

To: Scott Hommel[scott_hommel@ios.doi.gov]
From: Magallanes, Downey
Sent: 2017-04-22T18:17:57-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Fwd: AA EO Information
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[Path Forward \(4\).docx](#)
[AA Summary and Talkers.docx](#)
[DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17.xlsx](#)

FYI. This is for his use in what he submits formally to Porter. I haven't seen a draft of the EO so when Porter officially sends we can do the normal circulation.

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Magallanes, Downey** <downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Sat, Apr 22, 2017 at 6:16 PM
Subject: AA EO Information
To: "Catanzaro, Michael J. EOP/WHO" <(b) (6)@eop.gov>

Call me with questions. I am going to an engagement party but will have my phone.

Attached:

1. Options for an EO (you have seen this). Just a reminder.
2. Summary and Talkers tailored to Option #3. Some data/factoids hyperlinked throughout document. I gave you more info on GSENM since probably more difficult to pull information up on. BENM is pretty universally recognized/well known don't think you need much more here.

Also FYI- the Offshore EO calls for a review of marine monuments designated in the last 10 years. Do you want to exclude those from this one so we can just focus on it during that review- assuming we can look at commercial fishing in that review as well as offshore oil activities. If not we could be duplicating with Commerce here. If you decide to do that you may want to strike all the references here to federal waters.

3. Excel spreadsheet of every monument designated, either under AA or by Congress. Compiled by career staff here. It has ALOT of data, but you can sort by acres, time period, authority designating, etc. That's how I got the 188 number- which may be too specific for your purposes in talking points.

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National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments (originally established)
Antiquities Act	159
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1
TOTAL	193

Notes:

The "National Monuments Data" tab includes National Monuments that were established under other Federal Agencies (such as NOAA, and Forest Service). These monuments were included in this data call as a number of the monuments have been transferred between DOI and the Forest Service. The data is sortable, which allows for different views (such as including or excluding the Forest Service National Monuments).

# of National Monuments - Originally Established (under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	# of DOI National Monuments - Current (Currently under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)
193	123

Range of years National Monuments were established
Time Period
1906-1909
1910-1919
1920-1929
1930-1939
1940-1949
1950-1959
1960-1969
1970-1979
1980-1989
1990-1999
2000-2009
2010-2017
TOTAL

# of National Monuments (originally established)	
	24
	18
	26
	25
	6
	4
	9
	19
	3
	2
	27
	30
193	

Note: The number of
current DOI
 Monuments is now
 123.

National Monuments that were abolished or re-designated as a National Park, Refuge, Preserve, or Seashore or transferred to an external agency are also included in this data call. See column B in the "National Monuments Data" tab for DOI Bureau name (or other non-DOI agency name) and latest designation (if no longer a National Monument).

Per BLM, courts give deference to BLM and the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to the more general nature of the Proclamation language. For reference, the BLM ROV's are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under Column K for each BLM managed National Monument.

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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi	
Yes	US Forest Service	Admiralty Island National Monument	Alaska	Admiralty Island
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds National Monument	Nebraska	Harrison
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix

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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
1935	Congress/Antiquities Act	49.00	10,995.00	
1978	Antiquities Act	1,100,000.00		
2006	Antiquities Act	0.35		
1965	Congress	2,730.08		
2000	Antiquities Act	70,980.00		1,364

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Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation

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)"

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

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

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

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

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Notes
This National Monument is part of Tongass National Forest under USFS.

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	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Arches National Monument (Now: Arches National Park)	Utah	Moab
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Badlands National Monument (Now: Badlands National Park)	South Dakota	
	NPS	Bandalier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely
	BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello

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1965	Congress	95.26	1,079.23	
1978	Antiquities Act	350,000.00	595,985.35	
1929	Antiquities Act	4,520.00	76,545.95	
1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78	
1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50,830.00	233,809.13	
1916	Antiquities Act	23,352.00	33,654.44	
2015	Antiquities Act	703,585.00		4,438
2016	Antiquities Act	1,353,000.00		

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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 Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."

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."

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;"

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

Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150,000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.

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 of 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

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.

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The Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument was established August 31, 1965 (P.L. 89-154), which authorized the Secretary to acquire lands located in and around Potter County, Texas. (No legislative boundary map was provided in the law.) Accordingly, 92.56 acres of land were acquired in 1969 to preserve and protect a portion of the quarry site. This represented a fraction (less than 10%) of the physical extent of the Alibates Flint Quarries and archaeological resources. An additional 1,278.41 acres were added to the boundary in 1978 (P.L. 95-625) when the National Monument was redesignated as only "Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument." These additional acres included 986 that were transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation.

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	Redesignated as a National Wildlife Refuge/FWS	Becharof National Monument (Now: Becharof National Wildlife Refuge)	Alaska	
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington
	Redesignated as a National Preserve/NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Monument (Now: Bering Land Bridge National Preserve)	Alaska	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah
	Redesignated as a National Battlefield/NPS	Big Hole National Monument (Now: Big Hole National Battlefield, part of Nez Perce National Historical Park)	Montana	Wisdom
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Biscayne National Monument (Now: Biscayne National Park)	Florida	Homestead

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1978	Antiquities Act	1,200,000.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	0.34		
1978	Antiquities Act	2,590,000.00	2,632,508.00	
2015	Antiquities Act	330,780.00		
1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61	
2017	Antiquities Act	0.23		
1968	Congress	96,300.00	172,971.00	

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Proclamation 4613—Becharof National Monument, December 1, 1978:

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects.

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

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.

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

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 United 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."

Luther King, Jr., Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Sr., and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for all 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

Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and redesignated 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."

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This National Monument was subsumed into Becharof National Wildlife Refuge by Section 305 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Pub. L. 96-487; see 95 Stat 2395).

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (Now: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park)	Colorado	Gunnison
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Bryce Canyon National Monument (Now: Bryce Canyon National Park)	Utah	Bryce
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina

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1933	Antiquities Act	10,287.95	30,716.48	
1956	Congress	239.01		
2015	Antiquities Act	21,586.00		
1923	Antiquities Act	7,440.00	35,832.58	
1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19,015.47	
1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94	
2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3,937.00		0

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"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;"

Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements, as well as interpretation of 1850s 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.

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

Established under USFS, redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.

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, 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 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.

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	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Capital Reef National Monument (Now: Capitol Reef National Park)	Utah	Torrey
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Carlsbad Cave National Monument (Now: Carlsbad Caverns National Park)	New Mexico	Carlsbad
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield

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1931	Congress/Proclamation	83,840.00		83,840.00
2000	Antiquities Act	175,160.00		8,630
1978	Antiquities Act	560,000.00	627,190.67	
1937	Antiquities Act	37,060.00	241,234.29	
1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84	
1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46,427.26	
2001	Antiquities Act	204,107.00		35,772.00

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<p>All 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."</p>
<p>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 unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Archeology</p>
<p>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 Hills, 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</p>
<p>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:</p>
<p>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."</p>
<p>Established as Carlsbad Cave NM and redesignated a NP through the 71st Congress. Established 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."</p>
<p>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 eliminated 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.</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Cultural</p> <p>Giant kangaroo rat</p> <p>San Joaquin kit fox</p> <p>San Joaquin antelope squirrel</p> <p>Blunt-nosed leopard</p> <p>mountain plover</p>

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	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney National Monument	South Carolina	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene

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1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50	
2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52,000.00	100,000	19,752
1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31	
1946	Congress	1.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	20,920.00	20,902.00	
1924	Antiquities Act	3.50		
1933	Antiquities Act	5,701.39	6,154.60	
2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50	

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<p>"Casa Grande" or Great House, a multistoried, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. 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</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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 California-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of Hart Peak lie rich cultural</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>"WHEREAS it appears desirable, in the public interest, to exclude. certain lands from the Dixie National Forest, Utah, and include said lands within</p>
<p>a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs, canyons,</p>
<p>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</p>

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Of the total acreage, Reclamation total acres is 665. 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48,000 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Chaco Canyon National Monument (now: Chaco Culture National Historical Park)	New Mexico	Nageezi
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Channel Islands National Monument (Now: Channel Islands National Park)	California	Ventura
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio	
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park)	Maryland	Hagerstown
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Cinder Cone National Monument (Now: Lassen Volcanic National Park)	California	Mineral

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1907	Antiquities Act	10,643.13	32,840.14	
1938	Antiquities Act	1,119.98	79,018.62	
2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66	
1961	Antiquities Act	5,263.94	14,465.19	
2012	Antiquities Act	4,726.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	3,655.12	12,022.38	
1907	Antiquities Act	5,120.00		

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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 civilization, which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries, created remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, art, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy.
Redesignated as NP in 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 . . ."
racism and stifling inequality, 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.
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"
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
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."
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.

