



Siskiyou Wild Rivers

Dave Willis Phone (541) 944-2247 (cellular) Email sodamtn@mind.net

FAX COVER SHEET

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Podesta
Frampton

DATE: 1/11/01 TIME: _____
TO: President Clinton FAX # 456-6703
to Nancy Hennig PHONE # _____

There are 3 TOTAL PAGES in this fax transmission
(including this cover sheet)

JP/G Frampton
Fy - BC

REMARKS:

Dear Mr. President -

Today's front page Oregonian article attached.

★ | We continue to hope that you will create a
SISKIYOU WILD RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Note:

Mineral withdrawal without a monument
is like a blind date with Oak Norton.

FROM:

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Sec'y Babbitt visits Sunday.
Please enable him to announce
a monument recommendation.

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

THANK YOU - Dave Willis

THURSDAY
January 11, 2001

The Oregonian

NORTHWEST
EDITION

PORTLAND, OREGON

OREGON'S NEWSPAPER SINCE 1850

35¢

Siskiyou monument unlikely

Bruce Babbitt is expected to make an announcement about the lands, but officials say time's run out to create a landmark

By MICHELLE COLE
THE OREGONIAN

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt will travel to Oregon Sunday to announce the federal government's plan for a 1-

million-acre area that conservationists want declared as the "Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument," and monument designation is unlikely.

After confirming Babbitt's plan to be in Oregon, Department of the Interior officials said Wednesday there wasn't sufficient time left in President Clinton's tenure to carry out the necessary public-involvement process to create a national monument. They cited the extensive meetings held prior to the designation

last year of Southern Oregon's Soda Mountain and the lengthy negotiations that established the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Southeast Oregon.

"We have a 'no surprises' policy for monuments," said Roy Wright, a policy adviser to Babbitt.

Oregon Gov. John Kitzhaber also voiced concerns Wednesday against rushing into a Siskiyou Wild Rivers Monument without adequate public input.

While the area's wilderness lands and old-growth forests deserve protection, Kitzhaber said, "I don't see how you can have a meaningful public process in the time left."

But Babbitt's Sunday plans, his staff confirmed Wednesday, call for a meeting with conservationists and a press conference at which an announcement will be made.

Mining restrictions in the ecologically
Please see **SISKIYOU**, Page A9

Sir / The aide quoted here privately tells me Babbitt has not yet made up his mind. sw

Siskiyou: Mining restrictions possible

Continued from Page One

fragile region are considered a possibility.

On Wednesday, Democrats representing Oregon in the U.S. Senate and House urged the Interior Secretary to declare the proposed monument area off-limits to new mining claims for at least two years and potentially for much longer. U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., and the four Democrats representing Oregon in the U.S. House sent a letter to Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman asking the federal government to declare the ecologically sensitive area off-limits to new mining claims. Mining is handled by the Interior Department, but much of the Siskiyou comprise federal forests, which fall under the Agriculture Department.

The government reports about 1,000 mining claims within the Siskiyou National Forest. Most are small-scale gold miners using suction dredging along the streams. A commercial-scale nickel mine also has been proposed near Rough & Ready Creek.

Thirty-eight conservation, fishing and botanical groups have supported monument designation for the area stretching from Port Orford south to the California border. Supporters say the Siskiyou's rare plants, salmon and steelhead habitat and five congressionally designated wild and scenic rivers make it an ideal monument candidate.

But the proposal has sparked opposition from some Southwest

Alaska Arctic refuge won't get monument status under Clinton

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — President Clinton will leave office this month without making the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska a national monument, the White House announced Wednesday.

The Arctic refuge, known commonly as ANWR, has an abundance of migrating birds, polar bears, musk oxen, caribou, grizzly bears and other wildlife. Its 120-mile-long coastal plain is thought to have large oil reserves as well.

Environmentalists have pressed Clinton to declare monument status for the coastal plain to ensure its permanent protection from oil development. Both President-elect Bush and Vice President-elect Dick Cheney have backgrounds in the oil industry, and Bush has made drilling in the reserve a part of his proposed energy plan.

Oregon residents who are concerned that a monument designation would harm the local economy by restricting logging, recreation and mining.

Wyden and the four House members suggested that the gov-

Using the authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act, Clinton has created a dozen federal monuments this year by executive order.

"We believe, after consulting with our environmental team, that ANWR has something that some of the other areas we looked at do not have... legislative protective status, which is higher than that conferred to monuments," White House spokesman Jake Siewert said.

Monument designation provides increased protection against development. Such protection already is written into law for the ANWR, Siewert said, legislation from the Carter administration that specifically prevents oil drilling.

Lawmakers can enact legislation to allow development, but "it would be very hard to open it up to drilling given the narrow split that exists in Congress," Siewert said.

ement put new mining claims on hold for two years while the Forest Service "may analyze the wisdom" of a 20-year mineral withdrawal.

The Department of Agriculture, which also can make monument recommendations, had not initiated

any action on the Siskiyou, Chris Wood, agency spokesman, said earlier this week.

Prohibitions on mining don't sound any better to Walt Freeman than a national monument does. The Forest Service has stalled on his proposed nickel mine for nine years, Freeman said.

"It would have been a nice, environmentally friendly operation," he said. "But the forces against my mining operation are pretty intensive."

Conservationists also expressed dismay that the lack of time would become an excuse not to designate a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument.

"It's no surprise to anyone that this administration has considered this proposal for almost a year," said Dave Willis, who also helped lead the drive to protect Oregon's Soda Mountain.

"The administration and the public have had plenty of information for a long time," Willis said.

"We're grateful that President Clinton has created a well-oiled monument machine. The Siskiyou Wild Rivers area is a national wild fishery, rare plant and wild forest treasure," he said. "Scientists say no other forest on Earth is as botanically diverse. It deserves permanent, comprehensive protection. If the president doesn't protect it now, I fear for its future."

You can reach Michelle Cole at 503-294-5143 or by e-mail at michellecole@news.oregonian.com.

Continued

JAN-11-2001 14:04

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

202 429 3945 P.04/04

TOTAL P.04



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

January 16, 2001

01 JAN 16 PM 5:17

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR. *GTFjr.*
THROUGH: JOHN PODESTA
RE: VIRGIN ISLAND MONUMENTS FOR TOMORROW

Secretary Babbitt has recommended expanding an existing national park and national monument in the Virgin Islands to protect coral reefs. DOI has been working on reef protection there for several years and on this particular proposal since last Spring. The Department has held three public meetings and met with local officials. The monument expansions have the support of the Governor and Commissioner of Natural Resources, but in the past several weeks Delegate Donna Christian-Christensen has been meeting with local fishermen, and has written and called opposing the monument. I have spoken with her several times over the past few days.

The monument designations would affect only 1% of the fishable waters in the Islands, and would not impact the commercial fishing industry which is a pelagic fishery taking fish from deeper waters. Delegate Christian-Christensen, who did not raise any objections to the monuments until very recently, has apparently been motivated in the past week or two by about a dozen or so part-time fishermen who use fish traps in shallow water that then get tangled in the reefs, harming the coral. Using such traps and anchoring in these reefs would be prohibited. These fishers do not depend for their livelihood on fishing.

You advisors unanimously recommend that you go forward tomorrow and include these two monuments with the other six you will sign. The expansions bring the Virgin Islands close to its announced goal of protecting 20% of its coral reefs with no-take zones.

If you do so, I will try to work with the Delegate to help her assure her constituents that fishing opportunities will still exist for the part-time fishers, and that the monument expansions will not impact commercial fishing. However, I do not believe her current posture is likely to be reversed in the next 24-48 hours.



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1-17-01

 FSEEE Forest Service Employees
for Environmental Ethics

P.O. Box 11615, Eugene, OR 97440

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Email: andy@fseee.org

January 4, 2001

President Bill Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

JP/Gee/ce Babbitt
I like plan for Forest Service
environment
pe

Dear President Clinton:

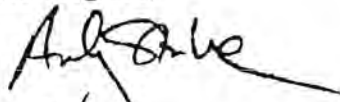
On behalf of Forest Service Employees for Environmental Ethics and its 12,000 members, I urge you to designate the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument in southwestern Oregon. This million-acre biological treasure is truly an ecological marvel for the world and deserves no less than the best management possible.

