To: Michael Nedd[mnedd@blm.gov]
Cc: Cardinale, Richard[richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov]
From: Stewart, Shannon
Sent: 2017-03-29T13:19:57-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Received: 2017-03-29T13:22:10-04:00
DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17 BLM edits.xlsx

Hi Rich
Attached is the table with BLM's edits per your request (this document was locked such that we couldn't show track changes).

We mostly removed duplicate BLM entries and added federal and non federal acres (we added state and private inholdings to the column header to clarify). We also noticed that many of the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) that we originally submitted for those NM's designated by Proclamation were replaced with the wording from the actual Proclamation and the list of ROV's we submitted only remain for those that are Congressionally designated. This is completely fine except that it should be noted that courts give deference to BLM and the ROV's that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to the more general nature of the Proclamation language. We have gone back in and added "BLM ROV's Defined through Management Plans" below the Proclamation language.

Shannon

On Tue, Mar 28, 2017 at 12:23 PM, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov> wrote:

Will do Rich.

Take care and have wonderful day! :-)))
MDN 202-208-3801

A thought to consider "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, for all the people you can, while you can!"

Sent from my mobile device, please excuse any typos.

On Mar 28, 2017, at 12:13 PM, Cardinale, Richard <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Walter and Mike,
Per Amy's request below, may I ask you to share the attached spreadsheet with appropriate folks on your immediate staff and just ensure that the information applicable to your respective bureaus is correct. Thanks.

Rich

---------- Forwarded message ----------
From: **Holley, Amy** <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 6:38 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster

<maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>

All:

Attached is the compilation for the national monuments data call, as well as notes from Christina on some verifications and adjustments. Could you (or your bureaus) please review and let us know if you have edits or questions. Thank you again for your help with this!

- Updated proclamation vs. Antiquities Act; researched and included additional designation categories for clarity
- Notated DOI and non-DOI land
- Reconciled duplicates with conflicting data points (such as differing acreage and locations)
- Converted square mileage references to acreage for consistency and for analysis
- Cleaned up references to National Parks versus National Monuments (a number of National Monuments were transferred/merged into National Parks); added notes to clarify
- Added additional columns to capture notes, and capture changes in National Monument size
- Revised "Synopsis of Values" as needed for brevity

<DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17.xlsx>

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Shannon Stewart
Acting Chief of Staff
Bureau of Land Management
202-570-0149 (cell)
202-208-4586 (office)
scstewar@blm.gov

National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	**# of National Monuments**
Antiquities Act	169
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1

Range of years National Monuments were established	
Time Period	**# of National Monuments**
1906-1909	24
1910-1919	19
1920-1929	26
1930-1939	26
1940-1949	6
1950-1959	4
1960-1969	8
1970-1979	19
1980-1989	3
1990-1999	2
2000-2009	33
2010-2017	33

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3/15/2017

Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage (State and Private Inholdings)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation;	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Alibates Flint Quarries & Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM and renamed in 1978. The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States and shall be designated as the A ibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	BLM	Agua Fria	Arizona	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00		1 364	The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources** **Cultural Resources** **Riparian Vegetation** **Upland Vegetation** **Wildlife Resources - Native fish species** **Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn** **Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo**	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. " WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows " spires balanced. rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Bad ands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandalier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistor c aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00		4 438	the most undisturbed corners of the broader Great Basin region which extends from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the Colorado Plateau in the east. The pattern of basin fault and range that characterizes this region creates a dramatic topography that has inspired inhabitants for thousands of years. The vast rugged landscape redefines our notions of distance and space and brings into sharp focus the will and resolve of the people who have lived here. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists historians and ecologists for generations to come. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources** **Natural Resources** **Geologic Resources** **Rangeland Resources and Livestock Grazing**	