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National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106,448.11 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park)	Virginia	Jamestown
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Congaree Swamp National Monument (Now: Congaree National Park)	South Carolina	Hopkins
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Death Valley National Monument (Now: Death Valley National Park)	California, Nevada	Death Valley
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Denali National Monument (Now: Denali National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	

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1930	Congress		8,605.29	
1911	Antiquities Act	13,883.06	20,536.39	
1976	Congress	15,200.00	26,020.66	
1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53,571.05	737,525.00	15,000
1917	Antiquities Act	253.04		
1933	Antiquities Act	848,581.36	3,321,159.32	
1978	Antiquities Act	3,890,000.00	4,732,650.51	

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Established as Colonial National Monument 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.

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 •

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."

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 approximately 738,000 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

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.

Redesignated as NP in 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;"

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 primarily 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)."

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The Colonial National Monument, which was established July 3, 1930 (PL 71-510, 46 Stat.855) and redesignated as Colonial National Historical Park June 5, 1936 (PL 74-666, 49 Stat. 1483) had no specific boundary or acreage in 1930, but the Secretary of the Interior was directed to "...make an examination of Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg, and the Yorktown battlefield, all in the state of Virginia, and areas for highways to connect said island, city, and battlefield with a view to determining the are or areas thereof desirable for inclusion in the said Colonial National Monument, not to exceed two thousand five hundred acres of the said battlefield or five hundred feet in width as to such connecting areas,....the boundaries so established may be enlarged...upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior...." (PL 71-510, 46 Stat. 855)

Total land (Federal+State+private) 753,000 acres (approx.)

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	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah, Colorado	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Dry Tortugas National Monument (Now: Dry Tortugas National Park)	Florida	Key West
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Edison Laboratory National Monument (Now: Edison National Historic Park)	New Jersey	West Orange
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Father Millett Cross National Monument (Now: Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park)	New York	

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1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19	
1906	Antiquities Act	1,193.91	1,346.91	
1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205,685.51	
1935	Antiquities Act	47,125.00	61,481.22	
1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25	
1949	Antiquities Act	1,000.00	2,526.39	
1987	Congress	109,946.76		
1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1,039.92	
1925	Antiquities Act	0.01		

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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."
"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."
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
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"
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"
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, 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"
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
Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	First State National Monument (Now: First State National Historical Park)	Delaware	New Castle
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant
	Redesignated as a National Historical Site/NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Monument (Now: Fort Laramie National Historic Site)	Wyoming	Fort Laramie
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome

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2013	Antiquities Act	1,108.00	1,110.67	
1969	Congress	5,992.32		
1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78	
1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51	
2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58	
2012	Antiquities Act	14,651.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5,365.13	
1935	Congress	15.52		

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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;

"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."

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 ..."

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 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 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 military 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

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;"

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..."

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	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous
	Redesignated as a National Historical Site/NPS	Fort Vancouver National Monument (Now: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)	Washington	Vancouver
	NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer
	BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota	
	NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Monument (Now: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	

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1948	Congress	230.63		
1954	Congress	720.60		
1948	Congress	197.41		
1972	Congress	8,198.00		
1922	Antiquities Act	320.00		
2017	Antiquities Act	5.96		
1978	Antiquities Act	8,220,000.00	8,308,013.20	

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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.

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

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"

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.

Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.

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

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." "

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	NPS	George Washington Birthplace National Monument	Virginia	Colonial Beach
Partially	US Forest Service/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia National Monument	California	Fresno
Yes	Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Giant Sequoia National Monument (Now: Part of Sequoia National Forest)	California	
	NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	New Mexico	Silver City
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Glacier Bay National Monument (Now: Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	Gustavus

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1929	Congress	355.88	550.32	
2000	Antiquities Act	327,769.00	328,315	
2000	Antiquities Act	327,769.00		
1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13	
1925	Antiquities Act	1,379,315.58	3,280,690.20	

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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. Acreage tally was not included when the National Monument was enacted by Congress.

Biological, Geological, Prehistoric, Historic resources

a 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

WHEREAS, the group of cliff-dwellings, known 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.

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

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The George Washington Birthplace National Monument was established January 23, 1930 (PL 71-34, 46 Stat. 58) and it appears all lands on which the monument, the replica house and other associated buildings were placed was already in Federal ownership. This approximately 20.94 acres was conveyed to the United States on July 10, 1883, with a reversionary clause that should it no longer be used for this Monument it will revert to the lawful heirs of John E. Wilson.

Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295

The majority of the National Monument is under the management of the US Forest Service. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 3,036 acres of the total acreage; the port under Reclamation is withdrawn from public use.

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	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Grand Canyon National Monument (Now: Grand Canyon National Park)	Arizona	Grand Canyon
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage

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2016	Antiquities Act	296,937.00		
2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41	
1969	Antiquities Act			
2000	Antiquities Act	1,014,000.00		27,291
1951	Congress	709.97		

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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.

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

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

landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 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

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

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Of the 296, 937 acres, the 11,779 acres currently managed by USBR will be transferred to BLM.

Proclamation 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 Policy 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."

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	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Now: Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve)	Colorado	Mosca
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman

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1996	Antiquities Act	1,700,000.00	1,866,134.00	14,130
1932	Antiquities Act	35,528.36	136,373.84	
1988	Congress	4,334.65		

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and 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

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;"

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

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Partially	FWS/Department of Energy/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, WA
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument	Maryland	Church Creek
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge
Yes	Abolished and Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu
	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah, Colorado	Cortez, CO

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2000	Antiquities Act	194,450.93		
2013	Antiquities Act	11,750.00	480.00	
1972	Congress	1,690.00		1,690.00
1929	Antiquities Act	1,392.00		
1936	Congress	160.00	205.18	
2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02	
1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93	

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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

MONUMENT 2013:

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. The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service shall have the general responsibility for administration of the monument, including the Jacob Jackson Home Site, subject to the responsibility and jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the portions of the national monument that are within the National Wildlife Refuge System. When any additional lands and interests in lands are hereafter acquired by the United States within the monument boundaries, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands will be administered

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

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."

Established under USFS, transferred to NPS, transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.

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;"

protect civil liberties in times of conflict, and the effects of martial law on civil society. Honouliuli 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

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

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FWS manages the monument under the authority of Presidential Proclamation 7319, and through agreements with Department of Energy (DOE), which retains authority over certain monument lands not covered by those management agreements.

The Proclamation notes that designation of the monument shall not interfere with the operation and maintenance of BOR facilities within the monument boundary. Reclamation manages 32,440 acres of the total acreage.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument is associated with the planned Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park in Maryland and the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge run by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8943, FWS retains management responsibility for the Blackwater NWR lands located within the monument boundary.

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	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Jackson Hole National Monument (Now: Grand Teton National Park)	Wyoming	Moose
	NPS	Jewel Cave National Monument	South Dakota	Custer
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	Oregon	Kimberly
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Joshua Tree National Monument (Now: Joshua Tree National Park)	California	Twentynine Palms
	BLM	Kasha-Katawe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Katmai National Monument (Now: Katmai National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	King Salmon

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2000	Antiquities Act	128,917.00	129,033.00	
1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210,950.00	307,830.79	
1908	Antiquities Act	1,274.56	1,273.51	
1974	Congress	14,402.00	13,456.16	
1936	Antiquities Act	825,340.00	779,188.51	
2001	Antiquities Act	4,148.00	4,645	757
2016	Antiquities Act	87,563.00	87,564.27	
1918	Antiquities Act	1,088,000.00	3,611,403.12	

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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 Silver 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

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 Hole country, 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:'

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"

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 :

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; "

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, 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

Redesignated as Katmai National Park and Preserve 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."

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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

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Kenai Fjords National Monument (Now: Kenai Fjords National Park)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Kobuk Valley National Monument (Now: Kobuk Valley National Park)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Lake Clark National Monument (Now: Lake Clark National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Lassen Peak National Monument (Now: Lassen Volcanic National Park)	California	Mineral
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Lehman Caves National Monument (Now: Great Basin National Park)	Nevada	Baker
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark National Monument (Now: Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park)	Montana	Whitehall
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings

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1978	Antiquities Act	570,000.00	603,129.86	
1978	Antiquities Act	1,710,000.00	1,714,098.46	
1978	Antiquities Act	2,500,000.00	3,740,648.76	
1907	Antiquities Act	1,280.00		
1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45,589.92	46,692.42	
1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77,180.00	
1908	Antiquities Act	160.00		
1946	Congress	6.91	765.34	

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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."

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."

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.

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 mountain in the Cascade Range, which the proclamation described as a "long line of extinct volcanoes."