Eight years ago I watched you create a new vision for Pacific Northwest forest management at the Northwest Forest Summit in Portland. My colleague, Terry Thatcher (who works for your friend Portland City Attorney Jeff Rogers) and I were impressed with the leadership, political acumen, intelligence and compassion you demonstrated at that event. You were truly presidential. To this day, the success of the Northwest Forest Plan must rank among your finest domestic policy achievements.

The Siskiyou Mountains are the crown jewel of our Pacific Northwest national forests. It would be a fitting and enduring final chapter to the Portland Forest Summit for you to designate these lands as a National Monument.

National monument designation would also unify the Forest Service's internal factions on the Rogue and Siskiyou national forests by putting behind us yesterday's battles and focusing on creating a new, sustainable future for the Siskiyou mountains.

Best regards,



Andy Stahl
Executive Director

cc: Secretary Dan Glickman
Secretary Bruce Babbitt
Chief Mike Dombeck

copied
Podesta
Trampton
Sec Babbitt

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

Printed on recycled paper

Mr. President -
Please make it a
monument before
Bush makes it a mess!
DW



THE
MELLMAN
Group
RESEARCH
BASED
STRATEGY

MEMORANDUM

To: World Wildlife Fund
Siskiyou Regional Education Project
The Wilderness Society

From: The Mellman Group

Date: October 13, 2000

Subject: Findings from recent poll

This analysis reports the findings from a national survey of 500 Oregon adults 18 or older. Telephone interviewing was conducted using professional telephone interviewers. Interviews were conducted between September 24 and September 26, 2000. The statistical margin of error for the sample as a whole is plus or minus 4.6 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error for subgroups is larger.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

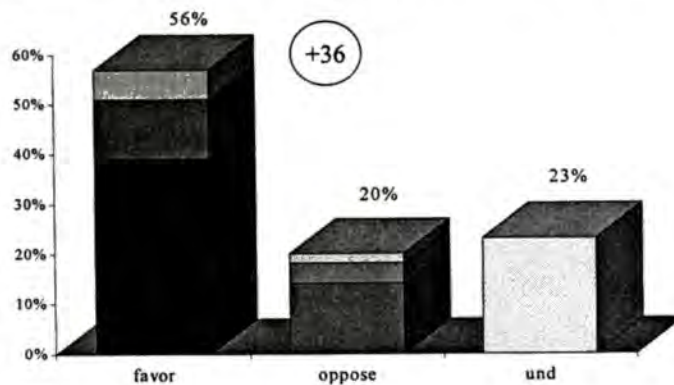
Two key conclusions emerge from our survey of Oregonians:

- Oregon residents strongly support creating a national monument in the Siskiyou region. This support cuts across all demographic groups.
- Overwhelming numbers of Oregonians, across regional and demographic lines, believe that protecting the Klamath-Siskiyou region from development is important.

SUPPORT FOR CREATING A SISKIYOU WILD RIVERS MONUMENT IS UNEQUIVOCAL

Oregon Residents Overwhelmingly Support The Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument Proposal

There is a proposal to create a Siskiyou Wild River National Monument which would protect 1200 square miles of public land from logging, mining, road building, and oil drilling.... Do you favor or oppose this proposal?



By almost a three-to-one margin, Oregonians support the creation of a Siskiyou Wild Rivers Monument. When state residents are asked if they favor or oppose the creation of a monument which would protect 1200 square miles of public land from logging, mining, road-building and oil drilling, a solid majority (56%) favor the proposal, while only a small number (20%) oppose it.

This support extends across regional and demographic lines. Majorities of both men (52% favor, 27% oppose) and women (60% favor, 14% oppose) favor the proposal. Support also crosses partisan lines: Democrats (71% favor, 20% oppose), Republicans (39% favor, 32% oppose), and independents (56% favor, 20% oppose) all express support for the proposal. Support is extremely strong among liberal Democrats, who favor the measure by a 61-point margin (72% to 11%), while moderate or conservative Democrats (70% favor, 10% opposed) also favor the measure strongly. Pluralities of liberal to moderate Republicans (37% favor, 24% opposed) and conservative Republicans (39% favor, 38% opposed) also support the proposal.

Moreover, Oregonians in every part of the state—Portland (60% favor, 14% oppose), outside of Portland (60% favor, 20% oppose), the Southwest (53% favor, 26% oppose), and in the East (45% favor, 31% oppose)—favor creation of the monument. Significantly, in the Southwest, where the monument will be located, a majority supports the proposal.

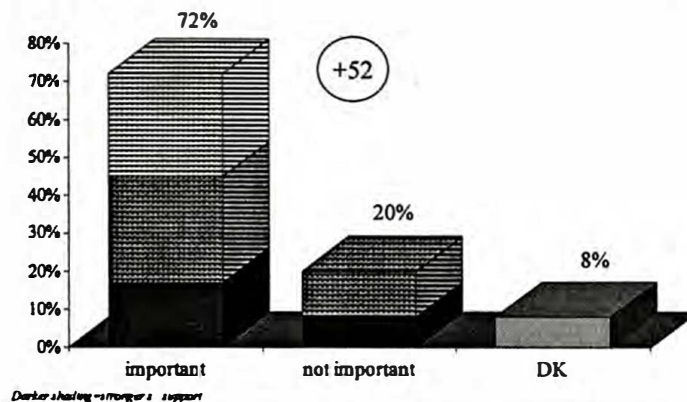
OREGON RESIDENTS BELIEVE THAT PROTECTING THE SISKIYOU AREA IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE

People also attach a high degree of importance to protecting the region. When asked how important protecting the Klamath-Siskiyou area from development is, almost 3 out of 4 (72%) say that it is at least somewhat important, while fully 45% say that it is either extremely or very important. This finding is consistent across regional and demographic groups. Large percentages of men (69% important), women

(75% important), Democrats (81%), Republicans (60%), independents (73%), those in Portland (72%), outside Portland (74%), in the Southwest (72%), and the East (70%) deem it important that the Klamath-Siskiyou region be protected. Liberal Democrats (88% important, 35% extremely important) are particularly concerned with protecting the region from development, while majorities of moderate to conservative Democrats (78% important), liberal to moderate Republicans (63% important), and conservative Republicans all also judge protection to be important (57% important).

Residents Attach A High Degree Of Importance To Protecting The Klamath-Siskiyou Region

How important is it that the Klamath-Siskiyou region of southwest Oregon be protected from logging, mining, road building and oil drilling?



E. ASHLEY HENRY
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ASHLAND, OR 97520
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541.821.4558 cell
(in Arkansas 12/22-12/30: 501-224-9400)

President William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

A
It doesn't seem that long ago that I was 10 years old and you were my Governor. Mom, Catherine and I had just moved from Leachville to Little Rock and you were kind enough to let us have our picture taken with you (see enclosed). Believe me, this photo has sure been great party conversation for the last eight years! During my high school career, you helped me set up chairs for guests at the Arkansas Sesquicentennial Celebration at the Old State House. We chatted about my upcoming trip to Washington, DC for Girls Nation and my desire to attend Georgetown University. It was 1986, so I got to shake hands with President Reagan, not President Kennedy. I'd say you were the lucky one.

Thanks to good grades and a nice letter from you, I was admitted to Georgetown and graduated just about the time you were inaugurated. It was such an exciting time! But a sad time for me as well. You may have heard that my father, cotton ginner and banker Nelson Henry of Leachville, was killed in a plane crash shortly after you became President. That experience, in combination with my fascination with natural world, led me to move cross-country to Oregon to pursue a Master's degree in Environmental Studies. Like you, I wanted to change the world, but my gut told me I would be more effective at the grassroots level than in Washington's halls of power.

It's been almost eight years now that you've been my President. During this time, I've worked on countless environmental issues worthy of your attention. Not once did an issue's urgency compel me to ask Patty Criner to hand-deliver a letter to you. Until now. Mr. President, the **Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument proposal** in southwest Oregon urgently needs your support. During these precious final days of your Presidency, I implore you to designate this nation's first national monument dedicated to breathtakingly beautiful wild rivers where wild salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout still return to their natal streams, unimpeded by high dams, as they have for thousands of years. These rivers flow through one of the largest expanses of wildlands remaining on the west coast. The monument would formally protect the biologically diverse watersheds of five national wild and scenic river corridors and the rich ecological continuum of their unprotected tributaries and watersheds. It would recognize and preserve an area that the World Wildlife Fund and World Conservation Union has deemed globally significant for its outstanding botanical values, geologic features and archeological sites.