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	BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00		0	Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.**	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016 "he se all Belmont House (House) located at 144 Constitution A enue Northeast in Washington D.C. -- a few steps from the U.S. Capitol -- has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment " and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	
	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preservice in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	Ca ifornia	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00		0	July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species, migratory bird corridor, native fisheries, scientific research, and other studies**	
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of U ni ted States Soldiers; . WHEREAS certain other public lands within the aforesaid national forest are contiguous to the said national monument and are necessary for the proper care management and protection of the historic landmarks included within the monument; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve all of the aforesaid public lands as a part of the said national monument."	
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for a l people. The activists planned the nonviolent marches and protests of the Project C (for Confrontation) or Birmingham campaign. When Dr. King was jailed for participating in marches through Birmingham he wrote the famous April 16 1963 Letter from a Birmingham Jail declaring I am in Birmingham because injustice is here.' The events that took place in Birmingham in 1963 became a galvanizing force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.	
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and redes gnated Biscayne National Park in 1980. Established in order to preserve and protect for the education inspiration recreation and enjoyment of present and future generations a rare combination of terrestrial marine and amphibious life in a tropical setting of great natural beauty there is hereby established the Biscayne National Park."	
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington s life and achievements as well as interpretat on of 18505 slavery and farming. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision management and control of such national monument and shall maintain and preserve it in a suitable and enduring manner which in his judgment will provide for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States.	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00		0	February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological ecological riparian cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology mineralogy archaeology and climate change. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or managers' reports. Including: Ecological** **Riparian** **Cultural and Historic** **Scientific** **Paleontology** **Biological** **Geological**	
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.	
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3445 December 28 1961 Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:	

	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	Ca ifornia	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94		Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Lorna was the first land sighted; and The Order of Panama an organization composed of representative citizens of Southern California has applied for permission to construct a heroic statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo the discoverer of California on Point Lorna which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."	
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	Ca ifornia	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00		0	Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources - Pre European** **Educational Value - Interpretation** **Natural Resources - Marine mammals** **Recreational Value - Wildlife observation and coastal sight seeing** **Scientific Value - Research**	
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclam ation	83 840.00		83 840.00	A l on Indian trust land. Authorized by Congress and established through proclamation. WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of a great number of cliff dwellings and for their archaeological interest."	
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00		8 630	June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unpara leled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeology** **Geology** **Raptors** **Reptiles**	
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67		Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak Hi ls the Rabbit Creek area and others have an older archeological record dating back to pre-Eskimo periods of at least 8000 years ago. This continuum of evidence is of great historic and scientific importance in the study of human survival and cultural evolution. There are in this area examples of other unique natural processes. The climatological conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at Kilikmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoisian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civi izations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.	
	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29		Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 – Aug. 2 1937 – 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:	
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian. New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."	
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		Established as Carlsbad Ca e NM and redesignated a NP through the 1st Congress. Establ shed to protect a limestone cavern known as the Carlsbad Cave of extraordinary proportions and of unusual beauty and variety of natural decoration; and WHEREAS beyond the spacious chambers that have been explored other vast chambers of unknown character and dimensions exist; and WHEREAS the several chambers contain stalactites stalagmites and other formations in such unusual number size beauty of form and variety of figure as to make this a cavern equal if not superior in both scientific and popular interest to the better known caves."	
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	Ca ifornia	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00		35 772.00	Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the 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 e iminated by extensive land conversion to agricultural industrial and urban land uses. The 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. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural** **Giant kangaroo rat** **San Joaquin kit fox** **San Joaquin antelope squirrel** **Blunt-nosed leopard** **mountain plover** **Long horn fairy shrimp** **Vernal pool fairy shrimp** **Kern primrose sphinx moth** **Le Conte's thrasher** **Rare and Sensitive Plant species**	
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of sma ler buildings and a compound wa l. The Great House was constructed by the Hohokam people who farmed the Gila Valley of south-central Arizona from ca. AD 300-1450. Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was both the first prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.	