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 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. "

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

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. "

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National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106,448.11 acres.
Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925. Reclamation manages about 1,815 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Marble Canyon National Monument (Now: Grand Canyon National Park)	Arizona	Grand Canyon
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)	
	Redesignated as a National Scenic Trail/NPS	Meriwether Lewis National Monument (Now: Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail)	Tennessee	Hohenwald

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1908/1919/1932	Antiquities Act	808,120.00	1,180,650.85	
2009	Antiquities Act	60,938,240.00		
1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10,995.00	

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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."

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

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"

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The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8335 and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the Marianas Trench MNM in cooperation with NOAA and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. FWS manages most of the monument (all but the Islands Unit) under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.

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	Redesignated as a National Historic Site/NPS	Minidoka Internment National Monument (Now: Minidoka National Historic Site)	Idaho	Hagerman
Yes	Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Misty Fjords National Monument (Now: Part of Tongass National Forest)	Alaska	

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2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30	
1978	Antiquities Act	2,285,000.00		

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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.

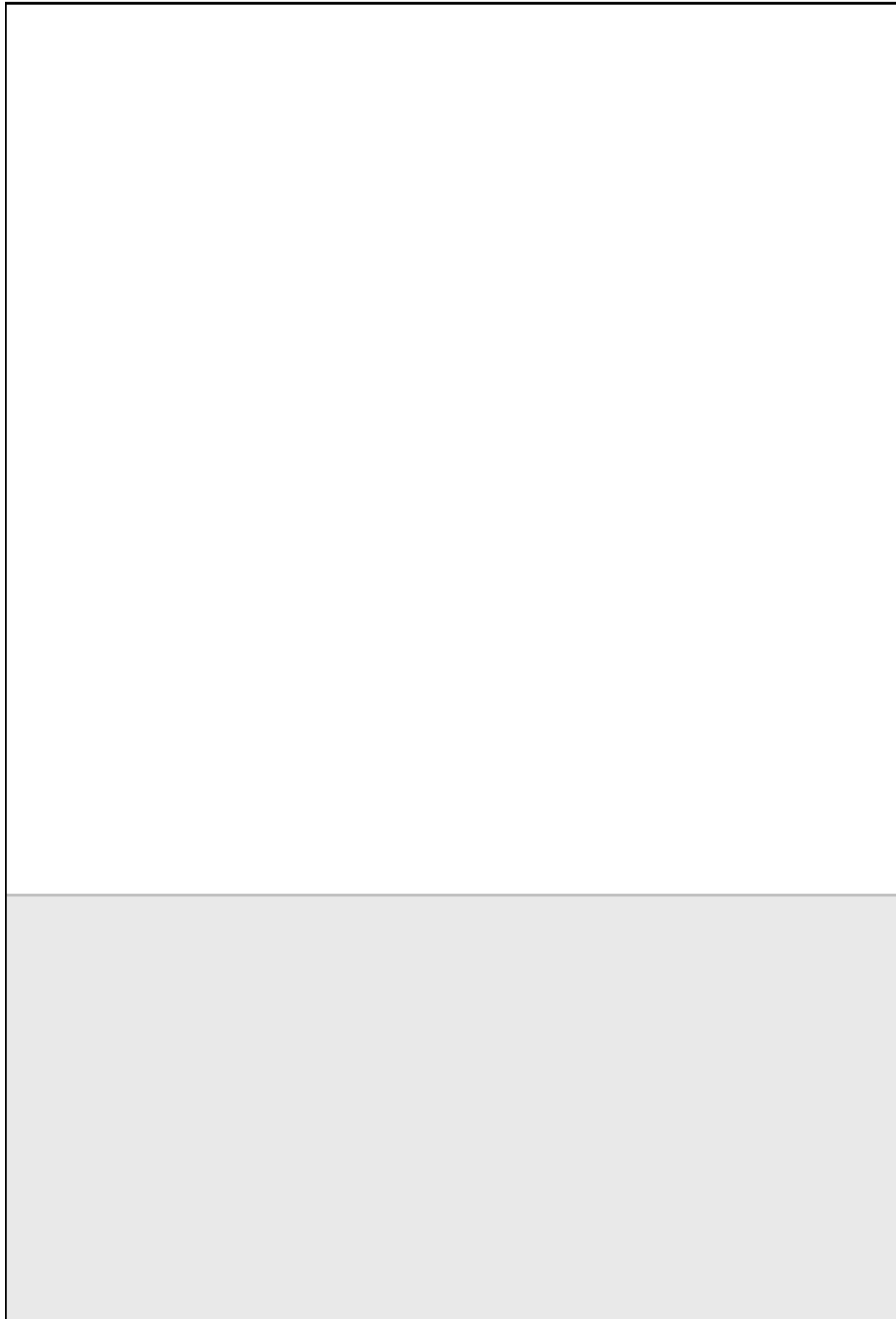
On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which “any or all persons may be excluded” and to “provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary.” Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities.

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

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	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Mound City Group National Monument (Now: Hopewell Culture National Historical Park)	Ohio	Chillicothe
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Mount Olympus National Monument (Now: Olympic National Park)	Washington	Port Angeles
	NPS	Muir Woods National Monument	California	Mill Valley
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Mukuntu-Weap National Monument (Now: Zion National Park)	Utah	Springdale
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto
	Redesignated as a National Preserve/NPS	Noatak National Monument (Now: Noatak National Preserve)	Alaska	

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2016	Antiquities Act	1,600,000.00		
1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69	
1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1,146.35	
1909	Antiquities Act	639,200.00	913,547.00	
1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98	
1909	Antiquities Act	16,000.00	143,747.65	
1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7,636.49	
1909	Antiquities Act	360.00		
1978	Antiquities Act	5,880,000.00	6,549,227.93	

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ranges, ancient lava flows, and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area exemplifies 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 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;

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 will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"

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

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."

Established as Mukuntu-Weap National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a redesignation 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."

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 WHEREAS, a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings 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

ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually 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

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Partially	FWS & NOAA	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon
Yes	Abolished/US Forest Service	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A
Yes	AZ State Park	Papago Saguaro National Monument (Now: Papago Park)	Arizona	
Partially	FWS/NOAA/State of Hawai'i/Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A

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2016	Antiquities Act	3,144,320.00		
1936	Congress	45.94	701.54	
1916	Antiquities Act	43.00	38.00	
1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4,554.03	
2014	Antiquities Act	496,330.00		77,088
1937	Antiquities Act	330,690.00	329,365.29	
2009	Antiquities Act	55,608,320.00	313,941,851.32	
1914	Antiquities Act	2,050.43		
2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89,600,000.00	372,848,597.00	

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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
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:
Established under USFS as Old Kasaan National Monument. Transferred to the NPS in 1933, then transferred back to the USFS in 1955, and abolished by Congress in 1955. Land was then transferred to Tongass National Forest under USFS.
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
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
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
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
Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.
Established as Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument. Redesignated as Papahānaumokuākea 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 Laysan Duck, and the Hawaiian Monk Seal; along with fourteen million nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.

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Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 9496, FWS manages the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act in cooperation with NOAA.

(Proclamations 8336, 9173)

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 8336 and 9173, and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the Pacific Remote Islands MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act in cooperation with NOAA.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 8031 and 8112, FWS administers 284,213,568 acres of marine, submerged, and emergent features in the Papahānaumokuākea MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act. NOAA has primary management responsibility for the marine areas in the remaining 88,635,029 acres, except that FWS administers the submerged lands in this area under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act. The entire monument is co-managed with NOAA, the State of Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Pecos National Monument (Now: Pecos National Historical Park)	New Mexico	Pecos
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Petrified Forest National Monument (Now: Petrified Forest National Park)	Arizona	
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Pinnacle National Monument (Now: Pinnacles National Park)	California	Paicines
	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana	
	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps

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1965	Congress	342.00	6,361.24	
1936	Antiquities Act	25.00	23.14	
1906	Antiquities Act	60,776.02	146,930.01	
1990	Congress	2,936.37		
1908	Antiquities Act	1,320.00	26,674.91	
1923	Antiquities Act	40.00		
1937	Congress	116.00	281.78	
2001	Antiquities Act	51.00		
1988	Congress	910.00		910.00

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Established as a National Monument 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)

Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. Roosevelt 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

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;

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 established the Petroglyph National Monument

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.

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

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

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, 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.

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The Pecos National Monument was established June 28, 1965 (P.L. 89-54) and provided that "...the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land...." of which 278.73 acres had been donated to the United States in December 1964 and therefor were under Federal ownership at the time the law was passed.