I know that the Forest Service is already working hard on your Roadless Policy, and for that future generations will be grateful. Without question, your Roadless Policy will bring tremendous benefit to what remains of wild western forests. But in the case of this priceless Siskiyou Wild Rivers area, it is imperative to do more to protect it from imminent threats beyond indiscriminate logging. *Your Roadless Policy does not address the impacts of mining nor does it prohibit road construction for mineral exploration and mine development.* The Siskiyou National Forest has the highest concentration of mining claims of any National Forest in the Pacific Northwest. These mining claims blanket large roadless areas and are mostly in sensitive and high value stream areas

such as Riparian Reserves, established in your Northwest Forest Plan to protect salmon and steelhead.

Unfortunately, because of that dreadful Mining Law of 1872, neither your Roadless Policy nor your Forest Plan prevents the ecological havoc wrought by mining degradation in the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area. Your ability to withdraw a National Monument from mineral entry and patenting and to restrict public lands mining to valid existing claims only (there are many claims, but very few are *valid claims*) is the most effective, permanent way to address the ongoing and future impacts of rampantly proliferating, fish-killing, speculative mining operations on the irreplaceable splendor of the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area.

I understand, Mr. President, that time is short and that thousands of people like me are entreating you with their requests. I wish so much that I could share this special place with you in person. I don't know about you, Mr. President, but I never felt quite at home in Arkansas. When I hike down into the steep, boulder strewn canyon of the Wild and Scenic Illinois River and immerse myself in its emerald waters (I'm not making this up!), I feel like I've finally found the home I've been searching for all my 31 years. In the words of my *new* hometown newspaper, the *Ashland Daily Tidings*, your designation of the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument, "would be the crowning environmental achievement" of your administration. How sweet it would be someday when I have children of my own to tell them that two kids from Arkansas had a hand in protecting this incredibly special place. Thank you for considering this plea for a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument.

Most sincerely,



E. Ashley Henry

P.S. I believe the Forest Service would welcome a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument in Southwest Oregon, and much of the work needed to proclaim it a monument has already been done. I urge you to consult the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service. I believe they feel a new Forest Service monument here would be a flagship for the welcome new direction the Forest Service has taken under your administration – and must continue to take. Members of your staff, including Roger Ballentine, have toured part of the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument proposal and may be your most convenient source for more information.

Only with your swift and specific direction will the Forest Service and Council on Environmental Quality be able to dedicate the staff resources necessary to make a new Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument a reality before you leave office. I fear for the future of Siskiyou Wild Rivers, wild fish, wild forests and globally significant botanical values if we don't act now.

Siskiyou Wild Rivers

National Monument Proposal

Contacts - Dave Willis (541) 944-2247 (cellular) - sodamtn@mind.net Barbara Ullian (541) 474-2265 - barbara@siskiyou.org January 1, 2001

Overview

The Proposal

To create the first national monument dedicated to breathtakingly beautiful wild rivers – carved through one of the largest expanses of wildlands remaining on the West Coast – a reserve where salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout still return to their home streams, unimpeded by high dams, as they have for thousands of years. The monument would formally protect the biologically diverse watersheds of five national wild and scenic rivers and the rich ecological continuum of their unprotected tributaries. It would recognize and preserve the nationally significant botanical values, geologic features and archeological sites of one of the world's most unique landscapes.

Where

Siskiyou Mountains (Oregon) along the panoramic Pacific Coast – an ancient tangle of mountain peaks, jagged ridges, sweeping, rounded plateaus and steep, boulder strewn canyons, encompassing the most productive salmon and steelhead habitat (with the exception of the Columbia) between the Olympics and Baja. Public lands managed by the Forest Service (863,380 acres) and BLM (184,801 acres).

Threats and Solution

Threats include mining, off-road vehicle abuse, logging, and roads that damage watershed integrity – with mining impacts presently the most irreversible, persistent and unmanageable. It was mining that led to the genocide and extirpation of the area's indigenous cultures in 1856.

The mining continues today with persistent, fish killing, habitat destroying, speculative mining operations asserting dominance over this ancient landscape and its irreplaceable wild rivers, salmon and botanical values. Increases in logging, through congressional riders or erosion of the NW Forest Plan, could devastate watersheds and wildlands.

Citizens, organizations and officials across the nation urge the President to establish the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument and to withdraw its public lands from mineral entry and patenting, under the 1872 Mining Law, through authority granted by the Antiquities Act. **History will prove this monument one of the President's greatest and most enduring environmental legacies**, providing permanent, comprehensive protection for this exceptional landscape.

Public Support

Endorsed and supported by nationally prominent scientists and over 35 organizations including the Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman's Associations, the largest organization of independent commercial fisherman on the West Coast, the Native Plant Society of Oregon and the World Wildlife Fund.

Endorsed by the Eugene Register Guard on 12/2/00: **"Clinton should designate a Siskiyou monument as he prepares to leave the White House, solidifying a strong legacy of protecting public lands."**

Endorsed by the Ashland Daily Tidings on 12/8/00: "President Clinton has before him a proposal to declare one million acres of Siskiyou National Forest ... land a national monument. **Such a designation would be the crowning environmental achievement of Clinton's eight year administration.**"

Endorsed by the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League: **"This area is the largest concentration of wild, untamed watersheds left on the West Coast ... the proposed Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument both reflects and encompasses the doctrine of the Izaak Walton League."**

Economics

The West Coast salmon fishing industry has lost an estimated 72,000 salmon-produced, family wage jobs over the last 20 years. These losses are directly related to widespread inland habitat destruction. Protection of habitat is the cheapest investment the nation can make to sustain productive fisheries.

While establishing a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument "would cause relatively little economic disruption" (Eugene Register Guard 12/2/00) it would provide long term benefits to those dependent on healthy watersheds, rivers and salmon populations, while helping to preserve quality of life.

The Northwest Forest Plan reduced the allowable cut on the Siskiyou National Forest from 166 million board feet to 24 mmbf. Despite this reduction, Josephine County recently experienced the lowest unemployment rate in 35 years (Grants Pass Courier 10/28/00). **Southwest Oregon's Siskiyou Region is no longer timber dependent. Its public lands are more valuable as fully protected watersheds for some of this nation's last, best free flowing rivers.**

Why Current Protection is Not Adequate

Q – President Clinton has protected large areas of public lands with the Northwest Forest Plan and the Roadless Area Policy. Why does the Siskiyou Wild Rivers area need additional protection in the form of a national monument?

A – The Siskiyou National Forest and surrounding BLM lands are unique in many ways. In addition to the area's superb fisheries value, globally significant botanical values and expansive, wild coastal watersheds, it has a high concentration of mining claims – more than any National Forest in the Pacific Northwest. Most of the claims are in sensitive and high values areas such as Riparian Reserves, established to protect salmon and steelhead, or in rare plant habitat. Claims blanket large inventoried roadless areas.

Though there are lots of mining claims, few of the claims are likely to be valid – i.e. mineral deposits are marginal. Despite this, the Siskiyou Forest receives 100 to 250 notices of intent to mine in Riparian Reserves annually, including plans for larger mining operations. This often unregulated mining can inflict serious and irreparable damage to sensitive lands and their scientific and historic values. John Leshy, currently solicitor for the Dept. of Interior, has written that small-scale miners can do considerable harm with a bulldozer in a short time and that it's difficult to enforce regulations on smaller operations.

The Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) provides little protection against mining's impacts and will be politically vulnerable and subject to increased, indiscriminate logging through congressional riders. The part of the Plan with the ability to alleviate some deleterious effects of mining in Riparian Reserves has effectively never been fully implemented. Angry miners are refusing to comply with the NWFP, filing hundreds of bogus plans in an attempt to thwart the Forest Service, while mining other claims without notice. A lawsuit against the Forest Service is planned by mining organizations.

The Forest Service's Roadless Area Policy (as proposed in the Final EIS)) provides less protection from mining than the status quo and does not address the threat of increasing off-road-vehicles abuse in inventoried roadless areas. Mining is the only activity totally exempt from the prohibitions on road construction and reconstruction in roadless areas. Further, the Policy does not address impacts of mineral exploration and development on roadless areas. All roadless areas remain open and vulnerable to mining.

