the Grand Wash Cliffs, and brachiopods, pelecypods, fenestrate bryozoa, and crinoid ossicles in the Toroweap and Kaibab formations of Whitmore Canyon. There are also sponges in nodules and pectenoid pelecypods throughout the Kaibab formation of Parashant Canyon.

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument contains portions of geologic faults, including the Dellenbaugh fault that cuts basalt flows dated six to seven million years old, the Toroweap fault which has been active within the last 30,000 years, the Hurricane fault which forms the Hurricane Cliffs and extends over 150 miles across northern Arizona and into Utah, and the Grand Wash fault which bounds the west side of the Shivwits Plateau and has approximately 15,000 feet of displacement across the monument.

Archaeological evidence shows much human use of the area over the past centuries. Because of their remoteness and lack of easy road access, the sites in this area have experienced relatively little vandalism. Their good condition distinguishes them from many prehistoric resources in other areas. Prehistoric use is documented by irreplaceable rock art images, quarries, villages, watchtowers, agricultural features, burial sites, caves, rockshelters, trails and camps. Current evidence indicates that the monument was utilized by small numbers of hunter-gatherers during the Archaic Period (7000 B.C. to 300 B.C.). Population and utilization of the monument increased during the Ancestral Puebloan Period from the Basketmaker II Phase through the Pueblo II Phase (300 B.C. to 1150 A.D.), as evidenced by the presence of pit houses, habitation rooms, agricultural features, and pueblo structures. Population size decreased during the Pueblo III Phase (1150 A.D. to 1225 A.D.). Southern Paiute groups replaced the Pueblo groups and were occupying the monument at the time of Euro-American contact. Archeological sites in the monument include large concentrations of ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi or Hittsatsinom) villages, a large, intact Pueblo II village, numerous archaic period archeological sites, ancestral Puebloan sites, and Southern Paiute sites. The monument also contains areas of importance to existing Indian Tribes.

In 1776, the Escalante-Dominguez expedition of Spanish explorers passed near Mount Trumbull. In the first half of the nineteenth century Jedediah Smith, Antonio Armijo, and John C. Fremont explored portions of this remote area. Jacob Hamblin, a noted Mormon pioneer, explored

portions of the Shivwits Plateau in 1858 and, with John Wesley Powell, in the 1870s. Clarence Dutton completed some of the first geological explorations of this area and provided some of the most stirring written descriptions. Having traversed this area by wagon at the request of the territorial legislature, Sharlot Hall recommended it for inclusion within the State of Arizona when it gained statehood in 1912. Early historic sawmills provided timber that was hauled seventy miles along the Temple Trail wagon road from Mt. Trumbull down the Hurricane Cliffs to St. George, Utah. Ranch structures and corrals, fences, water tanks and the ruins of sawmills are scattered across the monument, and tell the stories of the remote family ranches and the lifestyles of early homesteaders. There are several old mining sites dating from the 1870s, showing the history of mining during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The remote and undeveloped nature of the monument protects these historical sites in nearly their original context.

The monument also contains outstanding biological resources preserved by remoteness and limited travel corridors. The monument is the junction of two physiographic ecoregions: the Mojave Desert and the Colorado Plateau. Individually, these regions contain ecosystems extreme to each other, ranging from stark, arid desert to complex, dramatic higher elevation plateaus, tributaries and rims of the Grand Canyon. The western margin of the Shivwits Plateau marks the boundary between the Sonoran/Mojave/Great Basin floristic provinces to the west and south, and the Colorado Plateau province to the northeast. This intersection of these biomes is a distinctive and remarkable feature. Riparian corridors link the plateau to the Colorado River corridor below, allowing wildlife movement and plant dispersal. The Shivwits Plateau is in an arid environment with between fourteen to eighteen inches of precipitation a year. Giant Mojave Yucca cacti proliferate in undisturbed conditions throughout the monument. Diverse wildlife inhabit the monument, including a trophy-quality mule deer herd, Kaibab squirrels, and wild turkey. There are numerous threatened or endangered species as well, including the Mexican spotted owl, the California condor, the desert tortoise, and the southwestern willow flycatcher. There are also candidate or sensitive species, including the spotted bat, the western mastiff bat, the Townsend's big eared bat, and the goshawk, as well as two federally recognized sensitive rare plant species: *Penstemon distans* and *Rosa stellata*. The ponderosa pine ecosystem in the Mt. Trumbull area is a biological resource of scientific interest, which has been studied to gain important insights regarding dendroclimatic reconstruction, fire history, forest structure change, and the long-term persistence and stability of presettlement pine groups.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. § 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1,014,000 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road will be prohibited, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife management.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Sale of vegetative material is permitted only if part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the federal government existing on this date. The federal land managing agencies shall work with appropriate state authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall manage the monument cooperatively and shall prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws, whatever resources are necessary to properly manage the monument; however, the National Park Service shall continue to have primary management authority over the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority over the remaining portion of the monument.

The Bureau of Land Management shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area consistent with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the remaining portion of the monument.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this xxxxx day of xxxx, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

William J. Clinton