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	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington
	NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport

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2009	Congress	5,255.00		
2000	Antiquities Act	2.30		
2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40	
1910	Antiquities Act	160.00		
2017	Antiquities Act	3.20		
2013	Antiquities Act	242,555.00		68,020.00
2009	Antiquities Act	8,609,045.00		
1961	Antiquities Act	310.45		

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<p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Recreational Resources</p> <p>Scenic Resources</p> <p>Scientific Resources</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Educational Resources</p> <p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Recreational Resources</p> <p>Scenic Resources</p> <p>Scientific Resources</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>WHEREAS, an extraordinary natural bridge, having an arch which is in 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;</p>
<p>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 Carolina 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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>

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Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8337 and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the monument submerged lands and waters in consultation with NOAA and the American Samoa government. NOAA has management responsibility from the seaward extent of the perimeter reef as a National Marine Sanctuary.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Saguaro National Monument (Now: Saguaro National Park)	Arizona	Tucson
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs
	Redesignated as a National Seashore/NPS	Santa Rosa Island National Monument (Now: Gulf Islands National Seashore)	Florida	Gulf Breeze
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering

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1933	Antiquities Act	53,510.08	87,517.75	
1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13	
2014	Antiquities Act	346,177.00		
2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	154,000.00		0.00
2000/2009	Congress	177,128.00		110,926
1939	Antiquities Act	9,500.00	99,779.27	
1919	Antiquities Act	2,053.83	2,954.21	

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"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."

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."

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.

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 wildlife 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

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 miles. 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

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.

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."

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

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	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern National Monument	Wyoming	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Sieur de Monts National Monument (Now: Acadia National Park)	Maine	Bar Harbor
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Sitka National Monument (Now: Sitka National Historical Park)	Alaska	Sitka
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming	
	Redesignated as an International Historic Site/NPS	St Croix Island National Monument (Now: St. Croix Island International Historic Site)	Maine	Calais
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood

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1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00	
1916	Antiquities Act	5,000.00	48,132.71	
1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22	
2001	Antiquities Act	486,149.00		10,000
1909	Antiquities Act	210.00		
1949	Congress	6.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38	

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WHEREAS, a cavern in the State of Wyoming, of unknown 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;
"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."
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, killed in the conflict, and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, which record the genealogical history of
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
Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.
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
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

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	NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
	NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork
	NPS	Tonto National Monument	Arizona	Roosevelt
	NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City
	NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori
	NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde

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2016	Antiquities Act	0.12		
1930	Antiquities Act	3,040.00		
1922	Antiquities Act	250.00		
1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1,120.00	
2014	Congress	22,650.00		
1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74	
1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53	

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<p>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 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 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.</p>
<p>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;</p>
<p>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."</p>
<p>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 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."</p>

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		Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown
	BLM			
		Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George
	BLM			
		Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John
	NPS			
		Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco
	NPS			

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2001	Antiquities Act	377,346.00		120,475.00
2000	Antiquities Act	279,568.00		14,121
2001	Antiquities Act	12,708.00	11,608.48	
2015	Antiquities Act	7.11		

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spectacular 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 William 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

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

John 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 and expanded in 1962. The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem:

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

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	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo
	Redesignated as a National Historic Site/NPS	Whitman National Monument (Now: Whitman Mission National Historic Site)	Washington	Walla Walla
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii, Alaska, California	Honolulu, HI; Aleutians East Borough, AK; Modoc County, CA
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument (Now: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	Copper Center
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez

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1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3,251.42	
1908	Antiquities Act			
1933	Antiquities Act	131,486.84	143,733.25	
1936	Congress	45.94	138.53	
2008	Antiquities Act	4,038,400.00	56.66	
1978	Antiquities Act	10,000,000.00	12,279,796.88	
1924	Antiquities Act	2,234.10	35,422.13	
1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87	

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<p>dwelling 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 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."</p>
<p>Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest"</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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 adjacent 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States, the Hopi or People of Peace;</p>
<p>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</p>

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1978	Antiquities Act	10,600,000.00		
1978	Antiquities Act	1,720,000.00	2,195,546.98	
1937	Antiquities Act	49,150.00	143,747.65	

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The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, historical, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects.

"do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Yukon Flats National Monument all lands,

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. "

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

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Background

Antiquities Act

- The Antiquities Act gives authority to the President to designate monuments on federal lands that contain objects of historic, cultural or scientific interest.
- The one qualifier in the language of the act is that in designating a monument, the President is to reserve “*the smallest area compatible* with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected”.
- The President’s authority is singular; there is no requirement for public input before the designation of a monument. There is also no NEPA requirement.
- Since 1990, there have been about 188 or so monuments established or expanded under the Antiquities Act (see attached excel spreadsheet).

Legal Authority

- Courts have consistently upheld the President’s wide discretion in designating monuments.
- The language of the Antiquities Act only speaks to the President’s authority to designate a monument, it is silent on the President’s authority to modify or rescind a monument.
- In 1938, the then Attorney General (Homer) wrote an opinion that relied on this silence to conclude that the President has no authority to rescind a previous designation of a monument.
- No President has ever attempted to rescind a monument, so AG Homer’s opinion has never been tested.
- This opinion has recently been called into question by legal scholars, who have argued that the President has implied authority to rescind a monument, especially when it was designated on faulty legal foundations (ex: is not the smallest area compatible with protecting the objects of significance).
- Many Presidents have modified the boundaries of an existing monument, and this activity has been generally upheld by the courts.

Implications of Monument Designations

- The existing federal land designated as a National Monument retains the character and ownership of the land after designation
- For example, a monument designated on National Park Service (NPS) land remains NPS land after the designation and continues to be managed by NPS.
- As such, there are monuments on land operated by the NPS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- After a monument is designated, the overriding land management goal becomes to protect the objects described in the proclamation designating the monument.
- This is especially problematic on BLM lands, which are otherwise managed under a multi-use philosophy.
- Designation of a monument restricts or outright prohibits activities or uses that are not “consistent” with the protection of the objects.

- This can include leasing, mining, timber harvesting, grazing, use of motorized transportation, and the construction of infrastructure.
- In recently designated marine monuments, commercial fishing is prohibited.

Abuse of the Antiquities Act

- President Obama unilaterally designated more areas of land and water (over 265 million) than any previous President.
- This was often done over the opposition of states, counties and local leaders.
- The designations of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) in 1996 and the Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) in 2016 represent the book-ends of modern Antiquities Act overreach.
- President Clinton's designation of GSENM marked the first time a monument was designated on BLM land, and was called the "mother of all land grabs" by Senator Hatch, at 1.7 million acres.
- Garfield county in Utah has stated that GSENM hurt the county by causing a decrease in personal and per capita income, a drop in school enrollment, and an exodus of some residents.
- The monument locked away access to low-sulfur coal in the Kaiparowits region as well as oil. Senator Hatch stated at the time that the coal reserves were valued at over \$1 trillion.
- In 2016, President Obama designated the 1.3 million acre BENM over significant opposition from Utah local elected officials, the state legislature, the Governor, and the Congressional delegation.

Talking Points

This country has many significant objects of cultural, historical, and scientific value that should be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

But that shouldn't come at the expense of valuable economic activity that provides tangible benefits through increased wages and reduced costs of goods for families and workers.

That's why when the Antiquities Act was passed in 1906, the Act said that when designating a monument, the President should choose a boundary that is the smallest area necessary to protect the objects of significance.

Especially over the past 20 years, the designation of monuments have locked up millions of acres of economically productive land and waters.

The onerous restrictions resulting from monument designations have taken energy development, timber harvesting, grazing, the construction of infrastructure, and even commercial fishing off the table on federal lands and waters.

This has hurt families and workers in the counties and local areas in or near the monuments, counties that in many cases are some of the most impoverished in the country.

Monuments should only be designated in the absolute smallest geographic area necessary for the protection of important resources.

The local communities most directly impacted by the monument deserve to have a voice in what happens to the lands they rely on the most.

I have heard from states and local leaders that in some cases the designations of monuments have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away.

That's why I am asking for a review of all the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes can be made and to actually give states and local communities a say in this process.

Subject: Monuments Path Forward

Background: Per the President's request, below are options to address National Monuments.

Option 1:

- (b) (5) DPP [Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
- [Redacted]
[Redacted].

Considerations:

- (b) (5) DPP [Redacted]
[Redacted]
- [Redacted]
[Redacted]
 - [Redacted]
 - [Redacted]
 - [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
[Redacted]

Option 2:

- (b) (5) DPP [Redacted]
[Redacted]
- [Redacted]
[Redacted]

Option 3:

- (b) (5) DPP [Redacted]
[Redacted]
- [Redacted]
[Redacted].

To: Catanzaro, Michael J. EOP/WHO(b) (6).eop.gov]
From: Magallanes, Downey
Sent: 2017-04-22T18:16:33-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: AA EO Information
Received: 2017-04-22T18:16:33-04:00
[Path Forward \(4\).docx](#)
[AA Summary and Talkers.docx](#)
[DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.31.17.xlsx](#)

Call me with questions. I am going to an engagement party but will have my phone.

Attached:

1. Options for an EO (you have seen this). Just a reminder.
2. Summary and Talkers tailored to Option #3. Some data/factoids hyperlinked throughout document. I gave you more info on GSENM since probably more difficult to pull information up on. BENM is pretty universally recognized/well known don't think you need much more here.

Also FYI- the Offshore EO calls for a review of marine monuments designated in the last 10 years. Do you want to exclude those from this one so we can just focus on it during that review- assuming we can look at commercial fishing in that review as well as offshore oil activities. If not we could be duplicating with Commerce here. If you decide to do that you may want to strike all the references here to federal waters.

3. Excel spreadsheet of every monument designated, either under AA or by Congress. Compiled by career staff here. It has ALOT of data, but you can sort by acres, time period, authority designating, etc. That's how I got the 188 number- which may be too specific for your purposes in talking points.

--

Downey Magallanes
Office of the Secretary
downey_magallanes@ios.doi.gov
202-501-0654 (desk)
202-706-9199 (cell)

National Monuments Designation Authority	
Designation Authority	# of National Monuments (originally established)
Antiquities Act	159
Congress/Legislation	31
Congress & Antiquities Act	2
Congress & Presidential Proclamation (not via Antiquities Act)	1
TOTAL	193

Notes:

The "National Monuments Data" tab includes National Monuments that were established under other Federal Agencies (such as NOAA, and Forest Service). These monuments were included in this data call as a number of the monuments have been transferred between DOI and the Forest Service. The data is sortable, which allows for different views (such as including or excluding the Forest Service National Monuments).

# of National Monuments - Originally Established (under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)	# of DOI National Monuments - Current (Currently under DOI or with DOI as co-owner)
193	123

Range of years National Monuments were established
Time Period
1906-1909
1910-1919
1920-1929
1930-1939
1940-1949
1950-1959
1960-1969
1970-1979
1980-1989
1990-1999
2000-2009
2010-2017
TOTAL

# of National Monuments (originally established)	
	24
	18
	26
	25
	6
	4
	9
	19
	3
	2
	27
	30
193	

Note: The number of
current DOI
 Monuments is now
 123.

National Monuments that were abolished or re-designated as a National Park, Refuge, Preserve, or Seashore or transferred to an external agency are also included in this data call. See column B in the "National Monuments Data" tab for DOI Bureau name (or other non-DOI agency name) and latest designation (if no longer a National Monument).

Per BLM, courts give deference to BLM and the Resource Objects and Values (ROV's) that are further defined by BLM through NEPA, in addition to the more general nature of the Proclamation language. For reference, the BLM ROV's are included in the "National Monuments Data" tab under Column K for each BLM managed National Monument.

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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi	
Yes	US Forest Service	Admiralty Island National Monument	Alaska	Admiralty Island
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds National Monument	Nebraska	Harrison
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix

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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
1935	Congress/Antiquities Act	49.00	10,995.00	
1978	Antiquities Act	1,100,000.00		
2006	Antiquities Act	0.35		
1965	Congress	2,730.08		
2000	Antiquities Act	70,980.00		1,364

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Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation

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)"

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

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

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

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

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Notes	
This National Monument is part of Tongass National Forest under USFS.	

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	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Arches National Monument (Now: Arches National Park)	Utah	Moab
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Badlands National Monument (Now: Badlands National Park)	South Dakota	
	NPS	Bandalier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely
	BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello

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1965	Congress	95.26	1,079.23	
1978	Antiquities Act	350,000.00	595,985.35	
1929	Antiquities Act	4,520.00	76,545.95	
1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78	
1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50,830.00	233,809.13	
1916	Antiquities Act	23,352.00	33,654.44	
2015	Antiquities Act	703,585.00		4,438
2016	Antiquities Act	1,353,000.00		

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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 Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."

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."

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;"

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

Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150,000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.

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 of 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

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.

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The Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument was established August 31, 1965 (P.L. 89-154), which authorized the Secretary to acquire lands located in and around Potter County, Texas. (No legislative boundary map was provided in the law.) Accordingly, 92.56 acres of land were acquired in 1969 to preserve and protect a portion of the quarry site. This represented a fraction (less than 10%) of the physical extent of the Alibates Flint Quarries and archaeological resources. An additional 1,278.41 acres were added to the boundary in 1978 (P.L. 95-625) when the National Monument was redesignated as only "Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument." These additional acres included 986 that were transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation.

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	Redesignated as a National Wildlife Refuge/FWS	Becharof National Monument (Now: Becharof National Wildlife Refuge)	Alaska	
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington
	Redesignated as a National Preserve/NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Monument (Now: Bering Land Bridge National Preserve)	Alaska	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah
	Redesignated as a National Battlefield/NPS	Big Hole National Monument (Now: Big Hole National Battlefield, part of Nez Perce National Historical Park)	Montana	Wisdom
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Biscayne National Monument (Now: Biscayne National Park)	Florida	Homestead

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1978	Antiquities Act	1,200,000.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	0.34		
1978	Antiquities Act	2,590,000.00	2,632,508.00	
2015	Antiquities Act	330,780.00		
1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61	
2017	Antiquities Act	0.23		
1968	Congress	96,300.00	172,971.00	

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<p>Proclamation 4613—Becharof National Monument, December 1, 1978:</p> <p>The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects.</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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 United 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."</p>
<p>Luther King, Jr., Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, Rev. Ralph Abernathy, Sr., and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for all 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</p>
<p>Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and redesignated 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."</p>

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This National Monument was subsumed into Becharof National Wildlife Refuge by Section 305 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Pub. L. 96-487; see 95 Stat 2395).

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (Now: Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park)	Colorado	Gunnison
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Bryce Canyon National Monument (Now: Bryce Canyon National Park)	Utah	Bryce
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina

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1933	Antiquities Act	10,287.95	30,716.48	
1956	Congress	239.01		
2015	Antiquities Act	21,586.00		
1923	Antiquities Act	7,440.00	35,832.58	
1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19,015.47	
1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94	
2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3,937.00		0

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"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;"

Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements, as well as interpretation of 1850s 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.

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

Established under USFS, redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.

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, 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 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.

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[illegible]

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	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Capital Reef National Monument (Now: Capitol Reef National Park)	Utah	Torrey
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Carlsbad Cave National Monument (Now: Carlsbad Caverns National Park)	New Mexico	Carlsbad
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield

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1931	Congress/Proclamation	83,840.00		83,840.00
2000	Antiquities Act	175,160.00		8,630
1978	Antiquities Act	560,000.00	627,190.67	
1937	Antiquities Act	37,060.00	241,234.29	
1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84	
1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46,427.26	
2001	Antiquities Act	204,107.00		35,772.00

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<p>All 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."</p>
<p>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 unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Archeology</p>
<p>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 Hills, 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</p>
<p>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:</p>
<p>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."</p>
<p>Established as Carlsbad Cave NM and redesignated a NP through the 71st Congress. Established 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."</p>
<p>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 eliminated 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.</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Cultural</p> <p>Giant kangaroo rat</p> <p>San Joaquin kit fox</p> <p>San Joaquin antelope squirrel</p> <p>Blunt-nosed leopard</p> <p>mountain plover</p>

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	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney National Monument	South Carolina	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene

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1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50	
2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52,000.00	100,000	19,752
1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31	
1946	Congress	1.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	20,920.00	20,902.00	
1924	Antiquities Act	3.50		
1933	Antiquities Act	5,701.39	6,154.60	
2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50	

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<p>"Casa Grande" or Great House, a multistoried, earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of smaller buildings and a compound wall. 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</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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 California-Nevada border. Beneath the shadow of Hart Peak lie rich cultural</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>"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,</p>
<p>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</p>

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Of the total acreage, Reclamation total acres is 665. 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48,000 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Chaco Canyon National Monument (now: Chaco Culture National Historical Park)	New Mexico	Nageezi
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Channel Islands National Monument (Now: Channel Islands National Park)	California	Ventura
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio	
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park)	Maryland	Hagerstown
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Cinder Cone National Monument (Now: Lassen Volcanic National Park)	California	Mineral

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1907	Antiquities Act	10,643.13	32,840.14	
1938	Antiquities Act	1,119.98	79,018.62	
2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66	
1961	Antiquities Act	5,263.94	14,465.19	
2012	Antiquities Act	4,726.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	3,655.12	12,022.38	
1907	Antiquities Act	5,120.00		

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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 civilization, which flourished between the 9th and 13th centuries, created remarkable achievements in architecture, designed landscape, art, agriculture, social complexity, economic organization, engineering, and astronomy.
Redesignated as NP in 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 . . ."
racism and stifling inequality, 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.
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"
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
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."
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.

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National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106,448.11 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Colonial National Monument (now Colonial National Historical Park)	Virginia	Jamestown
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Congaree Swamp National Monument (Now: Congaree National Park)	South Carolina	Hopkins
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Death Valley National Monument (Now: Death Valley National Park)	California, Nevada	Death Valley
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Denali National Monument (Now: Denali National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	

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1930	Congress		8,605.29	
1911	Antiquities Act	13,883.06	20,536.39	
1976	Congress	15,200.00	26,020.66	
1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53,571.05	737,525.00	15,000
1917	Antiquities Act	253.04		
1933	Antiquities Act	848,581.36	3,321,159.32	
1978	Antiquities Act	3,890,000.00	4,732,650.51	

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Established as Colonial National Monument 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.

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 •

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."

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 approximately 738,000 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

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.

Redesignated as NP in 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;"

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 primarily 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)."

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The Colonial National Monument, which was established July 3, 1930 (PL 71-510, 46 Stat.855) and redesignated as Colonial National Historical Park June 5, 1936 (PL 74-666, 49 Stat. 1483) had no specific boundary or acreage in 1930, but the Secretary of the Interior was directed to "...make an examination of Jamestown Island, parts of the city of Williamsburg, and the Yorktown battlefield, all in the state of Virginia, and areas for highways to context said island, city, and battlefield with a view to determining the are or areas thereof desirable for inclusion in the said Colonial National Monument, not to exceed two thousand five hundred acres of the said battlefield or five hundred feet in width as to such connecting areas,....the boundaries so established may be enlarged...upon the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior...." (PL 71-510, 46 Stat. 855)

Total land (Federal+State+private) 753,000 acres (approx.)

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	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah, Colorado	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Dry Tortugas National Monument (Now: Dry Tortugas National Park)	Florida	Key West
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Edison Laboratory National Monument (Now: Edison National Historic Park)	New Jersey	West Orange
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Father Millett Cross National Monument (Now: Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park)	New York	

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1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19	
1906	Antiquities Act	1,193.91	1,346.91	
1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205,685.51	
1935	Antiquities Act	47,125.00	61,481.22	
1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25	
1949	Antiquities Act	1,000.00	2,526.39	
1987	Congress	109,946.76		
1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1,039.92	
1925	Antiquities Act	0.01		

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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."
"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."
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
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"
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"
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, 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"
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
Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	First State National Monument (Now: First State National Historical Park)	Delaware	New Castle
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant
	Redesignated as a National Historical Site/NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Monument (Now: Fort Laramie National Historic Site)	Wyoming	Fort Laramie
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome

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2013	Antiquities Act	1,108.00	1,110.67	
1969	Congress	5,992.32		
1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78	
1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51	
2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58	
2012	Antiquities Act	14,651.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5,365.13	
1935	Congress	15.52		

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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;

"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."

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 ..."

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 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 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 military 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

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;"

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..."

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	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous
	Redesignated as a National Historical Site/NPS	Fort Vancouver National Monument (Now: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site)	Washington	Vancouver
	NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer
	BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota	
	NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Monument (Now: Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	

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1948	Congress	230.63		
1954	Congress	720.60		
1948	Congress	197.41		
1972	Congress	8,198.00		
1922	Antiquities Act	320.00		
2017	Antiquities Act	5.96		
1978	Antiquities Act	8,220,000.00	8,308,013.20	

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3/15/2017

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.

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

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"

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.

Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.

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

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." "

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3/15/2017

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	NPS	George Washington Birthplace National Monument	Virginia	Colonial Beach
Partially	US Forest Service/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia National Monument	California	Fresno
Yes	Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Giant Sequoia National Monument (Now: Part of Sequoia National Forest)	California	
	NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	New Mexico	Silver City
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Glacier Bay National Monument (Now: Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	Gustavus

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1929	Congress	355.88	550.32	
2000	Antiquities Act	327,769.00	328,315	
2000	Antiquities Act	327,769.00		
1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13	
1925	Antiquities Act	1,379,315.58	3,280,690.20	

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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. Acreage tally was not included when the National Monument was enacted by Congress.

Biological, Geological, Prehistoric, Historic resources

a 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

WHEREAS, the group of cliff-dwellings, known 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.

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

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The George Washington Birthplace National Monument was established January 23, 1930 (PL 71-34, 46 Stat. 58) and it appears all lands on which the monument, the replica house and other associated buildings were placed was already in Federal ownership. This approximately 20.94 acres was conveyed to the United States on July 10, 1883, with a reversionary clause that should it no longer be used for this Monument it will revert to the lawful heirs of John E. Wilson.

Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295

The majority of the National Monument is under the management of the US Forest Service. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 3,036 acres of the total acreage; the port under Reclamation is withdrawn from public use.

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	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Grand Canyon National Monument (Now: Grand Canyon National Park)	Arizona	Grand Canyon
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage

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2016	Antiquities Act	296,937.00		
2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41	
1969	Antiquities Act			
2000	Antiquities Act	1,014,000.00		27,291
1951	Congress	709.97		

DOI National Monuments - Data Call

3/15/2017

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.

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

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

landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 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

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

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Of the 296, 937 acres, the 11,779 acres currently managed by USBR will be transferred to BLM.

Proclamation 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 Policy 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."

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	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Monument (Now: Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve)	Colorado	Mosca
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman

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1996	Antiquities Act	1,700,000.00	1,866,134.00	14,130
1932	Antiquities Act	35,528.36	136,373.84	
1988	Congress	4,334.65		

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and 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

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;"

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

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Partially	FWS/Department of Energy/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton, Franklin, and Grant Counties, WA
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument	Maryland	Church Creek
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge
Yes	Abolished and Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu
	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah, Colorado	Cortez, CO

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2000	Antiquities Act	194,450.93		
2013	Antiquities Act	11,750.00	480.00	
1972	Congress	1,690.00		1,690.00
1929	Antiquities Act	1,392.00		
1936	Congress	160.00	205.18	
2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02	
1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93	

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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

MONUMENT 2013:

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.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service shall have the general responsibility for administration of the monument, including the Jacob Jackson Home Site, subject to the responsibility and jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to administer the portions of the national monument that are within the National Wildlife Refuge System. When any additional lands and interests in lands are hereafter acquired by the United States within the monument boundaries, the Secretary shall determine whether such lands will be administered

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

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."

Established under USFS, transferred to NPS, transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.

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;"

protect civil liberties in times of conflict, and the effects of martial law on civil society. Honouliuli 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

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

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FWS manages the monument under the authority of Presidential Proclamation 7319, and through agreements with Department of Energy (DOE), which retains authority over certain monument lands not covered by those management agreements.

The Proclamation notes that designation of the monument shall not interfere with the operation and maintenance of BOR facilities within the monument boundary. Reclamation manages 32,440 acres of the total acreage.

Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Monument is associated with the planned Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park in Maryland and the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge run by the United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8943, FWS retains management responsibility for the Blackwater NWR lands located within the monument boundary.

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	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Jackson Hole National Monument (Now: Grand Teton National Park)	Wyoming	Moose
	NPS	Jewel Cave National Monument	South Dakota	Custer
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	Oregon	Kimberly
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Joshua Tree National Monument (Now: Joshua Tree National Park)	California	Twentynine Palms
	BLM	Kasha-Katawe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Katmai National Monument (Now: Katmai National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	King Salmon

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2000	Antiquities Act	128,917.00	129,033.00	
1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210,950.00	307,830.79	
1908	Antiquities Act	1,274.56	1,273.51	
1974	Congress	14,402.00	13,456.16	
1936	Antiquities Act	825,340.00	779,188.51	
2001	Antiquities Act	4,148.00	4,645	757
2016	Antiquities Act	87,563.00	87,564.27	
1918	Antiquities Act	1,088,000.00	3,611,403.12	

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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 Silver 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

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 Hole country, 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:'

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"

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 :

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; "

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,

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

Redesignated as Katmai National Park and Preserve 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."

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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

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Kenai Fjords National Monument (Now: Kenai Fjords National Park)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Kobuk Valley National Monument (Now: Kobuk Valley National Park)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Lake Clark National Monument (Now: Lake Clark National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Lassen Peak National Monument (Now: Lassen Volcanic National Park)	California	Mineral
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Lehman Caves National Monument (Now: Great Basin National Park)	Nevada	Baker
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark National Monument (Now: Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park)	Montana	Whitehall
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings

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1978	Antiquities Act	570,000.00	603,129.86	
1978	Antiquities Act	1,710,000.00	1,714,098.46	
1978	Antiquities Act	2,500,000.00	3,740,648.76	
1907	Antiquities Act	1,280.00		
1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45,589.92	46,692.42	
1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77,180.00	
1908	Antiquities Act	160.00		
1946	Congress	6.91	765.34	

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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."

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."

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.

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 mountain in the Cascade Range, which the proclamation described as a "long line of extinct volcanoes."

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 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. "

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

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. "

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National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106,448.11 acres.
Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925. Reclamation manages about 1,815 acres.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Marble Canyon National Monument (Now: Grand Canyon National Park)	Arizona	Grand Canyon
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)	
	Redesignated as a National Scenic Trail/NPS	Meriwether Lewis National Monument (Now: Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail)	Tennessee	Hohenwald

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1908/1919/1932	Antiquities Act	808,120.00	1,180,650.85	
2009	Antiquities Act	60,938,240.00		
1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10,995.00	

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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."

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

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"

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The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8335 and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the Marianas Trench MNM in cooperation with NOAA and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. FWS manages most of the monument (all but the Islands Unit) under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act.

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	Redesignated as a National Historic Site/NPS	Minidoka Internment National Monument (Now: Minidoka National Historic Site)	Idaho	Hagerman
Yes	Absorbed into National Forest/US Forest Service	Misty Fjords National Monument (Now: Part of Tongass National Forest)	Alaska	

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2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30	
1978	Antiquities Act	2,285,000.00		

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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.

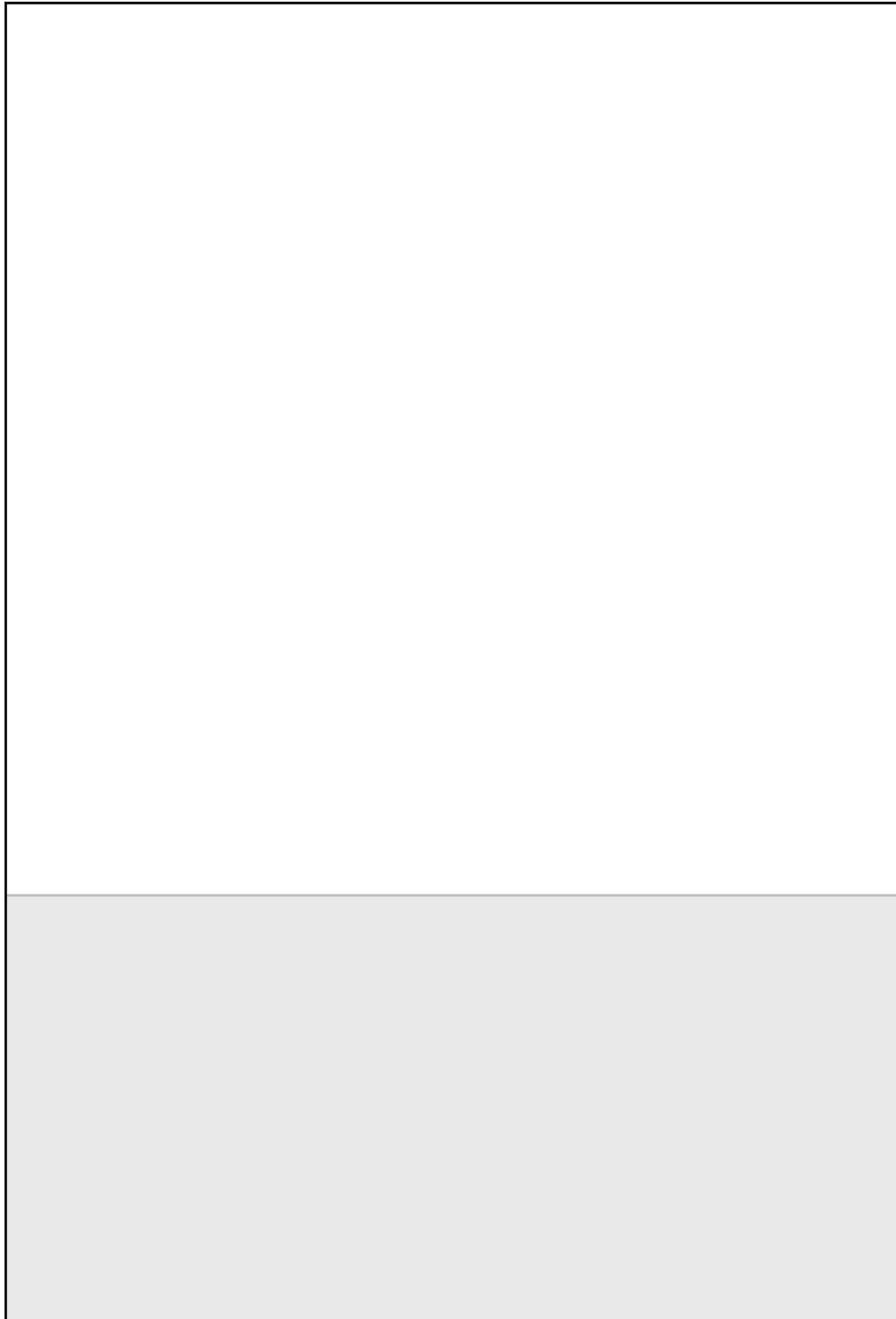
On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which “any or all persons may be excluded” and to “provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary.” Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities.

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

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	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Mound City Group National Monument (Now: Hopewell Culture National Historical Park)	Ohio	Chillicothe
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Mount Olympus National Monument (Now: Olympic National Park)	Washington	Port Angeles
	NPS	Muir Woods National Monument	California	Mill Valley
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Mukuntu-Weap National Monument (Now: Zion National Park)	Utah	Springdale
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto
	Redesignated as a National Preserve/NPS	Noatak National Monument (Now: Noatak National Preserve)	Alaska	

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2016	Antiquities Act	1,600,000.00		
1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69	
1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1,146.35	
1909	Antiquities Act	639,200.00	913,547.00	
1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98	
1909	Antiquities Act	16,000.00	143,747.65	
1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7,636.49	
1909	Antiquities Act	360.00		
1978	Antiquities Act	5,880,000.00	6,549,227.93	

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ranges, ancient lava flows, and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area exemplifies 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 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;

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 will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"

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

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."

Established as Mukuntu-Weap National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a redesignation 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."

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 WHEREAS, a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings 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

ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually 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

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[illegible]

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Partially	FWS & NOAA	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon
Yes	Abolished/US Forest Service	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A
Yes	AZ State Park	Papago Saguaro National Monument (Now: Papago Park)	Arizona	
Partially	FWS/NOAA/State of Hawai'i/Office of Hawaiian Affairs	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A

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2016	Antiquities Act	3,144,320.00		
1936	Congress	45.94	701.54	
1916	Antiquities Act	43.00	38.00	
1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4,554.03	
2014	Antiquities Act	496,330.00		77,088
1937	Antiquities Act	330,690.00	329,365.29	
2009	Antiquities Act	55,608,320.00	313,941,851.32	
1914	Antiquities Act	2,050.43		
2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89,600,000.00	372,848,597.00	

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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
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:
Established under USFS as Old Kasaan National Monument. Transferred to the NPS in 1933, then transferred back to the USFS in 1955, and abolished by Congress in 1955. Land was then transferred to Tongass National Forest under USFS.
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
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
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
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
Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.
Established as Northwestern Hawaiian Islands National Monument. Redesignated as Papahānaumokuākea 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 Laysan Duck, and the Hawaiian Monk Seal; along with fourteen million nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.

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Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 9496, FWS manages the Northeast Canyons and Seamounts MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act in cooperation with NOAA.

(Proclamations 8336, 9173)

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 8336 and 9173, and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the Pacific Remote Islands MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act in cooperation with NOAA.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamations 8031 and 8112, FWS administers 284,213,568 acres of marine, submerged, and emergent features in the Papahānaumokuākea MNM under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act. NOAA has primary management responsibility for the marine areas in the remaining 88,635,029 acres, except that FWS administers the submerged lands in this area under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act. The entire monument is co-managed with NOAA, the State of Hawai'i, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

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	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Pecos National Monument (Now: Pecos National Historical Park)	New Mexico	Pecos
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Petrified Forest National Monument (Now: Petrified Forest National Park)	Arizona	
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Pinnacle National Monument (Now: Pinnacles National Park)	California	Paicines
	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana	
	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps

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1965	Congress	342.00	6,361.24	
1936	Antiquities Act	25.00	23.14	
1906	Antiquities Act	60,776.02	146,930.01	
1990	Congress	2,936.37		
1908	Antiquities Act	1,320.00	26,674.91	
1923	Antiquities Act	40.00		
1937	Congress	116.00	281.78	
2001	Antiquities Act	51.00		
1988	Congress	910.00		910.00

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Established as a National Monument 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)

Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. Roosevelt 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

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;

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 established the Petroglyph National Monument

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.

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

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

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, 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.

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The Pecos National Monument was established June 28, 1965 (P.L. 89-54) and provided that "...the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land...." of which 278.73 acres had been donated to the United States in December 1964 and therefor were under Federal ownership at the time the law was passed.

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	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington
	NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport

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2009	Congress	5,255.00		
2000	Antiquities Act	2.30		
2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40	
1910	Antiquities Act	160.00		
2017	Antiquities Act	3.20		
2013	Antiquities Act	242,555.00		68,020.00
2009	Antiquities Act	8,609,045.00		
1961	Antiquities Act	310.45		

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<p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Recreational Resources</p> <p>Scenic Resources</p> <p>Scientific Resources</p> <p>BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.</p> <p>Including: Educational Resources</p> <p>Paleontological Resources</p> <p>Recreational Resources</p> <p>Scenic Resources</p> <p>Scientific Resources</p>
<p>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 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</p>
<p>WHEREAS, an extraordinary natural bridge, having an arch which is in 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;</p>
<p>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 Carolina 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</p>
<p>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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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</p>

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Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 8337 and Secretary's Order 3284 (as amended 8/31/2016), FWS manages the monument submerged lands and waters in consultation with NOAA and the American Samoa government. NOAA has management responsibility from the seaward extent of the perimeter reef as a National Marine Sanctuary.

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	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Saguaro National Monument (Now: Saguaro National Park)	Arizona	Tucson
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs
	Redesignated as a National Seashore/NPS	Santa Rosa Island National Monument (Now: Gulf Islands National Seashore)	Florida	Gulf Breeze
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering

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1933	Antiquities Act	53,510.08	87,517.75	
1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13	
2014	Antiquities Act	346,177.00		
2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		
2016	Antiquities Act	154,000.00		0.00
2000/2009	Congress	177,128.00		110,926
1939	Antiquities Act	9,500.00	99,779.27	
1919	Antiquities Act	2,053.83	2,954.21	

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<p>"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."</p>
<p>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."</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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 wildlife 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</p>
<p>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 miles. 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</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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."</p>
<p>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</p>

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	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern National Monument	Wyoming	
	Redesignated as a National Park/NPS	Sieur de Monts National Monument (Now: Acadia National Park)	Maine	Bar Harbor
	Redesignated as a National Historical Park/NPS	Sitka National Monument (Now: Sitka National Historical Park)	Alaska	Sitka
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming	
	Redesignated as an International Historic Site/NPS	St Croix Island National Monument (Now: St. Croix Island International Historic Site)	Maine	Calais
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood

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1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00	
1916	Antiquities Act	5,000.00	48,132.71	
1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22	
2001	Antiquities Act	486,149.00		10,000
1909	Antiquities Act	210.00		
1949	Congress	6.00		
1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38	

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WHEREAS, a cavern in the State of Wyoming, of unknown 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;
"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."
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, killed in the conflict, and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians, which record the genealogical history of
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
Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.
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
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

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	NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York
	NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
	NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork
	NPS	Tonto National Monument	Arizona	Roosevelt
	NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City
	NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori
	NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde

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2016	Antiquities Act	0.12		
1930	Antiquities Act	3,040.00		
1922	Antiquities Act	250.00		
1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1,120.00	
2014	Congress	22,650.00		
1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74	
1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53	

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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 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 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, 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;

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."

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 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."

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		Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown
	BLM			
		Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George
	BLM			
		Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John
	NPS			
		Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco
	NPS			

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2001	Antiquities Act	377,346.00		120,475.00
2000	Antiquities Act	279,568.00		14,121
2001	Antiquities Act	12,708.00	11,608.48	
2015	Antiquities Act	7.11		

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spectacular 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 William 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

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

John 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 and expanded in 1962. The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem:

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

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This image shows a completely blank white rectangular area. It is surrounded by a thin, uniform black border that frames the entire composition. There are no markings, text, or illustrations present on the white surface.

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	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado	
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo
	Redesignated as a National Historic Site/NPS	Whitman National Monument (Now: Whitman Mission National Historic Site)	Washington	Walla Walla
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii, Alaska, California	Honolulu, HI; Aleutians East Borough, AK; Modoc County, CA
	Redesignated as a National Park and Preserve/NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument (Now: Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve)	Alaska	Copper Center
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez

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1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3,251.42	
1908	Antiquities Act			
1933	Antiquities Act	131,486.84	143,733.25	
1936	Congress	45.94	138.53	
2008	Antiquities Act	4,038,400.00	56.66	
1978	Antiquities Act	10,000,000.00	12,279,796.88	
1924	Antiquities Act	2,234.10	35,422.13	
1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87	

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<p>dwelling 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 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."</p>
<p>Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest"</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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 adjacent 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States, the Hopi or People of Peace;</p>
<p>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</p>

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1978	Antiquities Act	10,600,000.00		
1978	Antiquities Act	1,720,000.00	2,195,546.98	
1937	Antiquities Act	49,150.00	143,747.65	

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The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, historical, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects.

"do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Yukon Flats National Monument all lands,

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. "

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

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[illegible]

Subject: Monuments Path Forward

Background: Per the President's request, below are options to address National Monuments.

Option 1:

- (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Considerations:

- (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Option 2:

- (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Option 3:

- (b) (5) DPP [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Background

Antiquities Act

- The Antiquities Act gives authority to the President to designate monuments on federal lands that contain objects of historic, cultural or scientific interest.
- The one qualifier in the language of the act is that in designating a monument, the President is to reserve “*the smallest area compatible* with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected”.
- The President’s authority is singular; there is no requirement for public input before the designation of a monument. There is also no NEPA requirement.
- Since 1990, there have been about 188 or so monuments established or expanded under the Antiquities Act (see attached excel spreadsheet).

Legal Authority

- Courts have consistently upheld the President’s wide discretion in designating monuments.
- The language of the Antiquities Act only speaks to the President’s authority to designate a monument, it is silent on the President’s authority to modify or rescind a monument.
- In 1938, the then Attorney General (Homer) wrote an opinion that relied on this silence to conclude that the President has no authority to rescind a previous designation of a monument.
- No President has ever attempted to rescind a monument, so AG Homer’s opinion has never been tested.
- This opinion has recently been called into question by legal scholars, who have argued that the President has implied authority to rescind a monument, especially when it was designated on faulty legal foundations (ex: is not the smallest area compatible with protecting the objects of significance).
- Many Presidents have modified the boundaries of an existing monument, and this activity has been generally upheld by the courts.

Implications of Monument Designations

- The existing federal land designated as a National Monument retains the character and ownership of the land after designation
- For example, a monument designated on National Park Service (NPS) land remains NPS land after the designation and continues to be managed by NPS.
- As such, there are monuments on land operated by the NPS, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Forest Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
- After a monument is designated, the overriding land management goal becomes to protect the objects described in the proclamation designating the monument.
- This is especially problematic on BLM lands, which are otherwise managed under a multi-use philosophy.
- Designation of a monument restricts or outright prohibits activities or uses that are not “consistent” with the protection of the objects.

- This can include leasing, mining, timber harvesting, grazing, use of motorized transportation, and the construction of infrastructure.
- In recently designated marine monuments, commercial fishing is prohibited.

Abuse of the Antiquities Act

- President Obama unilaterally designated more areas of land and water (over 265 million) than any previous President.
- This was often done over the opposition of states, counties and local leaders.
- The designations of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) in 1996 and the Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) in 2016 represent the book-ends of modern Antiquities Act overreach.
- President Clinton's designation of GSENM marked the first time a monument was designated on BLM land, and was called the "mother of all land grabs" by Senator Hatch, at 1.7 million acres.
- Garfield county in Utah has stated that GSENM hurt the county by causing a decrease in personal and per capita income, a drop in school enrollment, and an exodus of some residents.
- The monument locked away access to low-sulfur coal in the Kaiparowits region as well as oil. Senator Hatch stated at the time that the coal reserves were valued at over \$1 trillion.
- In 2016, President Obama designated the 1.3 million acre BENM over significant opposition from Utah local elected officials, the state legislature, the Governor, and the Congressional delegation.

Talking Points

This country has many significant objects of cultural, historical, and scientific value that should be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

But that shouldn't come at the expense of valuable economic activity that provides tangible benefits through increased wages and reduced costs of goods for families and workers.

That's why when the Antiquities Act was passed in 1906, the Act said that when designating a monument, the President should choose a boundary that is the smallest area necessary to protect the objects of significance.

Especially over the past 20 years, the designation of monuments have locked up millions of acres of economically productive land and waters.

The onerous restrictions resulting from monument designations have taken energy development, timber harvesting, grazing, the construction of infrastructure, and even commercial fishing off the table on federal lands and waters.

This has hurt families and workers in the counties and local areas in or near the monuments, counties that in many cases are some of the most impoverished in the country.

Monuments should only be designated in the absolute smallest geographic area necessary for the protection of important resources.

The local communities most directly impacted by the monument deserve to have a voice in what happens to the lands they rely on the most.

I have heard from states and local leaders that in some cases the designations of monuments have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away.

That's why I am asking for a review of all the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes can be made and to actually give states and local communities a say in this process.