Q – Why is monument establishment necessary to address the impacts of mining?

Mining is different from any other activity on public land. A logging company, for example, has to get permission to cut trees on federal land. Mining claims, however, are

self-initiated. By simply going out and staking a claim on public lands, anyone can establish a property right against the federal government that is often considered unequivocal under current agency policy. The Forest Service and BLM have a long history of leniency and solicitude towards mining. It is only during Secretary Babbitt's term at Interior that gains have been made in correcting the agencies' flawed implementation of the statute. As the President prepares to leave office, any gains made by Interior are likely to be lost, adding to the urgency of the need for monument designation. **The President's ability to withdraw the monument from mineral entry and patenting is the most effective, permanent way to address the persistent, habitat destroying impacts of speculative mining on the irreplaceable non-mineral values of the Siskiyou Mountains and rivers.**

Q – How will the establishment of a monument address the mining problem?

A – In the proclamation, the President withdraws the area of the monument from mineral entry and patenting (sale), subject to valid existing rights. No new mining claims could be filed after the date of withdrawal but valid existing rights under the Mining Law would be preserved. While existing claims found to be valid could still be mined, establishment of a monument would mitigate the impacts of mining on any valid claims by requiring the development of surface mining regulations. The purpose of the regulations would be to protect the objects of scientific and historic interest for which the monument is established while complying with the Mining Law. Mineral withdrawal and regulation are likely to result in a significant attrition of mining claim numbers, due to their marginal nature and to the protective status of the land, leading to the eventual elimination of mining in the area.

Conclusion

The imperative for a Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument is no less than for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. No other action will address the constant, deleterious impacts of mining as effectively and permanently. A national monument designation will address other significant threats, such as off-road vehicle damage, indiscriminate logging of old growth and riparian forests and the preservation of rare plant habitat, unique wetlands, Port Orford cedar, archeological sites of the indigenous Takelma and Tututni cultures and ancient geologic features. **More than existing piecemeal and politically vulnerable measures are needed to preserve these outstanding scientific and historic values. The Siskiyou Wild Rivers area deserves comprehensive, watershed-based, permanent protection commensurate with its globally significant scientific values.**

Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument Proposal

Objects of Scientific Interest

1. Some of the most valuable free flowing salmon and steelhead habitat in the United States and important populations of native, naturally produced anadromous fish.
2. Five congressionally designated Wild & Scenic Rivers with nationally outstanding scientific values which extend into their unprotected watersheds and tributaries
3. Ten Wild & Scenic candidate rivers with nationally outstanding scientific values.
4. Globally significant botanical values including many plant species found nowhere else in the world and rich floras representing millions of years of evolution.
5. Landscapes of great antiquity and geologic, topographic and climatic complexity.
6. As dramatic an expression of the relationship between natural communities and geologic formations as to be found anywhere in the world.
7. One of the largest exposures of ultramafic rock in North America and the best preserved segment of old oceanic crust in Western America.
8. Ancient plant communities which have existed throughout the Cenozoic, representing millions of years of evolution.
9. Among the highest percentage of endemic plants on the North American continent.
10. Unique habitats such as serpentine fens and Jeffrey pine savannas with their extensive native bunch grass communities.
11. Ancient refugia for plant species as they migrated during periods of climate change.
12. Reservoir of species from such diverse ecoregions as Pacific coastal forests, Arctic forests, California chaparral communities and deserts of the Great Basin.
13. The highest remaining concentration of wildlands and large watersheds on National Forest and BLM lands on West Coast, between the Olympics and Baja.
14. Extensive old growth forests providing habitat for rare, threatened or endangered old growth related species along the West Coast.
15. Habitat for rare and threatened species such as wolverine, fisher and marten.
16. Refugia for Port Orford cedar, a threatened ancient conifer species endemic to Siskiyou region.

Objects of Historic Interest

1. Archeological site dating back 8,560 years (Marial). Earliest known cultural period.
2. Archeological site dating back 6,000 years (Tlegetlinten). Represents two cultural periods.
3. Numerous archeological sites containing irreplaceable information and some of the little remaining record of the final indigenous cultural periods, ending in 1856 with total extirpation of the Takelma and Tututni cultures (5 years after discovery of gold).
4. The only two petroglyph sites known to southwest Oregon.
5. Site of first Euro-American settlement in southwest Oregon (Sebastapol).
6. Numerous historic sites which include every cultural milestone in local history from the discovery of gold in 1851.
7. Forest Service and Civilian Conservation Core structures on National Register of Historic Places.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SISKIYOU WILD RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The vast, remote landscape of the Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument encompasses a spectacular array of scientific and historic objects, found no where else in the world. The Monument is an ancient tangle of mountain peaks, rocky ridges, sweeping rounded plateaus, steep boulder strewn canyons, ancient forests and Jeffrey pine savannas, lying along rugged, panorama of the Pacific Coast. An unparalleled wealth of wild free flowing rivers, some of the most breathtakingly beautiful in the United States, flow through this land of great botanical diversity and geologic, topographic and climatic complexity. These outstanding river systems and their watersheds are known nation-wide for their wild salmon and steelhead and are the centerpiece for the monument along with the Josephine ophiolite, the largest exposure of ultramafic rock North America and the best preserved segment of old oceanic crust in Western America.¹ The serpentine terrain associated with the ophiolite hosts one of the highest percentages of rare endemic plants on the entire North American continent.² The monument also has many archeological sites recording Native American occupation and life ways and a continuous human habitation for more than 8,000 years.

The monument contains some of the most valuable salmon and steelhead habitat in the United States.³ Each of the five congressionally designated Wild and Scenic River segments were added to the Wild and Scenic River System, in part, because of their nationally outstanding scientific values which include fish, water quality and botanicals. Ten additional streams within the monument have been found to have their own outstanding scientific values and are eligible to also be added to the National Wild and Scenic River System. No similar sized area in the United States contains such a high concentration of individually outstanding rivers and streams. The scientific values of these waterbodies are inseparable from and extend into the rich ecological continuum of the tributaries and watersheds. Their

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exceptional variety of form and character is a reflection of the unique, diverse and complex landscapes through which they flow.

The world famous Rogue and Illinois Rivers plunge from interior valleys into steep, rock-walled, boulder strewn canyons. Here, ancient conifers and hardwoods cling to precipitous slopes beyond the angle of repose in some of the wildest country in the nation, accessible only by boat or trail. The rivers emerge from the confines of their canyons and continue through in a broad, spectacular river corridor of wide sweeping bends and commanding bluffs on their way to the Pacific. The Chetco and North Fork Smith Rivers on the other hand originate in the rugged, sparsely forested Kalmiopsis Wilderness and flow for miles through wilderness and roadless areas. The Kalmiopsis Wilderness and a few adjacent areas are home to the rare, diminutive, pink flowering shrub, *Kalmiopsis leachiana*, one of the monument's paleoendemics. The Chetco and North Fork Smith Rivers and their wilderness/roadless area watersheds provide near pristine habitat for wild salmon and steelhead and cutthroat trout and their exceptionally clear, emerald hued, water is rivaled in clarity only by that of Rough & Ready Creek a tributary of the Illinois River and the Smith River to the south. The Elk River watershed (*add description for Elk River here*).

The monument's native, naturally produced salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout populations still return to the stream of their birth, unimpeded by high dams, as they have for thousands of years. Sturgeon can be found in the deep pools of remote river canyons. Rough skinned newts float lazily in the clear waters of small amphibian lakes untroubled by introduced trout and bass. Globally rare yellow-legged frogs sun themselves along open serpentine streams overhung by fragrant wild azalea, California lady slipper orchids and strange insect eating plants.

No place else west of the Mississippi, contains such a wide diversity and high concentration of objects of scientific and historic interest and elements of flora and fauna reaching across the whole of the Cenozoic (*complete with additional language from R.H. Whittaker on antiquity*).

Siskiyou Wild Rivers is a crossroads in time and space. It has served as refuge for plant species from different climatic periods and as the meeting grounds for species from such widely contrasting ecoregions as the deserts of the Great Basin, the fog shrouded Pacific coastal forests, the California chaparral communities and the snow forests of the arctic. It is the connector between the much younger Cascade and Coast Ranges and the cordillera of the Sierra Nevada.

In addition to the central location of the Siskiyou, the absence of cataclysmic events such as the massive volcanic eruptions, extensive glaciation, submergence and desiccation, that eliminated species elsewhere, and the unusual diversity of climatic patterns, soils and topography, have resulted in unparalleled botanical wealth. The species from various geologic periods and ecoregions, that have migrated here, found their habitat niche and have not left.

(*Section needs to be included that is more specific about special features such as serpentine fens, high concentration of endemic plants, wildlife, including 200 species of birds, fisher, wolverine, etc.*)

But the geologic wealth that has in part fostered the great botanical wealth, the uniqueness of the rivers and the clarity of their waters has not come without price in more recent times. The archeological record of the Siskiyou attests to a continuous human habitation of at least 8,000 to 9,000 years. But residence of the indigenous people of the Siskiyou came to an abrupt end (*complete with additional information on archeological sites/include historic gold mining sites*)

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 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 Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON 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 Siskiyou Wild Rivers 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 Siskiyou Wild Rivers National Monument (*Use existing GIS map?*) attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1,048,270 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Oregon 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 leasing¹, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument.

Lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the 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.

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The Secretary of the Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior shall jointly manage the monument through the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The Forest 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 Forest Service shall continue to have primary management authority over the portion of the monument within the Siskiyou National Forest, and the Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority over lands within the Medford District Bureau of Land Management.

The Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall prepare, within 3 years of this date (*should this period be extended?*), a management plan for this monument, and shall promulgate regulations for its management necessary to protect the objects of scientific and historic interest for which the monument is established. The management plan shall include appropriate transportation planning that addresses actions, including road closures, necessary to protect the objects identified in this proclamation. The management plan and regulations shall establish a system of Port Orford cedar reserves for the purposed of protecting both the genetic integrity of the species and watersheds or stands not yet infected with the non-native root pathogen.⁵

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall prohibit all motorized use off classified roads and non-motorized vehicles will be permitted only on designated roads and trails, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.⁶ The Secretary of Agriculture shall close inventoried roadless areas, unroaded areas and the historic McGrew Trail and Chetco Pass Road to all motorized vehicle access.

The Secretaries shall within 3 years of this date promulgate supplementary mining regulations to promote and protect the objects of scientific and historic interest for which the monument is established

No portion of the monument shall be considered to be suited for timber production, and no part of the monument shall be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber from the Siskiyou National Forest or Medford District BLM. Removal of trees, except for personal use fuel wood, from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety.' Sale of vegetative material is permitted only if part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project designed to further the purposes of the monument. (*Need paragraph regarding timber sales under contract, restoration of existing plantations and fuels reduction in urban interface*)

No new roads, trails or campgrounds will be authorized within the monument except to further the purposes of the monument. Prior to the issuance of the management plan, existing roads and trails may be closed to protect the objects of interest in the monument.

There is hereby reserved, as of the date of this proclamation and subject to valid existing rights, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which this monument is established. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation.⁶

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing special use authorizations.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation (*This statement needs to be revised to address existing congressionally designated Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers*).

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.

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Rough & Ready Creek in the South Klamathopsis roadless area



Siskiyou Wild Rivers

A NATIONAL MONUMENT
for the Twenty-first Century

Dan Sakura
3278 Worthington Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 2001

Dan Sakura
3278 Worthington Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

Dear Dan:

I've enclosed a copy of the Proclamation, signed by the President on January 17, 2001, establishing the Minidoka Internment National Monument. I hope it is meaningful to you and your family.

It was great working with you at the White House, and I'd very much like to stay in touch. I'm often wandering the halls of Georgetown, or you can reach me at the U.S. Attorney's Office, 514-7700, or at home, 483-1818. Best of luck in your new career as a full time law student, and in the great things to follow.

Sincerely yours,


Adam Rosman

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINIDOKA INTERNMENT
NATIONAL MONUMENT

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

The Minidoka Internment National Monument is a unique and irreplaceable historical resource which protects historic structures and objects that provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history -- the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which "any or all persons may be excluded" and to "provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary."

Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities.

To provide more permanent accommodations for the evacuees, President Roosevelt established the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in March 1942. The WRA oversaw the construction of ten relocation centers on Federally owned lands in remote areas



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

January 8, 2001

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

CC: JACOB LEW
SYLVIA MATHEWS
SALLY KATZEN
CHUCK BRAIN

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

THRU: JOHN PODESTA *JP*

SUBJECT: PENDING NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSALS

PHOTOCOPY
WJC HANDWRITING

This cover memorandum summarizes outstanding proposals for national monuments and CEQ's recommendations on them. Tabs A through E contain additional information and analysis.

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Babbitt's Seven Recommendations: In late December, Secretary Babbitt recommended five additional new monuments (these proclamations are currently in OMB clearance); he expects to send two more today. Of the seven, five do not appear controversial (two in the Virgin Islands; Pompey's Pillar in Montana, and one each in Arizona and New Mexico). A sixth, Carrizo Plain in Southern California, is the subject of legislation by Cong. Lois Capps who initially opposed a monument. The Secretary believes she now supports the monument, but we need to confirm.

✓ The seventh, Missouri Breaks (Montana), which is the only one of the seven that has been actively advocated by the environmental community, is controversial because of the large amount of private land within the monument boundaries. It also contains some oil and gas reserves. On the positive side, this proposed monument has rich historical roots in connection with the Lewis & Clark Trail; Stephen Ambrose has been a strong proponent. Senator Baucus is sensitive about the designation; he will not oppose, but is not eager for a high-profile announcement in Montana, either. Sen. Burns and other state officials will oppose. More information on the first five are at **Tab A**.

✓ **CEQ Recommendation:** Subject to consultation with Lois Capps, we recommend you go forward with these proclamations, even though the "benefit to cost" ratio in terms of additional protection vs. appearance of last-minute action is thin.

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: Your 1995 veto to protect the Arctic Coastal Plain from drilling was one of your signature environmental actions. As you know, there is a public campaign to convince you to make it a national monument.

Although the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 prohibits drilling in the coastal plain without new legislation (a fact most Americans appear not to understand), it is possible that monument designation likely could confer additional protections now against certain management activities like seismic exploration (see **Tab B**). The main argument for monument protection made by environmentalists is that the symbolic mantle of designation might help influence public opinion in a future legislative debate.

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It can also be argued that monument status conveys no more permanent protection than the Coastal Plain now enjoys; could give proponents of opening up the refuge a "process argument" later this year, distracting the public from the real issues; and might encourage an overall attack on the Antiquities Act. (There is also a legal argument that a monument declaration would be subject to the "no more" clause of the Alaska Lands Act, which provides that any "executive action" that has the "effect of a withdrawal" in Alaska expires after one year unless approved by joint congressional resolution.)

However, the argument that designation will provoke an attack on the Refuge and/or the Antiquities Act currently seems less persuasive since the attack has already begun.

CEQ Recommendation: Monument designation is a very close call. It would help galvanize the debate, but would also be portrayed as a provocation, leaving the ultimate impact difficult to predict. We think Secretary Babbitt's opposition overlooks the potential protection benefits to short-term management. But ultimately the debate will focus on drilling in wilderness.

If you do not do a monument, we believe it is imperative that you speak out strongly about the Arctic when you do sign other monument proclamations. You should say that people should understand that monument protection is not needed, because drilling cannot proceed without Congressional legislation, and that you believe this issue should be considered on the merits, and the people demand that a better case be made than has been done to date about whether we need to ruin this magnificent place in order to have a sound energy policy ten years from now.

Tab B outlines two additional actions you could announce about off-shore drilling in the waters adjacent to the Coastal Plain.

 **Minidoka, ID, Japanese Internment Camp:** We are preparing and will send to OMB for clearance today a proclamation for a 60-acre monument preserving the core of one of the ten WWII Japanese internment camps. See **Tab C**. CEQ is convening meetings this week in Idaho, and Cong. Mike Simpson will probably support, as will the rest of the delegation although they may be somewhat annoyed about the lack of notice. Sen. Akaka and Sec. Mineta support.

CEQ Recommendation: This proposal should go forward together with Babbitt's recommendations above.

 **Owyhee Canyons, Idaho:** Since September, environmentalists have been mounting a large-scale effort to promote a 3 million acre monument in the Southwest Corner of Idaho including the spectacular Owyhee, Bruneau and Jacks Creek canyon systems. These canyons underlie airspace of the Idaho Training Range, and a monument proclamation that protects the Air Force's training needs is favored by Air Force Secretary Whit-Peters. However, the area includes grazing allotments and constitutes one of the most anti-federal land use counties in the West. There have been meetings, conferences, and extensive media coverage of the proposal, but no agency public process to look at the monument proposal. See **Tab D**.

Former Governor Cece Andrus (who as Interior Secretary did President Carter's Alaska monument withdrawals) has proposed that you declare a "minimalist monument" covering only the canyons themselves which are mostly wilderness study areas (500,000 to 800,000 acres), as a way of beginning a process. This would be analogous to Steens Mountain nearby in Oregon

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where Sec. Babbitt's proposed monument stimulated a bipartisan congressional process leading to legislation, even though the original proposal was very controversial. You would say that Congress should deal with these issues, and that you are protecting only the wilderness core without prejudicing what stakeholders and others would want to do with additional lands.

19 ✓ *CEQ Recommendation: We recommend you go forward to prepare a minimalist monument proclamation for core canyon areas. There are three countervailing considerations: (1) this will require an immediate decision and enlisting Sec. Babbitt's help, since he was initially skeptical about a larger monument without a six-nine month process; (2) even as a "beginning of a process" this is will be controversial in Idaho and the West; (3) we have a very short time to prepare and clear a proclamation, so OMB would have to make a special exception.*

Three Forest Service Monuments: Environmentalists have proposed new monuments on Forest Service land in Alabama, Arkansas (Buffalo River), and Oregon (Siskiyou). You discussed the Siskiyou proposal at the roadless event with Sec. Glickman, Mike Dombeck and me.

The Siskiyou area is already mostly protected by Wild and Scenic River designation, the new roadless rule, and the Northwest Forest Plan. The current threat is small and medium-scale mining. There has been no public process, and it would be the first place we protected for its rivers and biodiversity alone, testing whether "objects of scientific and historical interest" in the Antiquities Act includes primarily wild rivers and plant life. In lieu of a monument, Glickman and Babbitt are prepared to do a mineral withdrawal immediately; while this could be allowed to lapse after two years by a new Administration, it might be difficult for them to do so.

10/20/01 ✓ *CEQ Recommendation: We recommend that we proceed with the mineral withdrawal on the Siskiyou, which has the support of Cong. Defazio and Sen. Wyden. We recommend against moving forward on the Buffalo River (see **Tab E**) and the Alabama proposal, neither of which has been subject to any public process, and both of which have issues it will be difficult to resolve in the next week.*

Northwest Hawaiian Islands: To finalize closure areas within the Coral Reef Reserve you created two months ago, you must sign another executive order before January 20. (Secretary Mineta is just completing a public process on these areas.) This is not a new designation, but it will require special consideration by OMB to clear this order so late.

19 ✓ **Governor's Island, NY:** Cong. Carolyn Maloney wrote you just before Christmas asking you to declare two historic forts on Governor's Island in NY Harbor as monuments. The island, formerly a Coast Guard installation, now managed by GSA as federal disposable property, must by legislation be sold in 2002. Various competing development plans by the City, State, developers, and others are the current subject of dispute and debate, as well as whether the island will be sold for \$ 500 million as contemplated by the 1997 Budget Reform Act, or given to NY for one dollar. There has been no public process on the monument proposal, which appears to be both premature and a risky intervention in several unrelated ongoing processes. We do not know how the various interests involved would react to taking a piece of the island "back" and giving it to the Park Service.

CEQ Recommendation: We oppose considering a monument now.

Proposed Buck Island Reef National Monument Expansion

Location: The proposed monument includes 18,135 marine acres of federal submerged lands off of St. Croix, within the 3-mile belt around Buck Island.

Description: Buck Island Reef National Monument was established on December 28, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation 3443) just north of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 1961 Proclamation describes Buck Island and its "adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations" as "one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea," which are of "great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public."

Considered one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea, the unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction. Its vulnerable floral and faunal communities live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining the tropical marine ecosystem, which include coral reefs, sea grass beds, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, algal plains, shelf edge, and oceanic habitats. The boundary enlargement effected by this proclamation brings into the monument additional objects of scientific and historic interest, and provides necessary further protection for the resources of the existing monument.

The expansion area includes additional coral reefs, unusual "haystacks" of elkhorn coral, barrier reefs, sea grass beds, and sand communities, as well as algal plains, shelf edge, and other supporting habitats not included within the initial boundary. Several threatened and endangered species forage, breed, nest, rest, or calve in the waters included in the enlarged monument, including humpback whales, pilot whales, four species of dolphins, brown pelicans, least terns, and the hawksbill, leatherback, and green sea turtles. Countless species of reef fishes, invertebrates, plants, and over 12 species of sea birds utilize this area.

Management: The proposed monument would be managed by the National Park Service for the purpose of protecting the objects described above.

Process: Seeking to provide greater protection to the sensitive coral reef resources in the Caribbean, Secretary Babbitt traveled to the Virgin Islands in November 1999 and began a dialogue with Governor Turnbull. Babbitt returned to the Virgin Islands in September 2000 to discuss the proposal with government officials and the press. Public meetings were subsequently held on St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

Proposed Carrizo Plain National Monument

Location: The proposed Carrizo Plain National Monument is located in central California, just off the southwest edge of the San Joaquin Valley, between San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield. Elevations within the proposed monument range from 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea level. It covers approximately 204,107 acres of federal land.

Description: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history, the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the proposed Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s, large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been eliminated by extensive land conversion to agricultural, industrial, and urban land uses. The proposed Carrizo Plain National Monument, which is dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone, is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem, providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area.

The proposed monument offers a refuge for endangered, threatened, and rare animal species such as the San Joaquin kit fox, the California condor, the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the giant kangaroo rat, the San Joaquin antelope squirrel, the longhorn fairy shrimp and the vernal pool fairy shrimp. It supports important populations of pronghorn antelope and tule elk, and the area is also home to many rare and sensitive plant species. Despite past human use, the size, isolation, and relatively undeveloped nature of the area make it ideal for long-term conservation of the dwindling flora and fauna characteristic of the San Joaquin Valley region.

Besides its grasslands and wildlife habitat, the area is world-famous for its spectacular exposures of fault-generated landforms. In 1857, the strongest earthquake in California's recorded history ripped through the San Andreas fault, wrenching the western side of the proposed Carrizo Plain National Monument thirty-one feet northward.

Management: The proposed monument would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game and The Nature Conservancy, for the purpose of protecting the objects described above. Currently authorized livestock grazing, a minor oil and gas development, hunting, fishing, and similar activities will generally not be affected, nor will private property (approximately 33,156 acres) and state land (approximately 9,266 acres) within the boundaries of the proposed monument, as well as other valid existing rights.

Process: The "Carrizo Plain National Conservation Area Act" (HR 1751) was introduced by Congresswoman Lois Capps in May 1999. This began a public process that included recommendations from the local Resource Advisory Council forwarded to the Congresswoman and Secretary Babbitt in December 1999 that were incorporated into bill. Babbitt made two trips to the area to hold public meetings in late 1999. Although the bill was reported from the House Resources Committee, neither the House nor the Senate acted on the proposed legislation.

Proposed Pompeys Pillar National Monument

Location: The proposed monument on 51 acres of federal land along the Yellowstone River is located in central Montana approximately 25 miles east of Billings.

Description: The proposed Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River, 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky, east of Billings. The proposed monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River, and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area, have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings, petroglyphs, and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West.

The proposed monument's most notable visitor, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, arrived at Pompeys Pillar on July 25, 1806, on his return trip from the Pacific coast. Clark's journal recorded his stop at this "remarkable rock" with its "extensive view in every direction." He described an idyllic landscape of grassy plains, snow-capped mountains, and cliffs abutting the wandering river. Clark marked his presence by engraving his name and the date of his visit on the outcrop. This simple inscription is the only remaining physical evidence of Lewis and Clark's epic journey. Ethnographic and archaeological evidence indicates that the Pillar was a place of ritual and religious activity. Hundreds of petroglyphs on the face of the rock, noted by Clark in his journal, reflect the importance of the monument to early peoples.

Management: The proposed monument would continue to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of protecting the objects described above.

Process: The Montana Congressional Delegation sent letters to Secretary Babbitt in the spring of 2000 asking that the Secretary recommend Pompeys Pillar to the President for national monument designation. Babbitt toured the area and held public meetings in Montana in November 2000.

Proposed Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument

Location: The proposed Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument is in central Montana. From Fort Benton upstream into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, the proposed monument spans 149 miles of the Upper Missouri River, the adjacent Breaks country, and portions of Arrow Creek, Antelope Creek, and the Judith River. It covers approximately 377,346 acres of federal land, including the Missouri Breaks country north of the Missouri River.

Description: The proposed Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a spectacular array of biological, geological, and historical objects of interest. The area has remained largely unchanged in the nearly 200 years since Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled through it on their epic journey. Lewis and Clark first encountered the Breaks country of the proposed monument on their westward leg. In his journal, Clark described the abundant wildlife of the area, including mule deer, elk, and antelope, and on April 29, 1805, the Lewis and Clark expedition recorded the first big horn sheep observation by non-Indians in North America.

The area remains remote and nearly as undeveloped as it was in 1805. Many of the biological objects described in Lewis's and Clark's journals continue to make the proposed monument their home. The proposed monument boasts the most viable elk herd in Montana and one of the premier big horn sheep herds in the continental United States. It contains essential winter range for sage grouse as well as habitat for prairie dogs. Lewis sent Jefferson a prairie dog specimen which was, as Lewis noted at the time, "new to science." Abundant plant life along the River and across the Breaks country supports this wildlife.

Long before the time of Lewis and Clark, the area was inhabited by numerous native tribes, including the Blackfeet, Assiniboin, Gros Ventre (Atsina), Crow, Plains Cree, and Plains Ojibwa. Pioneers and the Army followed Lewis and Clark in the 1830s establishing Fort Piegan, Fort McKenzie, and Fort Benton. Remnants of this rich history are scattered throughout the proposed monument, and the River corridor retains much of the same qualities and appearance today as it did then.

Management: The proposed monument would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the purpose of protecting the objects described above. Currently permitted livestock grazing, hunting, fishing, and similar activities will generally not be affected, nor will private property (approximately 81,911 acres) and state land (approximately 38,722 acres) within the boundary of the proposed monument, as well as other valid existing rights.

Process: In 1976, Congress designated the Missouri River segment and corridor in this area as a National Wild and Scenic River (Pub.L. No. 94-486). Secretary Babbitt toured the area in May 1999 with Senator Max Baucus, author/historian Stephen Ambrose, and author Dayton Duncan. Following Babbitt's trip, the local Resource Advisory Council (RAC) held meetings over five months and developed recommendations pertaining to the management of the area which were sent to the Secretary in December 1999. Babbitt made two more trips and held an additional meeting with the RAC and members of the public in the spring of 2000.

Proposed Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument

Location: The proposed monument includes 12,708 marine acres of federal submerged lands within the 3-mile belt off of St. John, including Hurricane Hole and areas north and south of St. John.

Description: The proposed Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument contains all the elements of a Caribbean tropical marine ecosystem. This designation furthers the protection of the scientific objects included in the Virgin Islands National Park. The biological communities of the proposed monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem, which includes mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, shallow mud and fine sediment habitat, and algal plains. The fishery habitats, deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the proposed monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.

As part of this important ecosystem, the proposed monument contains biological objects including several threatened and endangered species, which forage, breed, nest, rest, or calve in the waters. Humpback whales, pilot whales, four species of dolphins, brown pelicans, roseate terns, least terns, and the hawksbill, leatherback, and green sea turtles all use portions of the proposed monument. Countless species of reef fishes, invertebrates and plants utilize these submerged lands during their lives, and over 25 species of sea birds feed in the waters. Between the nearshore nursery habitats and the shelf edge spawning sites in the proposed monument are habitats that play essential roles during specific developmental stages of reef-associated species, including spawning migrations of many reef fish species and crustaceans.

Management: The proposed monument would be managed by the National Park Service for the purpose of protecting the objects described above.

Process: Congress created the Virgin Islands National Park in 1956 and expanded it 1962. Seeking to provide greater protection to the sensitive coral reef resources in the federal submerged lands outside the Park, Secretary Babbitt traveled to the Virgin Islands in November 1999 and began a dialogue with Governor Turnbull. Babbitt returned to the Virgin Islands in September 2000 to discuss the proposals with government officials and the press. Public meetings were subsequently held on St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

Proposed Arctic National Wildlife Refuge National Monument

As you know, the Bush administration has made oil production in the Refuge a priority. It is reasonable to assume that they will seek the necessary legislative authority and will take any administrative action available to them toward that end. Should you desire to take further action to maximize protection of this area, you have the following options.

I. National Monument Designation

There is considerable public clamor and editorial support for designation of the Refuge as a national monument under the Antiquities Act. Secretary Babbitt has made clear that he does not support this action, and believes that it could undermine the viability of the Antiquities Act generally by providing congressional enemies with an action they could characterize as misuse of the Act.

His concern is based on the fact that, unlike the national monuments you have created to date, the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge currently is protected from oil drilling by statute so that an Act of Congress would be required to open it to drilling. The same Act of Congress could overturn monument designation. Monument status would not permanently put the area off limits to drilling.

The practical effect that a monument proclamation arguably could have would be to prevent administrative actions short of leasing or drilling that could be taken to move toward oil production. Such a proclamation would be for the purpose of preserving the status quo in management of these lands to preserve wilderness values. Preservation of the status quo for future generations has been an important practical effect of many of your past monument designations. Arguably this proclamation would have to be more detailed regarding management issues than previous proclamations have been in order to be effective.

For example, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA, 16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), which prohibits oil drilling in the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge, also provides for "a comprehensive and continuing inventory and assessment" of resources, including oil and gas resources; and "authorize[d] exploratory activity within the coastal plain in a manner that avoids significant adverse effects on the fish and wildlife and other resources." Under this authority, seismic exploration in the Refuge, involving 1400 miles of trails, took place during 1984-5 (see attached fact sheet). The Bush administration could argue that it has authority to conduct a new round of seismic activity; a monument proclamation could forbid this.

II. Non-Monument Administrative Options

1. Visibly and publicly state your decision regarding monument status. If you decide not to declare a monument, put the public on notice of the risks presented by development, the ways in which the area could be threatened, and the importance of public involvement in protecting it, as well as your continuing commitment to work toward protection as a former president. Your public involvement in the issue may be the only effective way to counter the growing but inaccurate Bush administration message that drilling the Arctic Refuge and other currently protected federal land is both necessary and effective to address high energy prices.

2. Issue a high-level recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior that revises the 1987 Secretary's recommendation that drilling should be pursued. Your Administration has updated the data on which that recommendation was based, and indicated that its conclusions were incorrect, but has not issued a revised recommendation at the Secretarial level. This action could be announced in combination with option 1 above.
3. Address the issue of oil production offshore of the Refuge, thus protecting the Refuge from being used to support offshore production and from oil spills. The leasing process is underway in state waters offshore of the Refuge, but not yet in federal waters. There are two possible approaches:
 - Declare a moratorium against offshore drilling in federal waters off the coast of the Arctic Refuge. This would utilize the authority you used in other areas in 1998 (and that President Bush used in 1990). This action could be overturned by the next President or by Congress, so its practical effect could be short-lived. This area was not covered in earlier moratoriums largely because of the level of controversy involved and the local support for offshore drilling. It would be viewed by many as a dramatic act without appropriate public process, and would be as controversial as monument status and even more unexpected.
 - Cancel planning efforts for federal "Lease Sale 176," which could have included areas offshore of the Refuge. This planning effort could not have been finalized during your Administration. The effect of formal cancellation will be to postpone a decision on leasing in this area until the Bush Administration completes the next five-year planning effort in 2002, a delay of about a year. The Interior Department intends to take this action in any event. Your announcement of the cancellation would dramatically raise the profile of this action.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Arctic *National Wildlife Refuge*

Seismic Exploration for Oil



Figure 1. — Impact lines from 2-D seismic exploration in 1984-85. • Location of Figure 2 photographs.
||||| Typical line spacing for 3-D seismic exploration, overlaid on part of the coastal plain for comparison.

Seismic exploration involves sending sound waves into the ground, recording how they reflect back and interpreting the results to provide an image of subsurface geology to determine whether oil may exist.

Seismic exploration, authorized by Congress, was conducted on the coastal plain of the Arctic Refuge during the winters of 1984 and 1985. Exploration during winter causes less damage to tundra vegetation and soils than in summer, but damage does occur. Snow cover on the north slope of Alaska is normally shallow, usually less than one foot deep. Strong winds blow the snow into depressions, leaving higher areas with thinner snow cover, making

them more susceptible to impacts from vehicle tracks.

As a result of the 1984-85 seismic exploration, known as 2-D seismic, 1400 miles of trails - made by drill, vibrator and recording vehicles - impacted the coastal plain tundra (see Figure 1). Additional trails were created by D-7 Caterpillar tractors that pulled ski-mounted trailer-trains between work camps.

Refuge staff have monitored the recovery of the seismic trail damage on the Refuge. While many areas recovered well during the first 10 years after exploration, some trails had still not recovered by 1999, 15 years after the disturbance (see

Figure 2). Some of the trails have become troughs visible from the air. Others show changes in the amount and types of tundra plants. In some areas, permafrost (permanently frozen soil) melted and the trails remain wetter than they were previously. Some of these impacts are expected to persist for decades; refuge staff will continue to monitor the recovery.

A new technology used to create a 3-dimensional subsurface image, known as 3-D seismic, requires a much denser grid of trails than 2-D seismic. This new type of exploration currently is occurring on the north slope of Alaska, including an area within a half mile of the Refuge's

western border. While the 1984-85 trails on the Refuge were usually four miles apart, the 3-D seismic trails currently impacting these other areas are one half mile or less apart (see Figure 1).

A 1998 Environmental Impact Statement from the Bureau of Land Management states: "because 3-D seismic involves more tight turns by heavy equipment than does 2-D, the potential for vegetation damage is greater. For this reason, it can be assumed that the medium and high disturbance levels to tundra would occur in greater proportions from 3-D seismic lines than that presented for 2-D."

Figure 2. Seismic trail near Marsh Creek (red dot in Figure 1).
(a) During exploration in winter 1984.
(b) Showing ruts of crushed sedge tussocks in July 1984.
(c) In June 1999, 15 years after disturbance.



Proposed Minidoka Internment National Monument

Background

The proposed Minidoka Internment National Monument is located in Jerome County, Idaho, approximately 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls. The proposed monument will include either 60 or 92 acres of land now owned by the Bureau of Reclamation at the site of the Minidoka Relocation Center, a Japanese American World War II-era internment camp.

Beginning in 1942, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast were ordered to leave their homes and were sent to ten Relocation Centers, including the Minidoka Relocation Center. During the Center's operation from August 1942 to October 1945, the population reached a peak of 9,397 Japanese Americans from Oregon, Washington State and Alaska, and covered over 33,000 acres of land. Approximately 1,000 internees enlisted to serve in the U.S. military during the war. Of the other centers, the best known are already protected (Manzanar, CA), under legislatively-mandated study (Tule Lake, CA, and Granada, CA) or privately or tribally owned.

Following World War II, over 99% of the Center's lands were conveyed to private landowners for agricultural use. The proposed monument encompasses the remains of the core administrative area on federal land including the remains of a sentry house, waiting room, administrative structures and firehouse as well as security fencing, recreational facilities, water storage structures, root cellar and other historic objects. The American Falls Reservoir District currently uses a portion of the site.

The proposed Minidoka Internment National Monument, which would be managed by the National Park Service as a unit of the National Park System, will protect historic structures and objects associated with the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans. Protection and management of these historic objects will provide increased opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history.

CEQ Recommendation

We recommend proceeding with this monument proclamation.

CEQ staff has contacted all members of the Idaho Congressional delegation and is planning to meet with local stakeholders, including representatives from Jerome County, the American Falls Reservoir District Number Two, the Jerome County Historical Society and the local Japanese American community on Monday and Tuesday, January 8-9 in Idaho. No public meetings are currently scheduled.

Proposed Owyhee Canyonlands National Monument

Location: The Owyhee canyonlands of southwest Idaho include some of the most remote and spectacular unprotected federal lands in the continental United States. Located south of Boise, near the Oregon and Nevada borders, the Owyhee and neighboring Bruneau Rivers originate in northern Nevada and flow through Idaho before reaching the Snake River. The Owyhee and Bruneau Rivers and associated canyonlands encompass objects of outstanding geological, paleontological, archeological and historic interest including sheer-walled canyons, sage brush uplands, hundreds of miles of rivers and streams and outstanding wildlife habitat.

Description: Highlighted in 1924 at the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, the high desert country of the Owyhee and Bruneau canyonlands constitute the largest area of unprotected federal lands outside of Alaska. Administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Owyhee and Bruneau canyonlands feature deep rhyolite canyons which resulted from vulcanism and erosion associated with the Yellowstone hot spot and prehistoric Lake Idaho.

The Owyhee region also features objects of paleontological interest, such as fossils of sabre-toothed salmon, and rich archeological areas associated with Native American activity in the area dating back thousands of years. The neighboring Duck Valley Indian Reservation and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes support protecting the area. There are objects of historic interest relating to attempts by early pioneers to settle the area in the nineteenth century.

The proposed monument provides outstanding wildlife habitat for California big horn sheep, pronghorn antelope, sage grouse and numerous other species of birds, fish, reptiles and plants. The area is popular with hunters, boaters, hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts. As identified by the BLM pursuant to the Wilderness Act and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the area includes numerous wilderness study areas and rivers and streams that are eligible and suitable for permanent protection as wild and scenic rivers.

Management: BLM would continue to manage the federal lands in the proposed monument which would provide "rim-to-rim" coverage of the canyons, roughly paralleling the wilderness study areas on either side of the canyonlands, subject to valid existing rights. Grazing and hunting would continue. The Air Force currently uses the airspace above the proposed monument for training. Because their training activities would be preserved through Presidential proclamation, the Air Force supports a national monument designation, to provide greater certainty about the management of lands underlying designated military airspace. There is very little private or state land in the area.

Process: The environmental community has identified the Owyhee area as one of their top national priorities. After environmentalists proposed a 2.7 million-acre national monument designation in the Idaho press, there has been substantial public debate in Idaho on the issue. This proposal describes a "minimal, canyon-based" proposal of around 500,000 to 800,000 acres, which would be presented as an effort to encourage a future legislative process to address issues in the broader Owyhee area.

Proposed Buffalo Headwaters (Arkansas) National Monument

Background

Local environmentalists have proposed the establishment of the Buffalo Headwaters National Monument on 150,000 acres of U.S. Forest Service lands in the Ozark National Forest in Newton County, Arkansas. Under this proposal, the U.S. Forest Service would manage the lands for conservation, as opposed to multiple use and commercial logging, to better protect the tributaries and upper headwaters of the Buffalo River. (The proposed monument is upstream of the Buffalo National River, which is administered by the National Park Service.) Some areas of the proposed monument are currently protected as designated wilderness areas (Richland Creek and Upper Buffalo Wilderness Areas). The roadless initiative will protect portions of the Ozark National Forest, but only small areas within the proposed monument.

CEQ Recommendation

We believe that the area proposed for a monument has important natural resources worthy of protection. However, establishing the Buffalo Headwaters National Monument would be extremely difficult to carry out, given the available time, nor is there an opportunity to engage in any public process, along the lines of the sixty-day process to establish the Sequoia National Monument in California.

The lack of public process and the proposal itself would likely be controversial. Residents of the immediate area would likely be strongly opposed, while environmentalists in Little Rock and Fayetteville would be supportive. Rep. Vic Snyder would likely support it, but Senator Lincoln would likely oppose it, as would Rep. Asa Hutchinson (his district includes the area). To our knowledge, this proposal has not been discussed publicly, received local press coverage or been raised with members of the delegation. We have concerns about proceeding in terms of the potential for controversy in Arkansas and nationwide about the use of the Antiquities Act.