	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000	19 752	Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (revision) 2017: hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48 000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs** **Diverse Vegetative and Biological Richness** **Ecological Integrity** **Mosaic of Plant Communities** **Natural Ecosystem Dynamics** **Natural Processes** **Old Growth Habitat** **Range of Fauna** **Rare and Endemic plants** **Special Plant Communities**	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 0000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		Established as Ft. Mar on NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "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 may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the sma lest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	Ca ifornia	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		February 12 2016 "he Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Moja e National Preser e (Preser e) possesses outstanding natural cultural and historical values representing some of the finest characteristics of the eastern Mojave Desert. It connects water flow and wildlife corridors of the Preserve and completes the boundary of the Preserve along the Ca ifornia-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of Hart Peak lie rich cultural and historic resources including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "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 may 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"	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		"he first protection afforded this unique region as in 1905 "hen it as included as a part of the Se ef (no Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude. certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs canyons and features of scenic scient fic and educational interest contained therein"	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	Ca ifornia	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property in Keene California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10 000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco civi ization which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries created remarkable achievements in architecture designed landscape art agriculture social complexity economic organization engineering and astronomy.	
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	Ca ifornia	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		Redesignated as NP n 1980 through 96th Congress. On April 26 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation designating Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands as Channel Islands National Monument. The first words of the opening paragraph of the proclamation explained why the land warranted preservation and read "Whereas certain public islands lying off the coast of Southern California contain fossils of Pleistocene elephants and ancient trees and furnish noteworthy examples of ancient volcanism deposition and active sea erosion and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest . . ."	
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt racism and stifling inequa ity Young rose through the military ranks to become one of the most respected leaders of his time. A well-rounded man with a steadfast devotion to duty Young led by example and inspired a generation of new leaders.	
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof"	

DOI National Monuments - Data Call

Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21 2012 The Chimney Rock site in South ستern Colorado incorporates spiritual historic and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles Chimney Rock and Companion Rock that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 600 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "Certain natural formations known as "The Pinnacles " within Coronado National Forest...that are of scientific interest."	
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		Established as ColonialNM and redesignated at Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas in Mesa County Colorado the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 " Statutes at • Large (24 May 1911) Vol. 37 p. 156.	
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. ""to preserve and protect for the education inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County South Carolina."	
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses approximately738 000 acres of BLM- and NPS-administered federal land 8 000 acres of state land and 7 000 acres of private land. The decisions made through this planning process apply only to the federal land within the Monument boundary referred to as "the planning area". On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Kipukas** **Sagebrush Steppe** **The Great Rift**	Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			Verendrye National Monument was delisted from the National Park System on July 30 1956. The site was deemed to lack the historical significance on which the 1917 proclamation of the national monument was based.	
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	Ca ifornia Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		Redesignated as NP n 1994 through 103rd Congress. WHEREAS certain public lands contiguous to the Death Valley National Monument established by the Proclamation of February 11 1933 (47 Stat. 2554) have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest and are necessary for the proper care management and protection of unusual features of scientific interest within the said monument;"	
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. established [the park] as a game refuge and instructed park managers to craft "regulations being primar ly aimed at the freest use of the said park for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation of animals birds and fish and for the preservation of the natural curiosities and scenic beauties thereof." (cf. Sections 5 & 6 of the Act of 1917)."	
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	Ca ifornia	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower " situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."	
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		Whereas in section t enty s x to nship four south range t enty Monument Utah. three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Juratrias period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.	
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. ... Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"	
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"	
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Proclamation 2860 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds n the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms which include animal effigy bird effigy conical and linear types illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28-30 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"	

	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument"	
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92		WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.	
	NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67		Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;	
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32			"To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."	
	NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78		Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1960 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."	
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51		transferred to NPS in 1933. AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress appro ed June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "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 may 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";	
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58		No entry of 2011 NHD "First as "the Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress" Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.	
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	Ca ifornia	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		0	April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the mi itary training of generations of American soldiers. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Juan Batista de Anza NHT** **Military Heritage and History** **Plants, Flora, Grasslands, and Oak** **Recreation and Tourism** **Wildlife**	
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13		Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"	
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52			Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."	
	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63			Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28 1948. In this legislation Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.	
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60			Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate public access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.	
	NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41			Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"	
	NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00			That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena ad to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.	

	NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96			On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists both African American and Caucasian who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Calhoun County six miles out of town.	
	NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." "	
	PS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	929	Congress		550.32		Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	Ca ifornia	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)			Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295
	NPS	Gila C iff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13		WHEREAS the group of cliff d ellings kno n as the Gila Hot Springs Cliff-Houses which is situated upon public land in the Mogollon Mountains within the Gila National Forest in the Territory of New Mexico is of exceptional scientific and educational interest being the best representative of the Cliff-Dwellers' remains of that region and it appears that the public interests would be promoted 'by reserving these ruins as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.	
	NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20		Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preser e in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in t 794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations "	
	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		0	December 28 2016: In southeast Nevada lies a landscape of contrast and transition where dramatically chiseled red sandstone twisting canyons and tree-clad mountains punctuate flat stretches of the Mojave Desert. This remote and rugged desert landscape is known as Gold Butte. The Gold Butte area contains an extraordinary variety of diverse and irreplaceable scientific historic and prehistoric resources including vital plant and wildlife habitat significant geological formations rare fossils important sites from the history of Native Americans and remnants of our Western mining and ranching heritage. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.**	Of the 296 937 acres the 11 779 acres currently managed by USBR will be transferred to BLM. Proclamantion 2016: "The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument pursuant to applicable legal authorities which may include the provisions of section 603 of the Federal Land Po icy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1782) governing the management of wilderness study areas to protect the objects identified above. Of the approximately 296 937 acres of Federal lands and interests in lands reserved by this proclamation approximately 285 158 acres are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and approximately 11 779 are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). After issuance of this proclamation the Secretary shall consistent with applicable legal authorities transfer administrative jurisdiction of the BOR lands within the boundaries of the monument to the BLM. The Secretary through the BLM shall manage lands within the monument that are subject to the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System."
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41		Proclamation 764 February 2003 On the north t p of Go ernors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932 /1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85		(273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.

	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00		27 291	January 11 2000: 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 equa ly rich geologic history spanning almost 2 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. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cave and Karst Resources** **Cultural Resources** **Historic Resources** **Pre-historic Resources** **Natural Resources** **Physical resources - Facilities** **Vegetation and Range Resources**	
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97			Established as a National Historic Site and redes gnated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical ink between the United States and Canada"	
	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	14 130	austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high rugged and remote region where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history: it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists paleontologists archeologists historians and biologists. The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: 200 Bird Species** **Archaeological sites** **Arches and Natural Bridges** **Bald Eagles** **Bear** **Burning Hills coal seams** **Canyon Bottom Floristic Communities** **Circle Cliffs** **Cowboy line camps, currently used** **Cowboy line camps, historic** **Cryptobiotic Crusts (biological soil crusts)** **Desert Bighorn Sheep Habitat** **Diversity of Wildlife Spp.** **Dunal Pocket Floristic Communities** **East Kaibab Monocline - The Cockscomb** **Endemic plants and their pollinators** **Escalante Natural Bridge** **Forestry (Ponderosa Pine)** **Frontier character**	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79		Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson Holecountry including that portion thereof which is located in the Teton National Forest contains historic landmarks and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the United States; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by establishing the aforesaid area as a national Monument to be known as the Jackson Hole National Monument:'	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
	NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00		Established as Lehman Ca es under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges . "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument. "	
	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84		redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national -monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gu f Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27		Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."	
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument")	
	FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Franklin and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000 "The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically or ecol landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.	
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHPin 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;	

NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam vi lage inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"	
Abolished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this .figure is found appears to be desirable. "	
NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east Sixth Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"	
NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015 "The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) ser es as a po erful reminder of the need to protect civil liberties in times of conflict and the effects of martial law on civil society. Honouliu i is nationally significant for its central role during World War II as an internment site for a population that included American citizens resident immigrants other civilians enemy soldiers and labor conscripts co-located by the U.S. military for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawai'i and the mainland United States.	
NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chilicotthe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound C ty Group NM to protect the mounds as an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that w ll to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"	
NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00	59 573	June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the S lver Bell Mountains. Ragged Top Mountain is a biological and geological crown jewel amid the depositional plains in the monument. The monument presents a quintessential view of the Sonoran Desert with ancient legume and cactus forests. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans. Including: Drought Adapted Vegetation** **Ironwood trees** **Rock Art and Archeological** **Rugged Mountain Ranges** **Scientific Interest** **T&E Species** **Views of Ancient legume and cactus forests**	
NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. WHEREAS the natural formation known as the Jewel Cave which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16		For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks : Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange : Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";	
NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	Ca ifornia	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; "	
BLM	Kasha-Katawe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645	757	January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are uniform in shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Geologic Resources** **Cultural Resources** **Biological Resources**	
NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.	

	NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12		Redesignated as Katmai National Park and Preser e in 1980 through 96th Congress. AND WHEREAS Mount Katmai one of the volcanoes in this belt has proved upon investigation to have unusual size and character and to be of importance in the study of volcanism inasmuch as its eruption of June 1912 was one of excessive violence ranking in the first order of volcanic explosive eruptions and emitting several cubic miles of material during its first three days of activity."	
	NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.""	
	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	
	NPS	Lassen Volcan c National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	Ca ifornia	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00			Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity.	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS	olc ational Park Il assen Peak ational Monument)	a ifornia	M neral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00			Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 1916 through Congress Both areas were set aside for the purpose of "tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity." The 1 280-acre Lassen Peak National Monument contained only the summit and immediate slopes of this southernmost mountai n the Cascade Range which the proclamation described as a long line of extinct volcanoes."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	Ca ifornia	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42		Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925 Reclamation manages about 1 815 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same w	
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34		Established as Custer Battlef e d NM and renamed in 1991. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and. to use an moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery. "	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 938 240.00			Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal ent life yet discove ed	Of the total acreage Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) oversees 96 714 acres
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30		No. 7395 January 17 2001 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 Frank in 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 a iens 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 of six western States and Arkansas including the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. Alaskan Native residents of the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and members of other ethnic and religious groups were also relocated or interned during the course of the war. Established in August 1942 the Minidoka Relocation Center also known as the Hunt Site was located on Federal lands in Jerome County in south central Idaho. During its operation from August 1942 to October 1945 the population reached a peak of 9 397 Japanese Americans from Washington State Oregon and Alaska. The Center included over 33 000 acres of land with administrative and residential facilities located on approximately 950 acres. The Center had more than 600 buildings including administrative religious residential educational mess medical manufacturing	

	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	Ca ifornia	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00		0	February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area exemp ifies the remarkable ecology of the Mojave Desert where the hearty insistence of life is scratched out from unrelenting heat and dryness. This punishing environment has also forged the unique human history of the area from ancient settlements uprooted by a changing climate to the armies of General George S. Patton Jr. as they trained for battle in North Africa. With historic American trading routes trails followed by Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including:** geology paleontological resources springs and riparian areas Rare plant species unique invertebrates and archaeological resources	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma s Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Muir Woods	Ca ifornia	Mill Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat.2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."	
	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00		Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"	
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 636.49		"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 VIII. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the ptiblic Surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."	
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00			WHEREAS a number of prehistoric cliff dwell ngs and pueblo ruins situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation Arizona and which are new to science and wholly unexplored and because of their isolation and size are of the very greatest ethnological scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interest would 'be. promoted by reserving these extraordinary ruins of an unknown people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93		Redesignated National Preser e in 1980 through 96th Congress. he Noatak Ri er Basin is the largest mountain ringed river basin in the Nation still virtua ly unaffected by technological human activity. The basin has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve under the United Nation's auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00			September 15 2016: For generations communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told of their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses climate change and related impacts. Through exploration we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals fish whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems providing food spawning habitat and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres BOEM manages 4 913 acres.
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54		WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abolished	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act				Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	913 547.00		Established under USFS ad Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4 554.03		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated at Oregon Ca es National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	

	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 330.00		77 008	May 21 2014: In southern New Mexico surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Río Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo Sierra de las Uvas Doña Ana Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific historic and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10 000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists archaeologists geologists biologists and historians. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including:** **Archeological Resources** **Biological and Ecological Resources** **Geological Resources** **Historical Resources** **Paleontological Resources**	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	329 365.29		Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00	313 941 851.32		Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake Baker Howland and Jarvis Islands Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet sustaining many endemic species including corals fish shellfish marine mammals seabirds water birds land birds insects and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands waters and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis Howland and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalâ'au who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.	(Proclamations 8336 9173) Of the total amount of acres BOEM manages 370 000 acres.
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2 050.43			Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; BOEM	Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89 600 000.00	372 848 597.00		Established as North estern Ha aiian Islands National Monument. Redesignated as Papahanaumokuakea Marine National Monument in 2007. To protect and preserve the marine area of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve the Midway National Wildlife Refuge the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and the Battle of Midway National Memorial that support a dynamic reef ecosystem with more than 7 000 marine species. It is home to endangered green sea leatherback and hawksbill sea turtles; the Caretian Woodpecker and the Hawaiian Mouse; along with fourteen m llion nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.	(Proclamations 8031 8112) Of the total acres BOEM manages 582 578 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01			Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	Ca ifornia		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00			diverse array of scientific and historic resources. Magnificent groves of towering giant sequoias the world's largest trees are interspersed within a great belt of coniferous forest jeweled with mountain meadows. Bold granitic domes spires and plunging gorges texture the landscape. The area's elevation climbs from about 2 500 to 9 700 feet over a distance of only a few miles capturing an extraordinary number of habitats within a relatively small area. This spectrum of ecosystems is home to a diverse array of plants and animals many of which are rare or endemic to the southern Sierra Nevada. The monument embraces limestone caverns and holds unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists geologists paleontologists archaeologists and historians to study these objects.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00			Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00			Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites for example Killisnoo Village where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined); large numbers of Alaska brown bear; and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.	

Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00			scientific and historical features unique in North America. It is an essentially untouched two million-acre area in the Coast Mountains of Southeast Alaska within which are found nearly all of the important geological and ecological characteristics of the region including the complete range of coastal to interior climates and ecosystems in a remarkably compact area. Among the objects of geologic importance are extraordinarily deep and long fiords with sea cliffs rising thousands of feet. Active glaciers along the Canadian border are remnants of the massive ice bodies that covered the region as recently as about 10 000 years ago at the end of the Pleistocene epoch. However there have been periodic glacial advances and retreats in more recent historic periods. Some of the area has been free from glaciation for only a short period of time creating the unusual scientific phenomenon of recent plant succession on newly exposed land with the accompanying animal species. The Behm Canal the major inlet at the heart of the area is more than fifty miles long and extraordinary among natural canals for its length and depth. The watershed of the Unuk River which comprises the northern portion of the Misty Fiords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fiords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fiords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fiords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fiords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fiords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.	
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24		Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance...including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)	
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14		Established as Perry s Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. Roose elt on June 2 1936 (Proclamation No. 2182); redesignated a National Memorial and renamed on October 26 1972. for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament and for the benefit and enjoyment of the people: Commencing at the intersection of the middle line of Del	
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01		Redesignated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress. Dec. S. 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the "Petrified Forest." in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Imagines National Archeological District a portion of the Atrisco Land Grant and other significant natural and cultural resources and to facilitate research activities associated with the resources there is hereby estab ished the Petroglyph National Monument	
	NPS	Pinnacles	Ca ifornia	Paicines	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91		"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.	
	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument	
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		AC OF AUGUS 25 193 ES ABLISHING PIPES ONE NA IONAL MONUMEN An Act o establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument":	
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00		0.00	January 17 2001: 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 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. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources Natural Resources**	
	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00		910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requ res the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.	

	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00		0	Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Educational Resources** **Paleontological Resources** **Recreational Resources** **Scenic Resources** **Scientific Resources**	
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30			Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.	
	NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40		Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pullman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.	
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is n form and appearance much like a rainbow and which is three hundred and nine feet high and two hundred and seventy-eight feet span is of great scientific interest as an example of eccentric stream erosion and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this bridge as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for its protection;	
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry' along the South Caro ina coast under Union control. More than 10 000 slaves remained there when their owners fled the cotton and rice plantations. The then-Lincoln Administration decided to initiate the Port Royal Experiment' in Beaufort County to help the former slaves become self-sufficient. The Reconstruction Era National Monument includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.	
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00		68 020.00	March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Río Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons volcanic cones wild rivers and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat unique geologic resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10 000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Río Grande del Norte and its extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources offer opportunities to develop our understanding of the forces that shaped northern New Mexico including the diverse ecological systems and human cultures that remain present today. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources** **Ecology Diversity Resources** **Geological Resources** **Wildlife Resources**	
	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00			Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Maori wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.	
	FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00			To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	(Proclamation 8337)
	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00			Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll--the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	13 451 sq. miles
	NPS	Russe l Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument;	

	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08	87 517.75		Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."	
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly' known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."	
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	Ca ifornia		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00			October 10 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mounta ns frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		0.00	March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild ife species can be found here thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites historic lighthouses and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Diverse Habitats** **Historic Lighthouses** **Native American Sites** **Wildlife**	
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	Ca ifornia	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00		0.00	February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 m les. The mountain peaks of the Sand to Snow area frame the northeastern reach of Coachella Valley along with the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument to the south. Home to desert oases at Big Morongo Canyon and Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come. BLM resources objects and values are defined through management plans. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species diversity, desert riparian habitats, threatened and endangered plant and animal species; recreational opportunities, scientific research, and other studies.**	
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	Ca ifornia	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00		110 926	Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.**	
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail en rou te for new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as we l as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument. "	
	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		WHEREAS a ca ern n the State of Wyoming of unkno n extent but of many windings and ramifications and containing vaulted chambers of large size magnificently decorated with sparkling crystals and beautiful stalactites and containing impenetrable pits of unknown depth is of great scientific interest and value to the people of the United States and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by 'reserving it as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for its protection;	
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		Established as Sitka Nat onal Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 19 2 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former' village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors ki led in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."	

	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00		10 000	January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeological and Historic** **Creosote Bush-Bursage, Desert Grassland, and Washes** **Desert Washes** **Diversity Plant and Animal Species** **Functioning Desert Ecosystem** **Saguaro Cactus** **Sand Tank Mountains** **Scientific analysis of plant species and climate** **Wildlife**	
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.	
	NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established 'for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."	
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "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 may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area comp"	
	NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land including Christopher Park the Stonewall Inn and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.	
	NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930 Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.	
	NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave Middle Cave and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen including helictites cave bacon cave columns flowstone cave popcorn and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS a natural cave known as the Tiinpanogos Cave which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah is of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir Gila County Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			established to "conserve protect interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological scientific educational and recreational resources and values of the land."	
	NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS the Tumacacori Mission an ancient Spanish ruin which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe and in remarkable repair considering its great age and of great historical interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."	
	NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25 1939. The proclamation states that certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument.''	

	BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00		120 475.00	array of biological geological and historical objects of interest. From Fort Benton upstream into the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge the monument spans 149 miles of the Upper Missouri River the adjacent Breaks country and portions of Arrow Creek Antelope Creek and the Judith River. The area has remained largely unchanged in the nearly 200 years since Meriwether Lewis and W lliam Clark traveled through it on their epic journey. In 1976 the Congress designated the Missouri River segment and corridor in this area a National Wild and Scenic River (Public Law 94-486 90 Stat. 2327). The monument also encompasses segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and the Cow Creek Island Area of Critical Environmental Concern. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (149 miles)** **Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail** **Nez Perce National Historic Trail** **6 Wilderness Study Areas** **1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern** **Judith Landing Historic District** **2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads** **Diverse Wildlife Species** **Diverse Recreational Opportunities** **Biological** **Geological Resources** **Historical Resources** **Prairie Dog** **Bald Eagle** **Sage Grouse** **Bighorn sheep** **Elk** **Mule Deer** **Riparian Values: Woodland Forests**	
	BLM	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00		14 121	November 9 2000: Amid the sandstone slickrock brilliant cliffs and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. 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 objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure. **BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural and Historic Resources** **Geology** **Paria River** **Vegetation** **Wilderness** **Wildlife** **Wildlife - Bighorn Sheep** **Wildlife - Fish** **Wildlife - Mountain Lion** **Wildlife - Pronghorn Antelope** **Wildlife - Raptors**	
	NPS	irgin Islands Cora eef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities A	12 708.00	11 608.48		January 17 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument in the submerged lands off the island of S hn in the U.S. Virgin Islands 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 created in 1956 an expanded in 1962. The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile interdependent relationship a include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem: mangroves sea grass b coral reefs octocoral hardbottom sand communities shallow mud and fine sediment habitat and algal plains e fishery habitats deeper coral reefs octocoral hardbottom and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.	
	NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11			July 10 2015: In 1978 two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi) a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth the largest of all mammoth species stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus) saber-toothed cat (Homotherium) dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx) American A ligator (Alligator mississippiensis) and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	
	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific" and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act				Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25		Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"	
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53		Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.	
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00			To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific.	(Proclamation 8327)

NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays F6 F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.	6 310 sq. miles
NPS	Wrangall-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88		to the International Boundary with Canada contains a variety of landforms including high mountain peaks and steep canyons with associated geological ecological biological and historical phenomena of great importance. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five Identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.	
NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.10	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace;	
NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87		Designated a research national monument it is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest:"	
FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act					
NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research. "	
NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a redeignation to become part of Zion NP in 1956 through 84th Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest."	
NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65		WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument	