

Label: "FOIAs/OS-2017-571_Cardinale"

Created by:richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov

Total Messages in label:76 (12 conversations)

Created: 07-03-2017 at 14:36 PM

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National Monuments Data Call

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/6. National Monuments Data Call/2.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Template.xlsx
/6. National Monuments Data Call/3.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Template.xlsx
/6. National Monuments Data Call/4.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Template.xlsx
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/6. National Monuments Data Call/11.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Template.xlsx
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/6. National Monuments Data Call/32.1 DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17_BOEM comments v2.xlsx

"Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 15 2017 09:22:01 GMT-0600 (MDT)
Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao

To: <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black
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From: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 15 2017 09:55:16 GMT-0600 (MDT)
Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>
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"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Thu Mar 16 2017 05:53:48 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>, Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>
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Sent: Thu Mar 16 2017 06:00:39 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
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Cc: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

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Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>

From: Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>
Sent: Thu Mar 16 2017 06:45:01 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Thanks, Rich. I'll let Mike loop in the right folks to develop the response. -K

Sent from my iPhone

On Mar 16, 2017, at 8:01 AM, Cardinale, Richard <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

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"Cruickshank, Walter" <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>

From: "Cruickshank, Walter" <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 17 2017 15:38:53 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: "Lindow, Emily R" <Emily.Lindow@boem.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - BOEM.xlsx

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To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>

All:

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Amy

"Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

From: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 21 2017 07:49:39 GMT-0600 (MDT)
Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>
To:
CC: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

As a reminder, responses are due by COB tomorrow, Wednesday March 22nd. Negative responses are requested as well.

Thank you to those who have already responded.

Christina

On Wed, Mar 15, 2017 at 11:55 AM, Holley, Amy <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

And I meant to copy Christina Summers who created the template and will help merge the responses. Please forward your responses to her with a copy to me, and for a deadline, can we say by next Wednesday (March 22)? Of course, happy to have early submissions.....!

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--

Christina Summers, FAC P/PM
Program Analyst

On detail to the Office of the Assistant Secretary/Policy, Management & Budget
202-208-4030 (Work)

Office of the Director
Interior Business Center
202-802-6174 (Cell) christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov
US Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
www.ibc.doi.gov

Your Focus: Your Mission
Our Focus: You

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 21 2017 07:56:55 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
CC: Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Template.xlsx

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To: Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>, Kristin Bail <kbail@blm.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>

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Sent: Tue Mar 21 2017 15:14:12 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>
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From: Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 21 2017 15:36:25 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Thanks, I emailed him. I'll check when I get down stairs. KB

Sent from my iPhone

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Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>,
CC: Kathleen Benedetto <kathleen_benedetto@ios.doi.gov>, Shannon Stewart <scstewar@blm.gov>
Subject: RE: National Monuments Data Call

Rich,

Thx for your understanding on this issue and we'll get this up tomorrow morning...

Take care and have a wonderful day! :)

Michael D. Nedd
202-208-3801 Office
202-208-5242 Fax
mnedd@blm.gov

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

From: Cardinale, Richard [mailto:richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov]
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To: Michael Nedd
Cc: Katharine Macgregor
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Amy

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 22 2017 14:27:34 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - BOEM (2).xlsx DOI National Monuments Data Call - BLM 03.22.17 (1).xlsx

Christina,

Attached please find the monuments data you requested. This information is from the BLM and BOEM. BSEE and OSMRE have no involvement with monuments.

Rich

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From: **Summers, Christina** <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

Date: Tue, Mar 21, 2017 at 9:49 AM

Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

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Date: Wed, Mar 15, 2017 at 11:22 AM

Subject: National Monuments Data Call

To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>

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Program Analyst

On detail to the Office of the Assistant Secretary/Policy, Management & Budget
202-208-4030 (Work)

Office of the Director
Interior Business Center
202-802-6174 (Cell) christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov
US Department of the Interior
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"Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

From: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 22 2017 15:08:23 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Rich,

Ok great, thank you!

Christina

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Christina,

Attached please find the monuments data you requested. This information is from the BLM and BOEM. BSEE and OSMRE have no involvement with monuments.

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"Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>

From: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 24 2017 12:35:22 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: Amy Holley <Amy_Holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - BLM 03.22.17 (1).xlsx

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"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 10:12:53 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
CC: Amy Holley <Amy_Holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Apologies for the delay, Christina. I will check.

Rich

On Fri, Mar 24, 2017 at 2:35 PM, Summers, Christina <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov> wrote:
Hi Rich,

A quick question.

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"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 10:13:31 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Jeff Brune <jbrune@blm.gov>

Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - BLM 03.22.17 (1).xlsx

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To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: Amy Holley <Amy_Holley@ios.doi.gov>

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"Brune, Jeff" <jbrune@blm.gov>

From: "Brune, Jeff" <jbrune@blm.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 14:52:16 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: Shannon Stewart <scstewar@blm.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call

Hi Rich, Here's the response to Christina's question. --Jeff

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

From: **Moore, Nikki** <nmoore@blm.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 4:29 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Brune, Jeff" <jbrune@blm.gov>
Cc: Chris McAlear <cmcalear@blm.gov>

Hi Jeff,

The BLM figure includes both. Of the approximately 296,937 acres of Federal lands, approximately 285,158 acres are BLM and 11,779 are BOR, but after issuance of the 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.

Nikki Moore
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.
202.219.3180 (office)
202.740.0835 (cell)

On Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 4:12 PM, Brune, Jeff <jbrune@blm.gov> wrote:

Hi Chris and Nikki, ASLM is asking for this information asap. Sorry for the short notice. --Jeff

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

From: **Cardinale, Richard** <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 12:13 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Jeff Brune <jbrune@blm.gov>

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On detail to the Office of the Assistant Secretary/Policy, Management & Budget
202-208-4030 (Work)

Office of the Director
Interior Business Center
202-802-6174 (Cell) christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov
US Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
www.ibc.doi.gov

Your Focus: Your Mission
Our Focus: You

--

Jeff Brune
Advisor to the Director's Office
Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W., Rm. 5648
Washington, D.C. 20240

(202) 208-3774
Email: jbrune@blm.gov

--

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Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Department of the Interior
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Washington, D.C. 20240

(202) 208-3774
Email: jbrune@blm.gov

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 14:57:14 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Brune, Jeff" <jbrune@blm.gov>
CC: Shannon Stewart <scstewar@blm.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Thanks, Jeff.

Rich

On Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 4:52 PM, Brune, Jeff <jbrune@blm.gov> wrote:

Hi Rich, Here's the response to Christina's question. --Jeff

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

From: **Moore, Nikki** <nmoore@blm.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 4:29 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Brune, Jeff" <jbrune@blm.gov>
Cc: Chris McAlear <cmcalear@blm.gov>

Hi Jeff,

The BLM figure includes both. Of the approximately 296,937 acres of Federal lands, approximately 285,158 acres are BLM and 11,779 are BOR, but after issuance of the 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.

Nikki Moore
Acting Deputy Assistant Director, National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships
Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.
202.219.3180 (office)
202.740.0835 (cell)

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From: **Cardinale, Richard** <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
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Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Jeff Brune <jbrune@blm.gov>

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May I ask you obtain an answer to Christina's question. Thanks.

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From: **Summers, Christina** <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 24, 2017 at 2:35 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: Amy Holley <Amy_Holley@ios.doi.gov>

Hi Rich,

A quick question.

Does the total acreage listed for Gold Butte National Monument (Row 24 - 296,937) only cover BLM's portion or does it also include the portion of that monument that falls under Reclamation?

Reclamation is reporting 11,779 acres for this same monument on their report, so just thought I should check to ensure we are not double counting.

Christina

On Wed, Mar 22, 2017 at 4:27 PM, Cardinale, Richard <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov> wrote:

Christina,

Attached please find the monuments data you requested. This information is from the BLM and BOEM. BSEE and OSMRE have no involvement with monuments.

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From: **Summers, Christina** <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 21, 2017 at 9:49 AM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

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From: **Holley, Amy** <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

Date: Wed, Mar 15, 2017 at 11:22 AM

Subject: National Monuments Data Call

To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Katharine Macgregor <katharine_macgregor@ios.doi.gov>, Virginia Johnson <virginia_johnson@ios.doi.gov>, "Cameron, Scott" <scott_cameron@ios.doi.gov>, Benjamin Keel <benjamin_keel@ios.doi.gov>, Basil Ottley <basil_ottley@ios.doi.gov>

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From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 14:58:37 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>
CC: Amy Holley <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call

Christina,

Thanks for your patience while BLM researched the answer to your question Gold Butte National Monument. Please see BLM's response below.

Rich

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

From: **Brune, Jeff** <jbrune@blm.gov>
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Email: jbrune@blm.gov

"Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Mar 27 2017 16:38:12 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>
CC: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibr.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17.xlsx

All:

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

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

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 28 2017 10:12:22 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17.xlsx

Walter and Mike,

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

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

From: **Holley, Amy** <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 6:38 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>

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Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>

From: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
Sent: Tue Mar 28 2017 10:23:50 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: Shannon Stewart <scstewar@blm.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Will do Rich.

Take care and have wonderful day! :-)))

MDN 202-208-3801

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

Sent from my mobile device, please excuse any typos.

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

"Stewart, Shannon" <scstewar@blm.gov>

From: "Stewart, Shannon" <scstewar@blm.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 29 2017 11:19:57 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
CC: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17 BLM edits.xlsx

Hi Rich

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

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

Shannon

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MDN 202-208-3801

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Cc: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>, Michael Black

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Bureau of Land Management
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202-208-4586 (office)
scstewar@blm.gov

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Wed Mar 29 2017 11:27:26 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Amy Holley <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17 BLM edits.xlsx

FYI

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From: **Stewart, Shannon** <scstewar@blm.gov>
Date: Wed, Mar 29, 2017 at 1:19 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>
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Sent: Fri Mar 31 2017 10:03:44 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: "Cruikshank, Walter" <walter.cruikshank@boem.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17_BOEM comments.xlsx

Hi Rich - our team has reviewed and made some edits to the document (revised attached). We were listed as managers for multiple monuments, which we are not, so I deleted us from those listings. We have added comments to rows 119, 128, 135, 136, 137, and 161.

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From: **Cardinale, Richard** <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 28, 2017 at 12:12 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruikshank@boem.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>

Walter and Mike,

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

Rich

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From: **Holley, Amy** <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Mon, Mar 27, 2017 at 6:38 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Richard Cardinale <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>, Maureen Foster <maureen_foster@ios.doi.gov>, "Rae, Kerry L" <Karen_Rae@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Summers, Christina" <christina_summers@ibc.doi.gov>, Michael Black <mike.black@bia.gov>, Sarah Walters <sarah_walters@ios.doi.gov>, Pula Nikolao <Nikolao_Pula@ios.doi.gov>

All:

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Christina on some verifications and adjustments. Could you (or your bureaus) please review and let us know if you have edits or questions. Thank you again for your help with this!

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- Revised "Synopsis of Values" as needed for brevity

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Chief of Staff
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
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202-208-6300 (main)
202-513-0825

"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 31 2017 12:01:49 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Lindow, Emily" <emily.lindow@boem.gov>
CC: "Cruickshank, Walter" <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Thanks.

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On Fri, Mar 31, 2017 at 12:03 PM, Lindow, Emily <emily.lindow@boem.gov> wrote:

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"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 31 2017 12:02:02 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: Amy Holley <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17_BOEM comments.xlsx

FYI

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Date: Fri, Mar 31, 2017 at 12:03 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Cruikshank, Walter" <walter.cruikshank@boem.gov>

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"Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Holley, Amy" <amy_holley@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Fri Mar 31 2017 12:06:14 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

thank you!

On Fri, Mar 31, 2017 at 2:02 PM, Cardinale, Richard <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov> wrote:
FYI

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From: Lindow, Emily <emily.lindow@boem.gov>
Date: Fri, Mar 31, 2017 at 12:03 PM
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Cruickshank, Walter" <walter.cruickshank@boem.gov>

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"Lindow, Emily" <emily.lindow@boem.gov>

From: "Lindow, Emily" <emily.lindow@boem.gov>
Sent: Mon Apr 03 2017 09:04:31 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Cardinale, Richard" <Richard_Cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
CC: "Cruikshank, Walter" <walter.cruikshank@boem.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call
Attachments: DOI National Monuments Data Call - Response 3.27.17_BOEM comments v2.xlsx

Hi Rich - after further discussion, we think it is a little confusing where the notes indicate BOEM manages areas within the monuments, so we propose to delete them. I am revising a clean version with these edits made.

Thanks,
Emily

On Fri, Mar 31, 2017 at 12:03 PM, Lindow, Emily <emily.lindow@boem.gov> wrote:

Hi Rich - our team has reviewed and made some edits to the document (revised attached). We were listed as managers for multiple monuments, which we are not, so I deleted us from those listings. We have added comments to rows 119, 128, 135, 136, 137, and 161.

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From: **Cardinale, Richard** <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Date: Tue, Mar 28, 2017 at 12:12 PM
Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call
To: Walter Cruickshank <walter.cruikshank@boem.gov>, Michael Nedd <mnedd@blm.gov>

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Subject: Fwd: National Monuments Data Call

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"Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>

From: "Cardinale, Richard" <richard_cardinale@ios.doi.gov>
Sent: Mon Apr 03 2017 16:33:36 GMT-0600 (MDT)
To: "Lindow, Emily" <emily.lindow@boem.gov>
Subject: Re: National Monuments Data Call

Emily,

Let's chat so that I better understand the current status. Thanks.

Rich

On Mon, Apr 3, 2017 at 11:04 AM, Lindow, Emily <emily.lindow@boem.gov> wrote:

Hi Rich - after further discussion, we think it is a little confusing where the notes indicate BOEM manages areas within the monuments, so we propose to delete them. I am revising a clean version with these edits made.

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DOI National Monuments - Data Call

3/15/2017

Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation;	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona		2000	Antiquities Act	71 100.00			The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.	
	NPS	Aiibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Aibates 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 Aibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	BLM	Aqua Fria	AZ	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00			Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. " WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows" spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00			July 10 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one 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	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00			Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016: The Sewall-Beimont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. -- a few steps from the U.S. Capitol -- has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	

DOI National Monuments - Data Call

3/15/2017

	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00			July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wild life corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral.
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of 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."
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for 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 force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and 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."
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as 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."
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00			February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wild life 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.
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3443 December 28 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94		Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Loma 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 Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00			Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00		83 840.00	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."
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00			June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67		Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak 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 conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at K Ilmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Innisian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.

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	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29		Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 -- Aug. 2 1937 -- 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it is in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:	
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian. New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."	
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		Established as Carlsbad 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."	
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00			Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been 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.	
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of 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 prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.	
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000		Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (revision) 2017: hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48 000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318.	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		February 12 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) 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 and historic resources including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs canyons and features of scenic scientific and educational interest contained therein"	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property in Keene California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10 000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco 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.	

	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		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 . . ."
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt racism and stifling 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.
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof"
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual historic and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles Chimney Rock and Companion Rock that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 500 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "Certain natural formations known as "The Pinnacles " within Coronado National Forest...that are of scientific interest."
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		Established as Colonial NM and redesignated at Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and objects of scientific interest thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas in Mesa County Colorado the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 " Statutes at Large (24 May 1911) Vol. 37 p. 156.
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. ""to preserve and protect for the education inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County South Carolina."
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses 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 as "the planning area".
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area.
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx)
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		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;"
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		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)."
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower " situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Whereas in section twenty-six township four south range twenty Monument Utah, three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Juratrias period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. ". Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"
	NPS									Proclamation 2860 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms which include animal effigy bird effigy conical and linear types illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28- 0 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"

	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument")	
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92		WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.	
	NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67		Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;	
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32			"To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."	
	NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78		Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1960 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."	
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51		Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";	
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58		November 01 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress " Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.	
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00			April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers.	
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13		Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"	
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52			Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."	
	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63			Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28 1948. In this legislation Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.	
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60			Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate public access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.	
	NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41			Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"	
	NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00			That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena and to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.	
	BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota		1922	Antiquities Act	320.00			Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.	
	NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96			On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists both African American and Caucasian who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Calhoun County six miles out of town.	
	NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." "	
	NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32		Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	

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Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)		Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	Cal fornia	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)		Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295
NPS		Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13	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.	
NPS		Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20	Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations "	
BLM		Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		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.	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."
NPS		Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41	Proclamation 7647 February 7 2003: On the north tip of Governors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
NPS		Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85	Established under USFS. redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.
BLM/NPS		Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00		January 11 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast biologically diverse impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11 000 years and an 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. The monument is a geological treasure.	
NPS		Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97		Established as a National Historic Site and redesignated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada"	
BLM		Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	Presidential Proclamation 6920 September 18 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast 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.	
NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)		Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79	Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson 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"	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
NPS		Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00	Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
NPS		Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84	Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest."	

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	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27		Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").
	FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Frank and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHPin 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"
	Abolished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable. "
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east 56th Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015: The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to 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 for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawai'i and the mainland United States.
	NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chillicothe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound City Group NM to protect the mounds as "an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"
	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00		June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the 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.
	NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formation known as the Jewel Cave which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16		"For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks: Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest in more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";
	NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; "
	BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645		January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are uniform in shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock.
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.

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	NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12		Redesignated as Katmai National Park and 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."	
	NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00			Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00			Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 1966 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."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42		Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925 Reclamation manages about 1 815 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT State Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same	
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34		Established as Custer Battlefield NM and renamed in 1991. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use any moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery."	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 938 240.00			Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered. Established as Minidoka Internment National Monument. Redesignated as NPS in 2008 through 110th Congress. 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 Pribilof 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 warehouse security and other structures. Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh.	Of the total acreage Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) oversees 96 714 acres
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30			
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00			February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area 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 Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come.	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	

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	NPS	Muir Woods	California	Mill Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat 2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."	
	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00		Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"	
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 636.49		"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 VIII. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the public Surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."	
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00			WHEREAS a number of prehistoric cliff 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	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-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 Nations' auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00			September 15 2016: For generations communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told of their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses climate change and related impacts. Through exploration we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals fish whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems providing food spawning habitat and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres BOEM manages 4 913 acres.
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54		WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abolished	National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act				Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	913 547.00		Established under USFS ad Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4 554.03		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 3 0.00			May 21 2014: In southern New Mexico surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo Sierra de las Uvas Doña Ana Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific historic and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10 000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists archaeologists geologists biologists and historians.	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	329 365.29		Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA AZ State Park	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument Papago Park	Pacific Ocean Arizona	N/A	2009 1914	Antiquities Act Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00 2 050.43	313 941 851.32		Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake Baker Howland and Jarvis Islands Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet sustaining many endemic species including corals fish shellfish marine mammals seabirds water birds land birds insects and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands waters and submerged emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis Howland and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalā'au who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands. Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	(Proclamations 8336 9173) Of the total amount of acres BOEM manages 370 000 acres.

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Partially	FWS & NOAA	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89 600 000.00	372 848 597.00	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.	(Proclamations 8031 8112) Of the total acres BOEM manages 582 578 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01		Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00		Proclamation 7295 April 15 2000. The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds 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 unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists geologists paleontologists archaeologists and historians to study these objects.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00		Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00		Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites. For example Kiknos V lagoon where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined) large numbers of Alaska brown bear and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00		Proclamation 4621 December 1 1978: Misty Fjords is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant 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 fjords 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 Fjords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 9 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study. The boundaries of the area follow watershed perimeters and include the smallest area compatible with protection of	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00		Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.	
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24	Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance...including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)	
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14	Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. 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	
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01	Redesignated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress. Dec. 5. 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the Petrified Forest in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37		In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Imagines National Archeological District a portion of the Atrisco Land Grant and other significant natural and cultural resources and to facilitate research activities associated with the resources there is hereby established the Petroglyph National Monument	

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NPS	Pinnacles	California	Palmdale	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91		"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.
NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Desert Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument.
NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the Pipestone National Monument:
BLM	Pompeys Pillar	Montana	Billings	2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			Heritage Resources Natural Resources
BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living Journal of the American West.
NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00		910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.
BLM	Prehistoric Trackways	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00			Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources
NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30			Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.
NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40		Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pullman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.
NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is 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;
NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry along the South 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 includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.
BLM	Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources
BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico		2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons volcanic cones wild rivers and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat unique geologic resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10 000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio 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.
	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00			Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Maori wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.
FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00			To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. (Proclamation 8337)
FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00			Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll--the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. 13 451 sq. miles

	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument;
	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08	87 517.75		Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00			October 10 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.
	BLM	San Juan Islands	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington		2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous 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	Sand to Snow	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			Human History of the Area Geology Plant and Wildlife Species Diversity Desert Riparian Habitats Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Recreational Opportunities Scientific Research and Other Studies
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California		2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 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 Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come.
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00			Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail en route for new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."
	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		WHEREAS a 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;
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		Established as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00			January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species.
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.

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NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."
NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	38.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in a l cases shall be confined to the sma lest area comp"
NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land including Christopher Park the Stonewall Inn and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.
NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930 Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.
NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave Middle Cave and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen including helictites cave bacon cave columns flowstone cave popcorn and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS a natural cave known as the Timpanogos Cave which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah is of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir Gila County Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			established to "conserve protect interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological scientific educational and recreational resources and values of the land."
NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS the Tumacacori Mission an ancient Spanish ruin which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe and in remarkable repair considering its great age and of great historical interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."
NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25 1939. The proclamation states that certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	374 976.00			Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (149 miles) Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Nez Perce National Historic Trail 6 Wilderness Study Areas 1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern Judith Landing Historic District 2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads Diverse Wildlife Species Diverse Recreational Opportunities Biological Geological Resources Historical Resources Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00			Proclamation 7398 January 17 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a 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	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00			November 9 2000: Amid the sandstone slickrock brilliant cliffs and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude this area remains remote and unspoiled qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure.
NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48		January 17 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument in the submerged lands off the island of St. 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: mangroves sea grass beds coral reefs octocoral hardbottom sand communities shallow mud and fine sediment habitat and algal plains. The fishery habitats deeper coral reefs octocoral hardbottom and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.

	NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11			July 10 2015: In 1978 two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi) a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth the largest of all mammoth species stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus) saber-toothed cat (Homotherium) dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx) American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	
	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act				Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25		Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"	
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53		Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.	
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00			To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific.	(Proclamation 8327)
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war; The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Ford Perry Officer Bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays F6 F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States. Redesignated national park and preserve in 1960 through 96th Congress. An area of southeastern Alaska 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. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument. Section 2 of the Act of June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President in his discretion to	6 310 sq. miles
	NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88			
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.0	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 80 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace; Designated a research national monument it is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest:"	
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87			
	FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act					
	NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."	
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a 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."	

NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65	WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument
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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage (State and Private Inholdings)	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation.	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	NPS	Aibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Aibates 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 Aibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	BLM	Agua Fria	Arizona	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00		1 364	The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. " WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows " spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00		4 438	July 10 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one 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 Natural Resources Geologic Resources Rangeland Resources and Livestock Grazing	
	BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00		0	Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				

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	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016: The Sewall-Beimont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. -- a few steps from the U.S. Capitol -- has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "A Ice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	
	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00		0	July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wild life corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species, migratory bird corridor, native fisheries, scientific research, and other studies	
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of 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."	
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for 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 force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his co-leagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.	
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and 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."	
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as 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."	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00		0	February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wild life 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	
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Riparian Cultural and Historic Scientific Paleontology Biological Geological Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.	
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3443 December 28 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:	
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	150.94		Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Loma 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 Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."	

	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00		0	<p>Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources - Pre European</p> <p>Educational Value - Interpretation</p> <p>Natural Resources - Marine mammals</p> <p>Recreational Value - Wildlife observation and coastal sight seeing</p> <p>Scientific Value - Research</p> <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>
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00		83 840.00	
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00		8 630	<p>June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeology</p> <p>Geology</p> <p>Raptors</p> <p>Reptiles</p>
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67		<p>Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak 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 conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at K Ilmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable I Inosian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.</p>
	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29		<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>
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		<p>Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."</p>
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		<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>
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00		35 772.00	<p>Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been 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. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. 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> <p>Long horn fairy shrimp</p> <p>Vernal pool fairy shrimp</p> <p>Kern primrose sphinx moth</p> <p>Le Conte's thrasher</p> <p>Rare and Sensitive Plant species</p>
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		<p>Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of 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 prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.</p>

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	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000	19 752	<p>Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity.</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. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Broad Leaf Deciduous Trees and Shrubs Diverse Vegetative and Biological Richness Ecological Integrity Mosaic of Plant Communities Natural Ecosystem Dynamics Natural Processes Old Growth Habitat Range of Fauna Rare and Endemic plants Special Plant Communities</p>	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		<p>Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"</p>	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			<p>Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."</p>	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		<p>February 12 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) 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 and historic resources including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.</p>	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			<p>transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"</p>	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		<p>The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now 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 and features of scenic scientific and educational interest contained therein"</p>	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		<p>October 08 2012: The property in Keene California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.</p>	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		<p>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.</p>	
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		<p>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..."</p>	
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		<p>Throughout his life Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt 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.</p>	
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		<p>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"</p>	
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			<p>September 21 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual historic and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles Chimney Rock and Companion Rock that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 600 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.</p>	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		<p>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."</p>	
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		<p>Established as ColonialNM and redesignated at Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.</p>	

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	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas in Mesa County Colorado the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 "Statutes at Large (24 May 1911) Vol. 37 p. 156.	
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. "to preserve and protect for the education inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County South Carolina."	
	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses 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 as "the planning area". On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Kipukas Sagebrush Steppe The Great Rift	Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx)
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			Vereendrye National Monument was delisted from the National Park System on July 30 1956. The site was deemed to lack the historical significance on which the 1917 proclamation of the national monument was based.	
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		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;"	
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "established [the park] as a game refuge" and instructed park managers to craft "regulations being 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)."	
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower" situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."	
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		Whereas in section twenty-six township four south range twenty Monument Utah three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jurassic period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.	
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "... Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"	
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"	
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Proclamation 2860 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms which include animal effigy bird effigy conical and linear types illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28- 0 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"	
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument"	
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92		WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.	
	NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67		Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;	
	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32			"To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."	
	NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78		Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1960 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."	

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NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51		Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";
NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58		November 01 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress " Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.
BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		0	April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wild life 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 Military Heritage and History Plants, Flora, Grasslands, and Oak Recreation and Tourism Wildlife
NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13		Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"
NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52			Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."
NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63			Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28 1948. In this legislation Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.
NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60			Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate public access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41			Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"
NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00			That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena and to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.
NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96			On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists both African American and Caucasian who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Calhoun County six miles out of town.
NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. " "
NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32		Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	California	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)			Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295
NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13		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.

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	NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20		Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations "	
	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		0	December 28 2016: In southeast Nevada lies a landscape of contrast and transition where dramatically chiseled red sandstone twisting canyons and tree-clad mountains punctuate flat stretches of the Mojave Desert. This remote and rugged desert landscape is known as Gold Butte. The Gold Butte area contains an extraordinary variety of diverse and irreplaceable scientific historic and prehistoric resources including vital plant and wildlife habitat significant geological formations rare fossils important sites from the history of Native Americans and remnants of our Western mining and ranching heritage. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.	Of the 296 937 acres the 11 779 acres currently managed by USBR will be transferred to BLM. 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."
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41		Proclamation 7647 February 7 2003: On the north tip of Governors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85		Established under USFS. redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00		27 291	January 11 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast biologically diverse impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11 000 years and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 2 billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude this area remains remote and undeveloped qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cave and Karst Resources Cultural Resources Historic Resources Pre-historic Resources Natural Resources Physical resources - Facilities Vegetation and Range Resources	
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97			Established as a National Historic Site and redesignated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada"	

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	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	14 130	President's Proclamation 6920 September 18 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast 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 Forestry (Ponderosa Pine) Frontier character Ghost towns	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79		Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson 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;"	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
	NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00		Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84		redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national -monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27		Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."	
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").	
	FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Frank in and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.	
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHP in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;	
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam village 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 archaeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"	
	Abolished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable."	
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the SW1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east Sixth Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"	
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015: The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to 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 for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawai'i and the mainland United States.	
	NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chillicothe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound City Group NM to protect the mounds as "an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"	

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	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93	Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00	June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the 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 Scientific Interest T&E Species Views of Ancient legume and cactus forests	59 573
	NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51	Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formation known as 'the Jewel Cave' which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16	"For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks : Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange : Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";	
	NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51	Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; "	
	BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645	January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are uniform in shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Geologic Resources Cultural Resources Biological Resources	757
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27	Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.	
	NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12	Redesignated as Katmai National Park and 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."	
	NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86	Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.""	
	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46	Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76	Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00		Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity.	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00		Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 1966 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."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42	Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925 Reclamation manages about 1 815 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00		WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same w	
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34	Established as Custer Battlefield NM and renamed in 1991. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use any moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery. "	

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Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 938 240.00		Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered. Established as Minidoka Internment National Monument redesignated as NWS in 2008 through 110th Congress. 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 Federal ly 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 Pribilof 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 warehouse security and other structures. Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh.	Of the total acreage Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) oversees 96 714 acres	
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30			
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00		0	February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area 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 Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: geology paleontological resources springs and riparian areas Rare plant species unique invertebrates and archaeological resources	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Muir Woods	California	Mill Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat 2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."	
	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00		Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"	
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 636.49		"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 VIII. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the public Surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."	
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00			WHEREAS a number of prehistoric cliff 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	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-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 Nations' auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	

									September 15, 2016: For generations, communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told of their wonders. Throughout New England, the maritime trades, and especially fishing, have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades, the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean, but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses, climate change, and related impacts. Through exploration, we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters, the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals, fish, whales, and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them, four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore, at the start of the New England Seamount chain, rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals, which live at depths of at least 3,900 meters below the sea surface. The corals, together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones, create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems, providing food, spawning habitat, and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres, BOEM manages 4,913 acres.
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3,144,320.00			
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54		
		Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act				Abolished by Congress in 1955.
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639,200.00	913,547.00		Established under USFS as Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS, the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington, within the Olympic National Forest, embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest, including numerous glaciers, and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti), a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers.
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4,554.03		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS, certain natural caves, known as the Oregon Caves, which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon, are of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
	BLM	Organ Mountains- Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496,300.00		77,008	May 21, 2014: In southern New Mexico, surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley, five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands; the Robledo, Sierra de las Uvas, Doña Ana Organ, and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific, historic, and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10,000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists, archaeologists, geologists, biologists, and historians. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeological Resources Biological and Ecological Resources Geological Resources Historical Resources Paleontological Resources
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330,690.00	329,365.29		Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks, and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13, 1937
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55,608,320.00	313,941,851.32		Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6, 2009, the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston and Palmyra Atolls, and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet, sustaining many endemic species including corals, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, seabirds, water birds, land birds, insects, and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands, waters, and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands, lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis, Howland, and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists, known as Hui Panalā'au, who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2,050.43			Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.
Partially	FWS & NOAA; BOEM	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89,600,000.00	372,848,597.00		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, the Hawaiian Monk Seal, and the Hawaiian Monarch; along with fourteen million nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01			Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327,769.00			Proclamation 7295, April 15, 2000: The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds 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 unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape, and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists, geologists, paleontologists, archaeologists, and historians to study these objects.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00			Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933, then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.

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Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00			Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites for example Kilsnoo Village where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined); large numbers of Alaska brown bear; and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00			Proclamation 4623 December 1 1978: Misty Fjords is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant 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 fjords 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 Fjords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study. The boundaries of the area follow watershed perimeters and include the smallest area compatible with protection of
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24		Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance...including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14		Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. 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
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01		Redesignated a NP in 1955 through the 85th Congress. Dec. S. 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the Petrified Forest." in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Alamos 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
	NPS	Pinnacles	California	Palmdale	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91		"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.
	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Desert Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument":

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BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00		0.00	January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Heritage Resources
NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00		910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.
BLM	Prehistoric Trackways National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00		0	Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources
NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30			Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.
NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24		0.40	Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pullman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.
NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is 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;
NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the 'Lowcountry' along the South 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 includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.
BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00		68 020.00	March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons volcanic cones wild rivers and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat unique geologic resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10 000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio Grande del Norte and its extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources offer opportunities to develop our understanding of the forces that shaped northern New Mexico including the diverse ecological systems and human cultures that remain present today. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00			Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Moor wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.
FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00			To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. (Proclamation 8337)
FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00			Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan land and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. 13 451 sq. miles
NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument;

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	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08	87 517.75		Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus. It appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."	
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."	
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00			October 10 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		0.00	March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life species can be found here thriving in the diverse habitats supported by the islands. The presence of archeological sites historic lighthouses and a few tight-knit communities testifies that humans have navigated this rugged landscape for thousands of years. These lands are a refuge of scientific and historic treasures and a classroom for generations of Americans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00		0.00	February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 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 Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come. BLM resources objects and values are defined through management plans. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: human history of the area, geology, plant and wildlife species diversity, desert riparian habitats, threatened and endangered plant and animal species; recreational opportunities, scientific research, and other studies.	
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00		110 926	Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports.	
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail en route for new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."	
	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		WHEREAS a 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;	
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		Established as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."	
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00		10 000	January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Archeological and Historic Creosote Bush-Bursage, Desert Grassland, and Washes Desert Washes Diversity Plant and Animal Species Functioning Desert Ecosystem Saguaro Cactus Sand Tank Mountains Scientific analysis of plant species and climate Wildlife	
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.	

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NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."
NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	38.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in a l cases shall be confined to the sma lest area comp"
NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land including Christopher Park the Stonewall Inn and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.
NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930 Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.
NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave Middle Cave and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen including helictites cave bacon cave columns flowstone cave popcorn and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS a natural cave known as the Timpanogos Cave which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah is of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir Gila County Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			established to "conserve protect interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological scientific educational and recreational resources and values of the land."
NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS the Tumacacori Mission an ancient Spanish ruin which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe and in remarkable repair considering its great age and of great historical interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."
NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25 1939. The proclamation states that certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00		120 475.00	Proclamation 7398 January 17 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a 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 Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests

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	BLM	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00		14 121	November 9 2000: Amid the sandstone slickrock brilliant cliffs and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude this area remains remote and unspoiled qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure. BLM resources, objects and values are further defined through management plans and/or manager's reports. Including: Cultural and Historic Resources Geology Paria River Vegetation Wilderness Wildlife Wildlife - Bighorn Sheep Wildlife - Fish Wildlife - Mountain Lion Wildlife - Pronghorn Antelope Wildlife - Raptors
	NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48		January 17 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument in the submerged lands off the island of St. 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: mangroves sea grass beds coral reefs octocoral hardbottom sand communities shallow mud and fine sediment habitat and algal plains. The fishery habitats deeper coral reefs octocoral hardbottom and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.
	NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11			July 10 2015: In 1978 two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi) a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth the largest of all mammoth species stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus) saber-toothed cat (Homotherium) dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx) American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.
	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act				Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25		Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53		Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00			To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific.
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Chief Petty Officer bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays P6 P7 and P8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.

6 310 sq. miles

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NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "An area of southeastern Alaska 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. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument. Section 2 of the Act of June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President in his discretion to
NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.0	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 0 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace;
NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87		Designated a research national monument it is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest:"
FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act				
NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."
NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a redeignation to become part of Zion NP in 1956 through 84th Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest."
NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65		WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument

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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation.	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona		2000	Antiquities Act	71 100.00			The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.	
	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Alibates Flint Quarries & Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM and renamed in 1978. "The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States and shall be designated as the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the 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."	
	BLM	Aqua Fria	AZ	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00			Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. " WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows" spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00			July 10 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one 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 we will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists historians and ecologists for generations to come.	
	BLM	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00			Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016: The Sewall-Beimont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. - a few steps from the U.S. Capitol - has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	

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	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00			July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlif e corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral.
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of 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."
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for 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 6 1963 Letter from a Birmingham Jail declaring I am in Birmingham because injustice is here. "The events that took place in Birmingham in 1963 became a galvanizing force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and 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."
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as 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.
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00			February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological ecological riparian cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology mineralogy archaeology and climate change.
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3443 December 28 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94		Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Loma 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 Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00			Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00		83 840.00	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."
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00			June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67		Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak 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 conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at Kil kmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.

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	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29		Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 -- Aug. 2 1937 -- 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:	
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."	
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		Established as Carlsbad 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."	
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00			Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been 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.	
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of 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 prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.	
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000		Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (revision) 2017: hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48 000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318.	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 [34 Stat. 225] the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		February 12 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) 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 and historic resources including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 [34 Stat. 225] the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs canyons and features of scenic scientific and educational interest contained therein"	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property in Keene California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10 000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco civilization which flourished between the 9th and 11th centuries created remarkable achievements in architecture designed landscape art agriculture social complexity economic organization engineering and astronomy.	
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		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 . . ."	

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	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt racism and still fighting 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.	
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof"	
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual historic and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles Chimney Rock and Companion Rock that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 600 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "Certain natural formations known as "The Pinnacles" within Coronado National Forest...that are of scientific interest."	
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		Established as Colonial NM and redesignated at Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas in Mesa County Colorado the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 " Statutes at Large (24 May 1911) Vol. 37 p. 156.	
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. "to preserve and protect for the education inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County South Carolina."	
										Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses 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 as "the planning area".	
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area.	Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			Verendrye National Monument was delisted from the National Park System on July 30 1956. The site was deemed to lack the historical significance on which the 1917 proclamation of the national monument was based. 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."	
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		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)."	
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51			
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower" situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."	
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		Whereas in section twenty-six township four south range twenty Monument Utah three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Juratrias period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.	
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "... Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"	
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"	
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Proclamation 2860 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms which include animal effigy bird effigy conical and linear types illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28-30 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"	
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument")	

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NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92	WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.
NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67	Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;
NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32		To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects.
NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78	Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1960 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."
NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51	Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";
NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58	November 01 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress " Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.
BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers.
NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 65.13	Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"
NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52		Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."
NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63		Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28 1948. In this legislation Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.
NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60		Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate public access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41		Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"
NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00		That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena and to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.
BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota		1922	Antiquities Act	320.00		Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.
NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96		On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists both African American and Caucasian who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Calhoun County six miles out of town.
NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 08 013.20	Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." "
NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32	Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	California	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)		Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295

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	NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13	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.	
	NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20	Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations "	
	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00		December 28 20 6: 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.	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."
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41	Proclamation 7647 February 7 2003: On the north tip of Governors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 80 650.85	Established under USFS redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00		January 11 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast biologically diverse impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11 000 years and an 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. The monument is a geological treasure.	
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97		Established as a National Historic Site and redesignated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada"	
	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00	Presidential Proclamation 6920 September 18 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast 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.	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Grand Teton National Park Jackson Hole National Monument	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79	Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson 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"	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
	NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00	Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84	redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27	Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."	

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	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").
	FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Franklin and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHPin 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS It is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"
	Abolished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable.
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east Sixth Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015: The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to 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 for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawai'i and the mainland United States.
	NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chillicothe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound City Group NM to protect the mounds as "an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"
	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00		June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the 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.
	NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formation known as 'the Jewel Cave' which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16		"For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks : Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange : Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";
	NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest;"
	BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645		January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are uniform in shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock.
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.
	NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12		Redesignated as Katmai National Park and 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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	NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86	Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Monument	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46	Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76	Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00		Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00		Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 1916 through Congress. Both areas were set aside for the purpose of "tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity." The 1 280-acre Lassen Peak National Monument contained only the summit and immediate slopes of this southernmost mountain in the Cascade Range which the proclamation described as a long line of extinct volcanoes."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42	Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925 Reclamation manages about 1 815 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00		WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same as	
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34	Established as Custer Battlefield NM and renamed in 1991. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use any moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery."	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 938 240.00		Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered.	Of the total acreage Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) oversees 96 714 acres
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30	Established as Minidoka Internment National Monument redesignated as NPS in 2008 through 110th Congress. No. 7295 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 Pribilof 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 warehouse security and other structures. Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh.	
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00		February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area 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 Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come. No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69	Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat.2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."	
	NPS	Muir Woods	California	Mill Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		

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	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00			Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress; and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land; and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"	
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 636.49			"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 Vol. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the public Surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."	
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00				WHEREAS a number of prehistoric cliff 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	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93			Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-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 Nations auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00				September 15 2016: For generations communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses climate change and related impacts. Through exploration we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals fish whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems providing food spawning habitat and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres BOEM manages 4 913 acres.
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54			WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abolished	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act					Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	913 547.00			Established under USFS at Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4 554.03			Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated at Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 330.00				May 21 2014: In southern New Mexico surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo Sierra de las Uvas Doña Ana Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific historic and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10 000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists archaeologists geologists biologists and historians.	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	329 365.29			Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00	313 941 851.32			Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake Baker Howland and Jarvis Islands Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet sustaining many endemic species including corals fish shellfish marine mammals seabirds water birds land birds insects and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands waters and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis Howland and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalā'au who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.	(Proclamations 8336 9173) Of the total amount of acres BOEM manages 370 000 acres.
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2 050.43				Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; BOEM	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89 600 000.00	372 848 597.00			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.	(Proclamations 8031 8112) Of the total acres BOEM manages 582 578 acres.

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Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01			Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00			Proclamation 7295 April 15 2000: The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds 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 granite domes spires and plunging gorges texture the landscape. The area's elevation climbs from about 2 500 to 9 700 feet over a distance of only a few miles capturing an extraordinary number of habitats within a relatively small area. This spectrum of ecosystems is home to a diverse array of plants and animals many of which are rare or endemic to the southern Sierra Nevada. The monument embraces limestone caverns and holds unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists geologists paleontologists archaeologists and historians to study these objects.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00			Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00			Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chaik Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites for example Kilisnoo Village where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined); large numbers of Alaska brown bear; and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00			Proclamation 4612 December 1 1978: Misty Fjords is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant 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 fjords 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 Fjords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study. The boundaries of the area follow watershed perimeters and include the smallest area compatible with protection of
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 61.24		Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance...including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14		Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. 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
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01		Redesignated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress. Dec. S. 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the "Petrified Forest." in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Imagines National Archeological District a portion of the Atrisco Land Grant and other significant natural and cultural resources and to facilitate research activities associated with the resources there is hereby established the Petroglyph National Monument
	NPS	Pinnacles	California	Pinnacles	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91		"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.

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	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument.	
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument":	
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar	Montana	Billings	2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			Heritage Resources Natural Resources	
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West.	
	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00		910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.	
	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00			Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources	
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30			Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.	
	NPS	Pu Iman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40		Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pu Iman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.	
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is 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;	
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry along the South 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 includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area. The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.	
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources	
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico		2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons volcanic cones wild rivers and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat unique geologic resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10 000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting harshness is known as the Rio 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.	
	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00			Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Maori wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.	
	FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045 00			To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	(Proclamation 8337)
	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640 00			Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	13 451 sq. miles
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument.	

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	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08	87 517.75		Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus. It appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13		Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00			October 0 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.
	BLM	San Juan Islands	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington		2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life 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	Sand to Snow	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			Human History of the Area Geology Plant and Wildlife Species Diversity Desert Riparian Habitats Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Recreational Opportunities Scientific Research and Other Studies
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California		2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 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 Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come.
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00			Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail en route for new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."
	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		WHEREAS a 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;
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		Established as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00			January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species.
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.
	NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established 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 (Doquet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area comp"

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NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park, a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street, West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land, including Christopher Park, the Stonewall Inn, and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising, an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.	
NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS, transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930, Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest, least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.	
NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave, Middle Cave, and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen, including helictites, cave bacon, cave columns, flowstone, cave popcorn, and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS, a natural cave, known as the Timpanogos Cave, which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah, is of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument."	
NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS, two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States, and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin, about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir, Gila County, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			established to "conserve, protect, interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational and recreational resources and values of the land."	
NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS, the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest, erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century, being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe, and in remarkable repair, considering its great age, and of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."	
NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25, 1939. The proclamation states that "certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest, and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."	
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	374 976.00			Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (149 miles) Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Nez Perce National Historic Trail 6 Wilderness Study Areas 1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern Judith Landing Historic District 2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads Diverse Wildlife Species Diverse Recreational Opportunities Biological Geological Resources Historical Resources Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests	
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00			Proclamation 7398, January 17, 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a 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	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00			November 9, 2000: Amid the sandstone's kickrock, brilliant cliffs, and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation, the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure.	
NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48		January 17, 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, in the submerged lands off the island of St. 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: mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, shallow mud and fine sediment habitat, and algal plains. The fishery habitats, deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.	
NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11			July 10, 2015: In 1978, two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco, Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi), a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth, the largest of all mammoth species, stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years, Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site, where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found, along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene, including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus), saber-toothed cat (Homotherium), dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx), American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis), and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths, comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	

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	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act				Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25		Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53		Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00			To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific. (Proclamation 8327)
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays F6 F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States. Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "An area of southeastern Alaska 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. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly bear the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument. Section 2 of the Act of June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President in his discretion to
	NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88		
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.10	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace; Designated a research national monument. It is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1 000. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest;"
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87		
	FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act				
	NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a 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;"
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65		WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument

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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 1930. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation;	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona		2000	Antiquities Act	71 100.00			The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.	
	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Alibates Flint Quarries & Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM and renamed in 1978. "The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States and shall be designated as the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	BLM	Aqua Fria	AZ	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00			Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. " WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows" spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 830.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00			July 10 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one 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	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00			Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016: The Sewall-Beimont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. -- a few steps from the U.S. Capitol -- has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	

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	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The purpose of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve is to protect and provide the opportunity to study and interpret the landscape which contains an invaluable record of floral faunal and human migration between Asia and North America and which supports an ongoing traditional subsistence culture.
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00			July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wild life corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral.
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655.61		Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of 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."
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23			In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for 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 force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00		Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and 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."
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48		"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01			Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as 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."
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Salida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00			February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wild life 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.
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58		Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47		Proclamation 3443 December 28 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94		Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Loma 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 Loma which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosecrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00			Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coastline. At land's end the islands rocks exposed reefs and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tide provide havens for significant populations of sea mammals and birds. They are part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific Flyway providing essential habitat for feeding perching nesting and shelter. The California Coastal National Monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00		83 840.00	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."
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 160.00			June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe study and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67		Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years. The unglaciated lands lying inland including the Kakagrak 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 conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at K Ilmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Innisian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.

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	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29		Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 -- Aug. 2 1937 -- 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:	
	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."	
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		Established as Carlsbad 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."	
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 107.00			Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been 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.	
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of 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 prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.	
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000		Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (revision) 2017: hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48 000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318.	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		February 12 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) 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 and historic resources including Native American archeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs canyons and features of scenic scientific and educational interest contained therein"	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property in Keene California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10 000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco 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.	
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		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 . . ."	

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	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life, Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt racism and stifling 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.	
	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof"	
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21, 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual, historic, and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago, the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles. Chimney Rock and Companion Rock, that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 600 feet, high atop ancient sandstone formations. Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings, including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.	
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "Certain natural formations known as "The Pinnacles" within Coronado National Forest...that are of scientific interest."	
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		Established as Colonial NM and redesignated as Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas, in Mesa County, Colorado, the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 " Statutes at Large (24 May 1911) Vol. 37, p. 156.	
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. "to preserve and protect for the education, inspiration, and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin, southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County, South Carolina."	
	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS, there is located in townships one south, one and two north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian, in Butte and Blaine Counties, Idaho, an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS, this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses 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 as "the planning area".	Total land (Federal, State, private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			On November 9, 2000, Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres, including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition, on August 21, 2002, Public Law (PL) 107-213, 116 Statute [Stat.] 1052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws, regulations, and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area, the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area.	
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California, Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		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."	
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "established [the park] as a game refuge," and instructed park managers to craft "regulations being 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)."	
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, in the State of California, are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower," situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."	
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah, Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		Whereas, in section twenty-six, township four south, range twenty, monument, Utah, three east of the Salt Lake meridian, Utah, there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Jurassic period, which are of great scientific interest and value, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument, together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.	
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "... Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"	
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont), located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison, noted inventor and scientist, during the years which climaxed his career"	
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Proclamation 2860, October 25, 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms, which include animal effigy, bird effigy, conical, and linear types, illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its meeting held October 28, 1941, declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"	
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			In order to preserve, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow, the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site, and other significant natural and cultural resources, there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument")	

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NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92	WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.
NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 110.67	Redesignated as National Historical Park in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic interest associated with the early settlement of Delaware the role of Delaware as the first State to ratify the Constitution and the establishment and conservation of Woodlawn;
NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32		"To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."
NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78	Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1960 through 86th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving preserving and conducting such lands and structures as a pub ic historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."
NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51	Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by pub ic proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in a l cases shall be confined to the sma lest area compat ble with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";
NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58	November 01 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress " Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy a place of freedom for the enslaved and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries and most recently as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.
BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	Cal fornia	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00		April 20 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation scientific research outdoor education and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wild ife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the m litary training of generations of American soldiers.
NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13	Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various mil itary reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"
NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52		Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."
NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63		Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on Apr il 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 fac ilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.
NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60		Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the pub ic interest the historic Old Fort Union situated in the county of Mora State of New Mexico and to provide adequate pub ic access thereto the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation or he may procure with donated funds the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union together with such additional land interests in land and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.
NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41		Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the "Fort Vancouver National Monument"
NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00		That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena ad to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.
BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota		1922	Antiquities Act	320.00		Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.
NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96		On Mother's Day 1961 a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston wh le a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town the mob including members of the Ku Klux Klan followed. When the bus broke down the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists both African American and Caucasian who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burning site in Ca hou n County six miles out of town.
NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20	Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. " "
NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32	Established by Congress PL 34-71. Estab lished and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	Cal fornia	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)		Biological Geological Prehistoric Historic resources Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295

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	NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13		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.	
	NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20		Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will be forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations"	
	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00			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.	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."
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41		Proclamation 7647 February 7 2003: On the north tip of Governors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85		Established under USFS redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00			January 11 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast biologically diverse impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11 000 years and an 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. The monument is a geological treasure.	
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97			Established as a National Historic Site and redesignated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada"	
	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00		Presidential Proclamation 6920 September 18 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast 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.	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79		Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson 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;"	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
	NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 180.00		Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges.	
	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84		"WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27		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;"	
										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."	

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	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").
	FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Hanford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Frank and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.
	NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHP in 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;
	NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"
	Abolished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable.
	NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east Sixth Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"
	NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015: The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to 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 for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawai'i differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawai'i and the mainland United States.
	NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chillicothe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound City Group NM to protect the mounds as "an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"
	NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00		June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the 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.
	NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formation known as the Jewel Cave which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"
	NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16		"For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks : Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange : Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";
	NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest;"
	BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645		January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are in uniform shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock.
	NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.
	NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12		Redesignated as Katmai National Park and 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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	NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.	
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00			Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00			Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 19 6 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."	National monument incorporated into National Park. National Park is 106 448.11 acres.
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42		Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument	Designated by Presidential Proclamation 1755 and Presidential Proclamation 2925 Reclamation manages about 1 815 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same w	
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34		Established as Custer Battlefield NM and renamed in 1991. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use an moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery."	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 938 240.00			Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered. established as Minidoka Internment National Monument. redesignated as NPS in 2008 through 110th Congress. 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 Pribilof 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 warehouse security and other structures. Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh.	
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30			
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00			February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area 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 Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come.	
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Muir Woods	California	Mit Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat 2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."	

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	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00		Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said relinquishments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress; and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land; and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"	
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 636.49		"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 Vol. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the public Surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."	
	NPS	Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00			WHEREAS a number of prehistoric cliff 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	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-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 Nations' auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00			September 15 2016: For generations communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses climate change and related impacts. Through exploration we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals fish whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems providing food spawning habitat and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species. (Proclamation 9496)	
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54		WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abolished	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act				Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	913 547.00		Established under USFS as Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4 554.03		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 3 0.00			May 21 2014: In southern New Mexico surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley five iconic mountain ranges rise above Chihuahuan Desert grasslands: the Robledo Sierra de las Uvas Doña Ana Organ and Potrillo Mountains. These mountain ranges and lowlands form the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area. The Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks area is important for its ruggedly beautiful landscape and the significant scientific historic and prehistoric resources found there. The abundant resources testify to over 10 000 years of vibrant and diverse human history of many peoples. Objects left behind by this multi-layered history and spread throughout this geologically and ecologically diverse landscape enhance the experience of visitors to the area and represent a vital resource for paleontologists archaeologists geologists biologists and historians.	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	329 365.29		Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00	313 941 851.32		Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake Baker Howland and Jarvis Islands Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet sustaining many endemic species including corals fish shellfish marine mammals seabirds water birds land birds insects and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands waters and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis Howland and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalā'au who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.	(Proclamations 8336 9173)
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2 050.43			Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89 600 000.00	372 848 597.00		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.	(Proclamations 8031 8112)

Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01				Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00				Proclamation 7295 April 15 2000: The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds 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 unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists geologists paleontologists archaeologists and historians to study these objects.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00				Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00				Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites for example Kikisno Village where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined); large numbers of Alaska brown bear; and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00				Proclamation 4800 August 19 1978: The Misty Fjords is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant 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 fjords 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 Fjords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Walker Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 9 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study. The boundaries of the area follow watershed perimeters and include the smallest area compatible with protection of
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00				Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24			Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance...including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14			Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. 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
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01			Redesignated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress. Dec. 5 1931: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the Petrified Forest." in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37				In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Alamos 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
	NPS	Pinnacles	California	Palm Springs	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91			"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof." Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.

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	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the early dwelling place are located as a National Monument. ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described are dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument":
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		Heritage Resources
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar	Montana	Billings	2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			Natural Resources
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West.
	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00		910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point its people and their culture.
	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00			Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30			Proclamation 7329 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation.
	NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40		Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pullman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary natural bridge having an arch which is 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;
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20			The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the Battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry along the South 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 includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico		2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00			March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yuta jut up from this surrounding plateau. Canyons volcanic cones wild rivers and native grasslands harbor vital wildlife habitat unique geologic resources and imprints of human passage through the landscape over the past 10 000 years. This extraordinary landscape of extreme beauty and daunting hardness is known as the Rio 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.
		Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	American Samoa	n/a	2009	Antiquities Act	13 436.00			Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Maori wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.
	FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00			To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. (Proclamation 8337)
	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00			Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. 13 451 sq. miles
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45			Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument.

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	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 510.08	87 517.75	Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus. It appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."	
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13	Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."	
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00		October 10 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.	
	BLM	San Juan Islands	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	
	BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington		2013	Antiquities Act	970.00		March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life 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	Sand to Snow	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00		Human History of the Area Geology Plant and Wildlife Species Diversity Desert Riparian Habitats Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Recreational Opportunities Scientific Research and Other Studies	
	BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California		2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00		February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 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 Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come.	
	BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00		Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values	
	NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21	Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail en route for new homes in the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."	
	Delisted	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00	WHEREAS a 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;	
	NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22	Established as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."	
	BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00		January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species.	
Partially	Delisted (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00		Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.	
	NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00		Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."	
	NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58.38	Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area comp"	

NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park, a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street, West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land, including Christopher Park, the Stonewall Inn, and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising, an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.	
NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS, transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930, Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest, least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.	
NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave, Middle Cave, and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen, including helictites, cave bacon, cave columns, flowstone, cave popcorn, and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS, a natural cave known as the Timpanogos Cave, which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah, is of unusual scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument."	
NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00		WHEREAS, two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin, about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir, Gila County, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00			established to "conserve, protect, interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological, scientific, educational and recreational resources and values of the land."	
NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74		Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS, the Tumacacori Mission, an ancient Spanish ruin, which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest, erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century, being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe, and in remarkable repair, considering its great age, and of great historical interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."	
NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53		Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25, 1939. The proclamation states that certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest, and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."	
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	374 976.00			Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (149 miles) Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Nez Perce National Historic Trail 6 Wilderness Study Areas 1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern Judith Landing Historic District 2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads Diverse Wildlife Species Diverse Recreational Opportunities Biological Geological Resources Historical Resources Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests	
BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	377 346.00			Proclamation 7398, January 17, 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a 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	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00			November 9, 2000: Amid the sandstone slickrock, brilliant cliffs, and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation, the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure.	
NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48		January 17, 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, in the submerged lands off the island of St. 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: mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, shallow mud and fine sediment habitat, and algal plains. The fishery habitats, deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.	
NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11			July 10, 2015: In 1978, two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco, Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi), a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth, the largest of all mammoth species, stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years, Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site, where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found, along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene, including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus), saber-toothed cat (Homotherium), dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx), American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis), and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths, comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	

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	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act				Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25		Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53		Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00			To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific. (Proclamation 8327)
	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays F6 F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B-24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Atka Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States. Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "An area of southeastern Alaska 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. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly bear the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument. Section 2 of the Act of June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President in his discretion to
	NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88		
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234. 0	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 0 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace; Designated a research national monument. It is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest;"
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87		
	FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act				
	NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1919 as part of 66th Congress. Addition through Antiquities Act in 1937 with a 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."
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65		WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument

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

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

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Non-DOI?	Bureau/Office	Name of Monument	Location: State	Location: City	Year Established	Designated by (Antiquities Act OR Legislative Approval)	Number of acres at enactment	Current Federal acreage (if changed from amount at enactment)	Current Non-Federal acreage	Synopsis of the Values Protected/Reason for Designation	Notes
	NPS	Acadia National Park	Maine	Bar Harbor	1916	Antiquities Act	5 000.00	48 132.71		Established as Sieur de Monts NM. Redesignated Lafayette NP in 1919 then as Acadia NP in 19 0. "WHEREAS the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts he explored and described the present New England coast an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration the geology the fauna and the flora of the island largely embraced within the limits of the Monument also are of great scientific interest."	
	NPS	Ackia Battleground National Monument (Natchez Trace Parkway)	Mississippi		1935	Congress/Antiquities Act		10 995.00		Authorized by Congress in 1935 established by proclamation in 1938. Included in Natchez Trace Parkway. "WHEREAS section 2 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Ackia Mississippi and the establishment of the Ackia Battleground National Monument and for other purposes" approved August 27 1935 (49 Stat. 897)"	
	NPS	African Burial Ground National Monument	New York	New York	2006	Antiquities Act	0.35			Proclamation 7984 February 27 2006: In Lower Manhattan at the corners of Duane and Elk Streets lies an undeveloped parcel of approximately 15 000 square feet that constitutes a remaining portion of New York City's early African Burial Ground. The site is part of an approximately 7-acre National Historic Landmark established on April 19 1993. From the 1690s to the 1790s the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City New York. It contains the remains of those interred as well as the archeological resources and artifacts associated with their burials. Prior to the date of this proclamation the site was administered by the General Services Administration (GSA) and it will be the location of a memorial to be constructed soon according to a design selected on April 29 2005 through a competition conducted by the GSA with the participation of the National Park Service (NPS) and other interested parties. The African Burial Ground National Monument will promote understanding of related resources encourage continuing research and present interpretive opportunities and programs for visitors to better understand and honor the culture and vital contributions of generations of Africans and Americans of African descent to our Nation.	
	NPS	Agate Fossil Beds	Nebraska	Harrison	1965	Congress	2 730.08			Established to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Agate Springs Fossil Quarries and nearby related geological phenomena to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites and to facilitate the protection and exhibition of a valuable collection of Indian artifacts and relics that are representative of an important phase of Indian history.	
	BLM	Agua Fria National Monument	Arizona		2000	Antiquities Act	71 100.00			The windswept grassy mesas and formidable canyons of Agua Fria National Monument embrace an extraordinary array of scientific and historic resources. The ancient ruins within the monument with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs provide a link to the past offering insights into the lives of the peoples who once inhabited this part of the desert Southwest. The area's architectural features and artifacts are tangible objects that can help researchers reconstruct the human past. Such objects and more importantly the spatial relationships among them provide outstanding opportunities for archeologists to study the way humans interacted with one another neighboring groups and with the environment that sustained them in prehistoric times.	
	NPS	Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	Texas	Fritch	1965	Congress		1 079.23		Established as Alibates Flint Quarries & Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture NM and renamed in 1978. "The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be set aside as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States and shall be designated as the Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument."	
	NPS	Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	Alaska	Aniakchak National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	350 000.00	595 985.35		Redesignated as NM and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."	
	BLM	Aqua Fria	AZ	Phoenix	2000	Antiquities Act	70 980.00			Heritage Resources Cultural Resources Riparian Vegetation Upland Vegetation Wildlife Resources - Native fish species Wildlife Resources - Pronghorn Wildlife Resources - Yellow-billed cuckoo	
	NPS	Arches National Park	Utah	Moab	1929	Antiquities Act	4 520.00	76 545.95		Redesignated a NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS these areas contain extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches natural bridges "windows" spires balanced rocks and other unique wind-worn sandstone formations the preservation of which is desirable because of their educational and scenic value;"	
	NPS	Aztec Ruin National Monument	New Mexico	Aztec	1923	Antiquities Act	4.60	266.78		The ruins contain Pueblo structures from the 11th to 13th centuries with more than 400 masonry rooms which were misidentified by early American settlers as Aztec. Set aside as a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest. "WHEREAS there is near the town of Aztec New Mexico a ruin of great antiquity and historical interest; and WHEREAS the ground on which said ruin stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruin for the enlightenment and culture of the Nation"	
	NPS	Badlands National Park	South Dakota	Interior	1929	Congress/Antiquities Act	50 8 0.00	233 809.13		Established as Badlands NM in 1929. Badlands NM added 150 000 by presidential proclamation in 1939. Redesignated a NP in 1978.	
	NPS	Bandelier National Monument	New Mexico	Los Alamos	1916	Antiquities Act	23 352.00	33 654.44		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric aboriginal ruins situated upon public lands of the United States within the Santa Fe National Forest in the State of New Mexico are of unusual ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	
	BLM	Basin and Range National Monument	Nevada	Ely	2015	Antiquities Act	703 585.00			July 10 2015: The Basin and Range area of southeastern Nevada is an iconic American landscape. The area is one 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	Bears Ears National Monument	Utah	Monticello	2016	Antiquities Act	1 353 000.00			Archaeological Sites Cultural Geology Paleontological Resources Prehistoric Historic Natural and Scientific Resources and Scientific	
	FWS	Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	1 200 000.00				
	NPS	Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2016	Antiquities Act	0.34			April 12 2016: The Sewall-Belmont House (House) located at 144 Constitution Avenue Northeast in Washington D.C. -- a few steps from the U.S. Capitol -- has been home to the National Woman's Party (NWP) since 1929. From this House the NWP's founder Alice Paul wrote new language in 1943 for the Equal Rights Amendment which became known as the "Alice Paul Amendment" and led the fight for its passage in the Congress. From here throughout the 20th century Paul and the NWP drafted more than 600 pieces of legislation in support of equal rights and advocated tirelessly for women's political social and economic equality not just in the United States but also internationally. While the House's role in women's history makes it a nationally significant resource the building itself has an interesting past.	
	NPS	Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska	Bering Land Bridge National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 590 000.00	2 632 508.00		Redesignated National Preserve 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.	

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Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Berryessa Snow Mountain	California	Ukiah	2015	Antiquities Act	330 780.00		July 10 2015: The Berryessa Snow Mountain area is the heart of northern California's wild Inner Coast Range. Once covered by ocean waters it is a landscape shaped by geologic forces of staggering power overlain with bountiful but fragile biodiversity. Anchored in the north by Snow Mountain's remote forests and in the south by scenic Berryessa Mountain this area stretches through unbroken wildlands and important wildlife corridors a mosaic of native grasslands picturesque oak woodlands rare wetlands and wild chaparral.	
	NPS	Big Hole National Battlefield	Montana	Wisdom	1910	Antiquities Act	5.00	655 61	Established under the War Department and transferred to NPS in 1933. Redesignated as National Battlefield in 1963 through 88th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands within the Beaverhead National Forest adjacent to the Big Hole Battlefield Monument are historic landmarks forming a part of the battle grounds where Chief Joseph and a band of Nez Perce Indians were defeated by a detachment of 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."	
	NPS	Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	0.23		In 1963 Birmingham was the epicenter of the American Civil Rights Movement. Activists like Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth Rev. Ralph Abernathy Sr. and countless unnamed heroes gathered there to demand equality for 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 force for the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument includes the A.G. Gaston Motel the headquarters for Project C where Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and Shuttlesworth stayed and held strategy sessions and meetings during the Birmingham campaign. They also staged marches were served a subpoena and held press conferences on the premises. Dr. King and his colleagues announced the negotiated resolution of the campaign in the motel courtyard on May 10 1963. Hours later a bomb exploded near the suite where Dr. King had stayed.	
	NPS	Biscayne National Park	Florida	Homestead	1968	Congress	96 300.00	172 971.00	Established as Biscayne NM in 1968 and 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."	
	NPS	Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Colorado	Gunnison	1933	Antiquities Act	10 287.95	30 716.48	"WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular gorges and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest;"	
	NPS	Booker T. Washington National Monument	Virginia	Hardy	1956	Congress	239.01		Interpretation of Washington's life and achievements as well as 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."	
Partially	BLM & US Forest Service	Browns Canyon National Monument	Colorado	Sa ida	2015	Antiquities Act	21 586.00		February 19 2015: In central Colorado's vibrant upper Arkansas River valley the rugged granite cliffs colorful rock outcroppings and stunning mountain vistas of Browns Canyon form an iconic landscape that attracts visitors from around the world. The landscape's canyons rivers and backcountry forests have provided a home for humans for over 10 000 years and the cultural and historical resources found in this landscape are a testament to the area's Native Peoples as well as the history of more recent settlers and mining communities. The area's unusual geology and roughly 3 000-foot range in elevation support a diversity of plants and wildlife including a significant herd of bighorn sheep. Browns Canyon harbors a wealth of scientifically significant geological ecological riparian cultural and historic resources and is an important area for studies of paleoecology mineralogy archaeology and climate change.	
	NPS	Bryce Canyon National Park	Utah	Bryce	1923	Antiquities Act	7 440.00	35 832.58	Established under USFS redesignated a NP in 1924 through 68th Congress and transferred to NPS in 1933 by F. Roosevelt.	
	NPS	Buck Island Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	1961	Antiquities Act	850.00	19 015.47	Proclamation 3443 December 28 1961: Whereas Buck Island and its adjoining shoals rocks and under-sea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and Whereas these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and Whereas this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island has urged their prompt protection to prevent further depollution; and Whereas it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific aesthetic and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:	
	NPS	Cabrillo National Monument	California	San Diego	1913	Antiquities Act	0.50	159.94	Established under War Department. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS when Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay on the 28th day of September 1542 Point Lorna was the first land sighted; and The Order of Panama an organization composed of representative citizens of Southern California has applied for permission to construct a heroic statue of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo the discoverer of California on Point Lorna which lies within the military reservation of Fort Rosencrans California and has requested that a suitable site be set apart for such monument."	
	BLM	California Coastal National Monument	California	Marina	2000/2014/2017	Antiquities Act	3 937.00		Proclamation 7264 January 11 2000: The islands rocks and pinnacles of the California Coastal National Monument overwhelm the viewer as white-capped waves crash into the vertical cliffs or deeply crevassed surge channels and frothy water empties back into the ocean. Amidst that beauty lies irreplaceable scientific values vital to protecting the fragile ecosystems of the California coast line. 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.	
	NPS	Canyon de Chelly National Monument	Arizona	Apache County	1931	Congress/Proclamation	83 840.00	83 840.00	A 100 Indian trust land. Authorized by Congress and established through proclamation. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of a great number of cliff dwellings and for their archaeological interest."	
	BLM	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	Colorado	Dolores	2000	Antiquities Act	175 60.00		June 9 2000: Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area with its intertwined natural and cultural resources is a rugged landscape a gateway 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.	
	NPS	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	Alaska	Kotzebue	1978	Antiquities Act	560 000.00	627 190.67	Proclamation 4615 December 1 1978: The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coast line 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 conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at Killmek Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoian glacial esker a formation which is over 100 000 years old. The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen Dall sheep caribou and many smaller species.	
	NPS	Capitol Reef National Park	Utah	Torrey	1937	Antiquities Act	37 060.00	241 234.29	Established as NM and redesignated as NP in 1971 through 92nd Congress. No. 2246 - Aug. 2 1937 - 50 Stat. 1856: Whereas certain public lands in the State of Utah contain narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Capitol Reef National Monument:	

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	NPS	Capulin Volcano National Monument	New Mexico	Capulin	1916	Antiquities Act	640.42	792.84		Established as Capulin Mountain NM then redesignated as Capulin Volcano NM in 1987. "WHEREAS Capulin Mountain located in Townships twenty-nine and thirty North Range twenty-eight East of the New Mexico Principal Meridian, New Mexico is a striking example of recent extinct volcanoes and is of great scientific and especially geologic interest."	
	NPS	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	New Mexico	Carlsbad	1923	Antiquities Act	719.22	46 427.26		Established as Carlsbad 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."	
	BLM	Carrizo Plain National Monument	California	Bakersfield	2001	Antiquities Act	204 07.00			Proclamation 7393 January 17 2001: Full of natural splendor and rich in human history the majestic grasslands and stark ridges in the Carrizo Plain National Monument contain exceptional objects of scientific and historic interest. Since the mid-1800s large portions of the grasslands that once spanned the entire four hundred mile expanse of California's nearby San Joaquin Valley and other valleys in the vicinity have been 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.	
	NPS	Casa Grande National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1918	Antiquities Act	480.00	472.50		Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison on June 22 1892 to protect the "Casa Grande" or Great House a multistoried earthen-walled structure surrounded by the remains of 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 00-1450. Casa Grande Ruins Reservation was both the first prehistoric site and the first cultural site to be set aside by the United States government. The site became a national monument on August 3 1918 under the authority of the Antiquities Act and was transferred to the National Park Service on that date.	
	BLM/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	Oregon	Medford	2000/2017	Antiquities Act	52 000.00	100 000		Proclamation 7318 9 June 2000: With towering fir forests sunlit oak groves wildflower-strewn meadows and steep canyons the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument is an ecological wonder with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. This rich enclave of natural resources is a biological crossroads--the interface of the Cascade Klamath and Siskiyou ecoregions in an area of unique geology biology climate and topography. The monument is home to a spectacular variety of rare and beautiful species of plants and animals whose survival in this region depends upon its continued ecological integrity. Proclamation 7318 (revision) 2017: hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be part of the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and for the purpose of protecting those objects reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map which is attached hereto and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 48 000 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Nothing in this proclamation shall change the management of the areas protected under Proclamation 7318. Terms used in this proclamation shall have the same meaning as those defined in Proclamation 7318.	Of the total acreage Reclamation total acres is 665 2017 Proclamation 7318 (revision) increased the monument by an additional 48 0000 acres.
	NPS	Castillo San Marcos National Monument	Florida	Fort Marion	1924	Antiquities Act	18.51	19.31		Established as Ft. Marion NM in 1924 transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Castillo San Marcos NM in 1942. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be National monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Castle Clinton National Monument	New York	New York	1946	Congress	1.00			Authorized in 1946 and established in 1950 when land was ceded to Federal Government. War of 1812 Memorial. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to the site comprising approximately one acre and situated in Battery Park New York City of the historic structure known as Castle Clinton together with such structure and any other improvement on or appurtenant to such site."	
	NPS	Castle Mountains National Monument	California	Barstow	2016	Antiquities Act	20 920.00	20 902.00		February 12 2016: The Castle Mountains area bounded on three sides by Mojave National Preserve (Preserve) 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 and historic resources including Native American archaeological sites and the historic gold mining ghost town of Hart. Exposed geologic features contribute to the area's outstanding scenery. Shaped by millions of years of geologic forces the rugged Castle Mountains are emblematic of the Mojave landscape.	
Yes	Abolished (Now with SC Park)	Castle Pinckney	South Carolina		1924	Antiquities Act	3.50			transferred to SC through 84th Congress. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"	
	NPS	Cedar Breaks National Monument	Utah	Cedar City	1933	Antiquities Act	5 701.39	6 154.60		The first protection afforded this unique region was in 1905 when it was included as a part of the Sevier (now Dixie) National Forest and was administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The area was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation on August 22 1933 and was placed under the administration of the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. "WHEREAS it appears desirable in the public interest to exclude certain lands from the Dixie National Forest Utah and include said lands within a national monument for the preservation of the spectacular cliffs canyons and features of scenic scientific and educational interest contained therein"	
	NPS	Cesar Chavez National Monument	California	Keene	2012	Antiquities Act	10.50	10.50		October 08 2012: The property known as California known as Nuestra Señora Reina de la Paz (Our Lady Queen of Peace) (La Paz) is recognized for its historic significance to César Estrada Chávez and the farm worker movement. César Chávez is one of the most revered civil rights leaders in the history of the United States. From humble beginnings in Yuma Arizona to the founding of the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement César Chávez knew firsthand the hard work of farm workers in the fields across the United States and their contribution to feeding the Nation. He saw and experienced the difficult conditions and hardships that confronted farm worker families. And through his hard work perseverance and personal sacrifice he dedicated his life to the struggle for respect and dignity for the farm workers of America.	
	NPS	Chaco Culture National Historical Park	New Mexico	Nageezi	1907	Antiquities Act	10 643.13	32 840.14		Established as Chaco Canyon NM in 1907 and redesignated to Chaco Culture NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. More than 10 000 years of human activity is preserved in Chaco Canyon. The Chaco 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.	
	NPS	Channel Islands National Park	California	Ventura	1938	Antiquities Act	1 119.98	79 018.62		Redesignated as NP in 1980 through 96th Congress. On April 26 1918 President Frank D. Roosevelt signed a proclamation designating Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands as Channel Islands National Monument. The first words of the opening paragraph of the proclamation explained why the land warranted preservation and read "Whereas certain public islands lying off the coast of Southern California contain fossils of Pleistocene elephants and ancient trees and furnish noteworthy examples of ancient volcanism deposition and active sea erosion and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest..."	
	NPS	Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers Monument	Ohio		2013	Antiquities Act	59.65	59.66		Throughout his life Charles Young overcame countless obstacles in his ascent to prominence. In spite of overt racism and stifling 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.	

	NPS	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	Maryland	Hagerstown	1961	Antiquities Act	5 263.94	14 465.19		Redesignated as NHP in 1971 through 91st Congress. "WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof"
Yes	US Forest Service	Chimney Rock National Monument	Colorado		2012	Antiquities Act	4 726.00			September 21, 2012: The Chimney Rock site in southwestern Colorado incorporates spiritual historic and scientific resources of great value and significance. A thousand years ago the vast Chaco civilization was drawn to the site's soaring massive rock pinnacles Chimney Rock and Companion Rock that rise hundreds of feet from the valley floor to an elevation of 7 600 feet. High atop ancient sandstone formations Ancestral Pueblo People built exquisite stone buildings including the highest ceremonial "great house" in the Southwest.
	NPS	Chiricahua National Monument	Arizona	Wilcox	1924	Antiquities Act	3 655.12	12 022.38		Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. Established to protect "Certain natural formations known as "The Pinnacles" within Coronado National Forest...that are of scientific interest."
	NPS	Colonial National Historical Park	Virginia	Jamestown	1930	Congress		8 605.29		Established as Colonia NM and redesignated at Colonial NHP in 1936. Established for the preservation of the historical structures and remains thereon for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.
	NPS	Colorado National Monument	Colorado	Fruita	1911	Antiquities Act	13 883.06	20 536.39		Whereas in Mesa County Colorado the extraordinary examples of erosion are of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these natural formations as a National Monument together with as much public land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. "President Proclamation "Colorado National Monument Establishment Proclamation 1126 " Statutes at • Large [24 May 1911] Vol. 37 p. 156.
	NPS	Congaree National Park	South Carolina	Hopkins	1976	Congress		26 020.66		Established as Congaree Swamp National Monument and redesignated a National Park in 2003. "to preserve and protect for the education inspiration and enjoyment of present and future generations an outstanding example of a near-virgin southern hardwood forest situated in the Congaree River floodplain in Richland County South Carolina."
Partially	NPS/BLM/State/Private	Craters of the Moon National Monument	Idaho	Shoshone	1924/2000	Antiquities Act	53 571.05	737 525.00	15 000	Redesignated a National Preserve in 2002 through 107th Congress. "WHEREAS there is located in townships one south one and two north ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east of the Boise Meridian in Butte and Blaine Counties Idaho an area which contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones craters rifts lava flows caves natural bridges and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action which are of unusual scientific value and general interest; and WHEREAS this area contains many curious and unusual phenomena of great educational value and has a weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these volcanic features as a National Monument" The Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve encompasses 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 as "the planning area". On November 9 2000 Presidential Proclamation 7373 expanded Craters of the Moon National Monument from roughly 54 000 acres to approximately 753 000 acres including the 738 000 acres of federal land. The President signed this proclamation to ensure protection of the Great Rift volcanic rift zone and its associated features. The Proclamation also placed the lands under the administration of both the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) with each agency having primary management authority over separate portions. In addition on August 21 2002 Public Law (PL) 107-213 116 Statute [Stat.] 052 designated the NPS portion of the expanded Monument as a National Preserve. While BLM and NPS operate under different laws regulations and policies which apply to different portions of the planning area the proposed plan provides a jointly developed framework for cooperative management of the area.
Yes	Abolished (Now with ND State Park)	Crow Flies High Overlook	North Dakota		1917	Antiquities Act	253.04			Total land (Federal State private) = 753 000 acres (approx.)
	NPS	Death Valley National Park	California Nevada	Death Valley	1933	Antiquities Act	848 581.36	3 321 159.32		Verendrye National Monument was delisted from the National Park System on July 30 1956. The site was deemed to lack the historical significance on which the 1917 proclamation of the national monument was based.
	NPS	Denali National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Denali National Park and Preserve	1978	Antiquities Act	3 890 000.00	4 732 650.51		Redesignated as NHP in 1980 through 96th Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands contiguous to the Death Valley National Monument established by the Proclamation of February 11 1933 (47 Stat. 2554) have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest and are necessary for the proper care management and protection of unusual features of scientific interest within the said monument;"
	NPS	Devil Postpile National Monument	California	Mammoth Lakes	1911	Antiquities Act	798.46	800.19		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)."
	NPS	Devils Tower National Monument	Wyoming	Devils Tower	1906	Antiquities Act	1 193.91	1 346.91		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls within the Sierra National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."
	NPS	Dinosaur National Monument	Utah Colorado		1915	Antiquities Act	80.00	205 685.51		"AND WHEREAS the lofty and isolated rock in the State of Wyoming known as the "Devils Tower " situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States is such an extraordinary example of the effect of erosion in the higher mountains as to be a natural wonder and an object of historic and great scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this tower as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof."
	NPS	Dry Tortugas National Park	Florida	Key West	1935	Antiquities Act	47 125.00	61 481.22		Whereas in section twenty-six township four south range twenty Monument Utah three east of the Salt Lake meridian Utah there is located an extraordinary Preamble deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains of the Juratrias period which are of great scientific interest and value and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these deposits as a National Monument together with as much land as may be needed for the protection thereof.
	NPS	Edison National Historic Site	New Jersey	West Orange	1956	Antiquities Act	1.51	21.25		Established as Fort Jefferson NM and redesignated as Dry Tortugas NP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "... Dry Tortugas group of islands within a national monument for the preservation of Fort Jefferson and the historic and educational interest contained in such area"
	NPS	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Iowa	Harpers ferry	1949	Antiquities Act	1 000.00	2 526.39		Established as Edison NM and redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1956 through 87th Congress. "Whereas the Edison home (Glenmont) located in Llewellyn Park in the Town of West Orange County of Essex and State of New Jersey is recognized by the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments as possessing national significance as the home of Thomas A. Edison noted inventor and scientist during the years which climaxed his career"
	NPS	El Malpais National Monument	New Mexico	Grants	1987	Congress	109 946.76			Proclamation 2850 October 25 1949: Whereas the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms which include animal effigy bird effigy conical and linear types illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments at its meeting held October 28-30 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance"
	NPS	El Morro National Monument	New Mexico	Ramah	1906	Antiquities Act	160.00	1 039.92		In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in western New Mexico containing the nationally significant Grants Lava Flow the Las Ventanas Chacoan Archeological Site and other significant natural and cultural resources there is hereby established the El Malpais National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the "monument"
	NPS	First State National Historical Park	Delaware	New Castle	2013	Antiquities Act	1 108.00	1 1 0.67		WHEREAS the rocks known as El Morro and Inscription Rock in the Territory of New Mexico situated upon public lands owned by the United States are of the greatest historical value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting aside said rocks as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof.
	NPS									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;

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	NPS	Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument	Colorado	Florissant	1969	Congress	5 992.32				"To preserve and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the excellently preserved insect and leaf fossils and related geologic sites and objects."	
	NPS	Fort Laramie National Historic Site	Wyoming	Fort Laramie	1938	Antiquities Act	214.41	871.78			Redesignated as a National Historic Site in 1980 through 96th Congress. Presidential Proclamation No. 2292 on July 16, 1938 (53 Stat. 2461): "Whereas ... for the purpose of improving, preserving, and conducting such lands and structures as a public historical site; and Whereas the lands and structures are of great historic interest and constitute a historical landmark; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands and structures ..."	
	NPS	Fort Matanzas National Monument	Florida	St. Augustine	1924	Antiquities Act	1.00	298.51			Transferred to NPS in 1933. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected";	
	NPS	Fort Monroe National Monument	Virginia	Fort Monroe	2011	Antiquities Act	325.21	262.58			November 01, 2011: Known first as "The Gibraltar of the Chesapeake" and later as "Freedom's Fortress," Fort Monroe on Old Point Comfort in Virginia has a storied history in the defense of our Nation and the struggle for freedom. Fort Monroe, designed by Simon Bernard and built of stone and brick between 1819 and 1834 in part by enslaved labor, is the largest of the Third System of fortifications in the United States. It has been a bastion of defense of the Chesapeake Bay, a stronghold of the Union Army surrounded by the Confederacy, a place of freedom for the enslaved, and the imprisonment site of Chief Blackhawk and the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. It served as the U.S. Army's Coastal Defense Artillery School during the 19th and 20th centuries, and most recently, as headquarters of the U.S. Army's Training and Doctrine Command.	
	BLM	Fort Ord National Monument	California	Marina	2012	Antiquities Act	14 651.00				April 20, 2012: In the heart of California's Central Coast, the former Fort Ord encompasses a sweeping landscape of vivid beauty and rich natural diversity. One of the few remaining expanses of large, contiguous open space in the increasingly developed Monterey Bay area, this area is a rolling landscape long treasured for recreation, scientific research, outdoor education, and historical significance. Originating in the Pleistocene Epoch, ancient dunes provide the foundation for this landscape's unique array of plant and wildlife communities. The area is also notable for its historical significance, including its role in the Spanish settlement of California and in the military training of generations of American soldiers.	
	NPS	Fort Pulaski National Monument	Georgia	Savannah	1924	Antiquities Act	20.00	5 365.13			Established under the War Department in 1924 and transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS there are various military reservations under the control of the Secretary of War which comprise areas of historic and scientific interest;"	
	NPS	Fort Stanwix National Monument	New York	Rome	1935	Congress	15.52				Authorized in 1935 but established in 1973 after acquisition. "a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people." Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes recommended that the bill be passed, noting that the area is "the site of a battle of great importance in American history and is worthy of federal protection..."	
	NPS	Fort Sumter National Monument	South Carolina	Charleston	1948	Congress	230.63				Three separate congressional acts contributed to Fort Sumter National Monument as it is known today. Fort Sumter was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service by joint resolution of Congress on April 28, 1948. In this legislation, Congress established Fort Sumter National Monument, providing that it shall be "a public National Memorial commemorating historical events at or near Fort Sumter." The National Park Service accepted jurisdiction of Fort Moultrie in 1960 under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Additionally, the property for the tour boat facility at Liberty Square in Charleston was acquired in 1986 in order to provide needed facilities for visitors to Fort Sumter National Monument, including a tour boat dock and associated facilities. Today the boundary of the park encompasses 196.9 acres. The park also holds a scenic easement on 30 acres adjacent to Fort Moultrie.	
	NPS	Fort Union National Monument	New Mexico	Watrous	1954	Congress	720.60				Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled That in order to preserve and protect in the public interest the historic Old Fort Union, situated in the county of Mora, State of New Mexico, and to provide adequate public access thereto, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation, or he may procure with donated funds, the site and remaining structures of Old Fort Union, together with such additional land interests in land, and in improvements thereon as the Secretary in his discretion may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.	
	NPS	Fort Vancouver National Historic Site	Washington	Vancouver	1948	Congress	197.41				Established as NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States to be known as the 'Fort Vancouver National Monument'."	
	NPS	Fossil Butte National Monument	Wyoming	Kemmerer	1972	Congress	8 198.00				That in order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations outstanding paleontological sites and related geological phenomena, and to provide for the display and interpretation of scientific specimens.	
	BLM	Fossil Cycad National Monument	South Dakota		1922	Antiquities Act	320.00				Transferred to BLM through the 84th Congress.	
	NPS	Freedom Riders National Monument	Alabama	Birmingham	2017	Antiquities Act	5.96				On Mother's Day 1961, a Freedom Riders bus was attacked at the Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and was attacked again and burned just six miles out of town adjacent to Route 202. The Freedom Riders remained on board the bus at the station in Anniston while a mob struck with bats and pipes and slashed the bus tires. As the bus moved away from the station and out of town, the mob, including members of the Ku Klux Klan, followed. When the bus broke down, the mob resumed terrorizing the Freedom Riders. The bus was firebombed and members of the mob tried holding the doors shut to trap the Freedom Riders inside. Eventually the Freedom Riders were able to make it off the burning bus but continued to be harassed until Alabama State Troopers dispersed the crowd. The Freedom Riders were a group of civil rights activists, both African American and Caucasian, who tested integration laws on the interstate bus system. The incident in Anniston was quickly reported in newspapers and shown on television screens across the country, shocking the nation and inspiring more people to join the fight against the injustices of Jim Crow laws in the American South. The Freedom Riders National Monument includes the former Greyhound Bus Station in Anniston and the bus burn site in Calhoun County, six miles out of town.	
	NPS	Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gates of the Arctic National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	8 220 000.00	8 308 013.20			Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. " "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." "	
	NPS	George Washington Birthplace NM	Virginia	Colonial Beach	1929	Congress		550.32			Established by Congress PL 34-71. Established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.	
	Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Giant Sequoia Nat. Mon	California	Fresno	2000	Antiquities Act	Total Acres - 327 769 Reclamation Withdrawn Acres - 3 036 (-)				Biological, Geological, Prehistoric, Historic resources	Designated by: Presidential Proclamation 7295
	NPS	Gila Cliff Dwellings	New Mexico	Silver City	1907	Antiquities Act	160.00	533.13			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.	

	NPS	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Gustavus	1925	Antiquities Act	1 379 315.58	3 280 690.20		Established as Glacier Bay NM in 1925 and redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress "AND WHEREAS the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century AND WHEREAS this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests AND WHEREAS the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794 who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations."	
	BLM	Gold Butte National Monument	Nevada	Las Vegas	2016	Antiquities Act	296 937.00			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.	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."
	NPS	Governors Island National Monument	New York	New York	2001	Antiquities Act	20.00	22.41		Proclamation 7647 February 7 2003: On the north tip of Governors Island at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers stand two fortifications that served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. These two important historic objects Castle Williams and Fort Jay are part of a National Historic Landmark District designated in 1985. Between 1806 and 1811 these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle Williams and Fort Jay represent two of the finest examples of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. They also played important roles in the War of 1812 the American Civil War and World Wars I and II.	
	NPS	Grand Canyon National Park (Grand Canyon National Monument and Marble Canyon National Monument)	Arizona	Grand Canyon	1908/1919/1932/1969	Antiquities Act	808 120.00	1 180 650.85		Established under USFS redesignated Grand Canyon NP in 1919 by 65th Congress. Second Grand Canyon Area (273 145 acres) added in 1932 through Antiquities Act. "WHEREAS the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is an object of unusual scientific interest being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States; and WHEREAS that portion of the canyon which continues down the Colorado River below the Grand Canyon National Park contains much that is most significant and important in this unusual scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving this portion of the Grand Canyon as a national monument with such other land as is necessary for its proper protection." In 1969 Marble Canyon National Monument was established (32 546.69 acres) and then incorporated into Grand Canyon NP in 1975 through 93rd Congress. WHEREAS the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects	The Grand Canyon National Monument and the Marble Canyon National Monument were added to the Grand Canyon National Park.
	BLM/NPS	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	1 014 000.00			January 11 2000: The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast biologically diverse impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11 000 years and an 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. The monument is a geological treasure.	
	NPS	Grand Portage National Monument	Minnesota	Portage	1951	Congress	709.97			Established as a National Historic Site and redesignated a National Monument in 1958. "Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments has declared that the historic Grand Portage Trail between Lake Superior and the Pigeon River in northern Minnesota is of national significance because of its important association with the fur trade the exploration and colonization of the Northwest and its location as a historical and geographical link between the United States and Canada"	
	BLM	Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	Kanab	1996	Antiquities Act	1 700 000.00	1 866 134.00		Presidential Proclamation 6920 September 8 1996: The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument's vast 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.	
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Grand Teton National Park (Jackson Hole National Monument)	Wyoming	Moose	1929/1943	Antiquities Act	210 950.00	307 830.79		Established as Jackson Hole National Monument and redesignated as Grand Teton NP in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS the area in the State of Wyoming known as the Jackson 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."	Previously National Monument land--now national park. On September 14 1950 the original 1929 Park and the 1943 National Monument (including Rockefeller's donation) were united into a "new" Grand Teton National Park creating present-day boundaries. Of the total National Park acreage Reclamation total acres is 70 054
	NPS	Great Basin National Park	Nevada	Baker	1922	Antiquities Act	593.03	77 80.00		Established as Lehman Caves under the USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 then incorporated into Great Basin National Park in 1986 through the 99th Congress. Established for the scientific values of the Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region of the Snake Range Nevada representative of the numerous Great Basin mountain ranges. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Lehman Caves which are situated upon partly surveyed lands within the Nevada National Forest in the State of Nevada are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	NPS	Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve	Colorado	Mosca	1932	Antiquities Act	35 528.36	136 373.84		redesignated National Park and Preserve in 2000 through 106th Congress. "WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by including the lands hereinafter described within a national monument for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest."	
	NPS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	Florida	Gulf Breeze	1939	Antiquities Act	9 500.00	99 779.27		Established as Santa Rosa Island NM and incorporated into Gulf Islands NS in 1946 through 79th Congress. "WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands in the State of Florida have situated therein various objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Santa Rosa Island National Monument."	
	NPS	Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument	Idaho	Hagerman	1988	Congress	4 334.65			SEC. 301. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the outstanding paleontological sites known as the Hagerman Valley fossil sites to provide a center for continuing paleontological research and to provide for the display and interpretation of the scientific specimens uncovered at such sites there is hereby established the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "monument").	

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FWS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Harford Reach National Monument	Washington	Benton Franklin and Grant Counties WA	2000	Antiquities Act	194 450.93			Proclamation 7319 June 9 2000: The Hanford Reach National Monument is a unique and biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This magnificent area contains an irreplaceable natural and historic legacy preserved by unusual circumstances. Maintained as a buffer area in a Federal reservation conducting nuclear weapons development and more recently environmental cleanup activities with limits on development and human use for the past 50 years the monument is now a haven for important and increasingly scarce objects of scientific and historic interest. Bisected by the stunning Hanford Reach of the Columbia River the monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The monument is also one of the few remaining archaeologically rich areas in the western Columbia Plateau containing well-preserved remnants of human history spanning more than 10 000 years. The monument is equally rich in geologic history with dramatic landscapes that reveal the creative forces of tectonic volcanic and erosive power. The monument is a biological treasure.	
NPS & FWS	Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park	Maryland	Church Creek	2013	Antiquities Act	11 750.00	480.00		Partially redesignated as NHPin 2014 through 113th Congress. WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of historic and scientific interest associated with Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Dorchester County Maryland;	
NPS	Hohokam Piman National Monument	Arizona	Coolidge	1972	Congress	1 690.00		1 690.00	Hohokam Pima National Monument recognizes the archaeological remains of Snaketown a Hohokam village inhabited from about 300 AD to around 1200 AD. Not open to the public. Established "to preserve and interpret for the benefit and inspiration of the people a site containing significant archeological values including the irrigation systems in the valleys of central Arizona developed by the Hohokam and Pima Indians and their descendants"	
Abo ished	Holy Cross National Monument	Colorado		1933	Antiquities Act				Established and then abolished by Congress in 1950. "WHEREAS the figure in the form of a Greek Cross found on the side of the Mount of the Holy Cross in the State of Colorado is an object of much public interest; and WHEREAS the proper protection of the part of the mountain on which this figure is found appears to be desirable.	
NPS	Homestead National Monument	Nebraska	Beatrice	1936	Congress	160.00	205.18		WHEREAS pursuant to the Act of March 19 1936 (49 Stat. 1184) 1 the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to acquire on behalf of the United States the S1/2NW1/4 NE1/4NW1/4 and SW1/4NE1/4 section 26 township 4 north range 5 east Sixth Principal Meridian Gage County Nebraska to be designated as "The Homestead National Monument of America;"	
NPS	Honouliuli National Monument	Hawaii	Waipahu	2015	Antiquities Act	123.00	123.02		February 24 2015: The Honouliuli Internment Camp (Honouliuli) serves as a powerful reminder of the need to 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 I as an internment site for a population that included American citizens resident immigrants other civilians enemy soldiers and labor conscripts co-located by the U.S. military for internment or detention. While the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii differed from the treatment of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland in ways that are detailed below the legacy of racial prejudice wartime hysteria and failure of political leadership during this period is common to the history of both Hawaii and the mainland United States.	
NPS	Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	Ohio	Chillicothe	1923	Antiquities Act	57.00	1 146.35		Established as Mound City Group NM to protect the mounds as "an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value." Redesignated Hopewell Culture NHP in 1992 through 102nd Congress. "AND WHEREAS the said "Mound City Group" of prehistoric mounds located within the Camp Sherman Military Reservation Ohio is an object of great historic and scientific interest and should be permanently preserved and protected from all depredations and from all changes that will to any extent mar or jeopardize their historic value"	
NPS	Hovenweep National Monument	Utah Colorado	Cortez CO	1923	Antiquities Act	285.80	784.93		Established to protect and preserve four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States. "WHEREAS there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins including prehistoric structures the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and WHEREAS the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
BLM	Ironwood Forest National Monument	Arizona	Tucson	2000	Antiquities Act	128 917.00	129 033.00		June 9 2000: The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed with the rich drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert. The monument contains objects of scientific interest throughout its desert environment. Stands of ironwood palo verde and saguaro blanket the monument floor beneath the rugged mountain ranges including the 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.	
NPS	Jewel Cave	South Dakota	Custer	1908	Antiquities Act	1 274.56	1 273.51		Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS the natural formation known as "The Jewel Cave" which is situated upon the public land within the Black Hills National Forest in the State of South Dakota is of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving this formation as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof"	
NPS	John Day Fossil Beds	Oregon	Kimberly	1974	Congress		13 456.16		"For establishment as the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument Oregon those lands depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map John Day Fossil Beds National Monument" numbered NM-JDFB-20 014-A and dated June 1971: Provided That the national monument shall not be established unless and until the State of Oregon donates or agrees to donate the Thomas Condon-John Day Fossil Beds Clarno and Painted Hills State Parks: Provided further That the Secretary shall not acquire a fee title interest to more than one thousand acres of privately owned lands except by donation or exchange: Provided further That the Secretary shall designate the principal visitor center as the "Thomas Condon Visitor Center";	
NPS	Joshua Tree National Park	California	Twentynine Palms	1936	Antiquities Act	825 340.00	779 188.51		Redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest;	
BLM	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument	New Mexico	Santa Fe	2001	Antiquities Act	4 148.00	4 645		January 17 2001: Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north central New Mexico the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory offering an opportunity to observe study and experience the geologic processes that shape natural landscapes as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. The area is rich in pumice ash and tuff deposits the light-colored cone-shaped tent rock formations that are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago. Small canyons lead inward from cliff faces and over time wind and water have scooped openings of all shapes and sizes in the rocks and have contoured the ends of the ravines and canyons into smooth semicircles. In these canyons erosion-resistant caprocks protect the softer tents below. While the formations are uniform in shape they vary in height from a few feet to 90 feet and the layering of volcanic material intersperses bands of grey with beige-colored rock.	
NPS	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument	Maine	Patten	2016	Antiquities Act	87 563.00	87 564.27		Designated by President Obama through the Antiquities Act the 413th unit of the National Park System comprises 87 500 acres of lands donated to the National Park Service including the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries one of the most pristine watersheds in the Northeast. These lands will remain accessible to current and future generations of Americans ensuring the rich history of Mainers' hunting fishing and recreation heritage will forever be preserved. The new National Monument is located adjacent to the 209 644-acre Baxter State Park the location of Maine's highest peak Mt. Katahdin (5 267 feet) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail.	
NPS	Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska	King Salmon	1918	Antiquities Act	1 088 000.00	3 611 403.12		Redesignated as Katmai National Park and 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;"	
NPS	Kenai Fjords National Park	Alaska	Kenai Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	570 000.00	603 129.86		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.;"	

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	NPS	Kobuk Valley National Park	Alaska	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 710 000.00	1 714 098.46		Redesignated National Park in 1980 through 96th Congress. "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."
	NPS	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Lake Clark National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 500 000.00	3 740 648.76		Redesignated National Park and Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park (Cinder Cone National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	5 120.00			Established under US Forest Service as Cinder Cone National Monument. Incorporated into Lassen Volcano NP in 1916 through 64th Congress. Established due to "great scientific interest as illustrations of volcanic activity which are of special importance in tracing the history of the volcanic phenomena of that vicinity."
	NPS	Lassen Volcanic National Park II (Lassen Peak National Monument)	California	Mineral	1907	Antiquities Act	1 280.00			Established in US Forest Service as Lassen Peak NM. Incorporated into NPS in 1916 through Congress. Both areas were set aside for the history 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."
	NPS/Bureau of Reclamation (USBR)	Lava Beds National Monument	California	Tule Lake	1925; 1951; 2008	Antiquities Act	45 589.92	46 692.42		Whereas certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21 1925 contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and Whereas a large cinder cone important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument
Yes	Abolished (Now with MT state Park)	Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park	Montana	Whitehall	1908	Antiquities Act	160.00			WHEREAS an extraordinary limestone cavern situated in Jefferson County Montana is of great scientific interest and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the same
	NPS	Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	Montana	Billings	1946	Congress		765.34		Established as Custer Battlefield NM and renamed in 1991. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the area now within the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the State of Montana shall hereafter be known as the "Custer Battlefield National Monument" under which name this national monument shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery."
Partially	FWS & NOAA	Marianas Trench Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (Northern Marianas)		2009	Antiquities Act	60 982 400.00			Proclamation 8335 January 6 2009: Over approximately 480 nautical miles the Mariana Archipelago encompasses the 14 islands of the United States Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the United States Territory of Guam that sit atop the Mariana Ridge in an area known as the Mariana Volcanic Arc. The Mariana Volcanic Arc is part of a subduction system in which the Pacific Plate plunges beneath the Philippine Sea Plate and into the Earth's mantle creating the Mariana Trench. Six of the archipelago's islands have been volcanically active in historic times and numerous seamounts along the Mariana Ridge are volcanically or hydrothermally active. The Mariana Trench is approximately 940 nautical miles long and 38 nautical miles wide within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and contains the deepest known points in the global ocean. To protect and preserve the known volcanic areas of the Mariana Ridge the marine environment around the islands of Farallon de Pajaros Maug and Asuncion in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Mariana Trench for the care and management of the scientific objects found therein including waters that are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered.
	NPS	Minidoka National Historic Site	Idaho	Hagerman	2001	Antiquities Act	72.75	388.30		Established as the Minidoka Internment National Monument; redesignated as NM in 2008 through 110th Congress: "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 Pribilof 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 warehouse security and other structures. Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh. Internees
	BLM	Mojave Trails National Monument	California	Needles	2016	Antiquities Act	1 600 000.00			February 12 2016: The Mojave Trails area of southern California is a stunning mosaic of rugged mountain ranges ancient lava flows and spectacular sand dunes. It is a landscape defined by scarcity and shaped by travel. The area 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 Spanish explorers a transcontinental rail line and the Nation's most famous highway the Mojave Trails area tells the American story of exploration migration and commerce. The Mojave Trails area is an invaluable treasure and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable national resource for geologists ecologists archaeologists and historians for generations to come.
	NPS	Montezuma Castle National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1906	Antiquities Act	161.39	998.69		No. 696 December 8 1906 34 Stat. 3265: WHEREAS the prehistoric structure known as Montezuma's Castle in the Territory of Arizona situated upon public lands owned by the United States is of the greatest ethnological value and scientific interest and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving this ruin as a national monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
	NPS	Muir Woods	California	Mill Valley	1908	Antiquities Act	295.00	522.98		Monument Proclamation #793 January 9 1908 (35 Stat.2174) "Whereas an extensive growth of redwood trees embraced in said land is of extraordinary scientific interest and importance because of the primeval character of the forest in which it is located and of the character age and size of the trees."
	NPS	Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail	Tennessee	Hohenwald	1925	Antiquities Act	50.00	10 995.00		Established as Meriwether Lewis NM and then combined into Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail. "WHEREAS said re-inquirments and conveyances have been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said Act of Congress and WHEREAS the grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis marked by a monument erected by the State of Tennessee is located on this tract of land and WHEREAS the faithful and effective services of Captain Meriwether Lewis as an officer of the United States Army; as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition; and as Governor of the Louisiana Territory are of transcendent importance to the Nation"
	NPS	Natural Bridges National Monument	Utah	Blanding	1908	Antiquities Act	120.00	7 664.9		"WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument embracing three extraordinary natural bridges together with forty acres of land around each bridge was created by Proclamation of the President dated April 16 1908 and 247 248 VIII. WHEREAS at the time this monument was created nothing was known of the location and character of the prehistoric ruins in the vicinity of the bridges nor of the location of the bridges and the prehistoric cave springs also hereby reserved with reference to the public surveys the same being many miles from surveyed land."

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		Navajo National Monument	Arizona	Shonto	1909	Antiquities Act	360.00		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	
	NPS	Noatak National Preserve	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act	5 880 000.00	6 549 227.93	Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-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 Nations auspices in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research. The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument	Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts	N/A	2016	Antiquities Act	3 144 320.00		September 15 2016: For generations communities and families have relied on the waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean and have told of their wonders. Throughout New England the maritime trades and especially fishing have supported a vibrant way of life with deep cultural roots and a strong connection to the health of the ocean and the bounty it provides. Over the past several decades the Nation has made great strides in its stewardship of the ocean but the ocean faces new threats from varied uses climate change and related impacts. Through exploration we continue to make new discoveries and improve our understanding of ocean ecosystems. In these waters the Atlantic Ocean meets the continental shelf in a region of great abundance and diversity as well as stark geological relief. The waters are home to many species of deep-sea corals fish whales and other marine mammals. Three submarine canyons and beyond them four undersea mountains lie in the waters approximately 130 miles southeast of Cape Cod. This area (the canyon and seamount area) includes unique ecological resources that have long been the subject of scientific interest. The canyons start at the edge of the geological continental shelf and drop from 200 meters to thousands of meters deep. The seamounts are farther off shore at the start of the New England Seamount chain rising thousands of meters from the ocean floor. These canyons and seamounts are home to at least 54 species of deep-sea corals which live at depths of at least 3 900 meters below the sea surface. The corals together with other structure-forming fauna such as sponges and anemones create a foundation for vibrant deep-sea ecosystems providing food spawning habitat and shelter for an array of fish and invertebrate species.	(Proclamation 9496) Of the total acres BOEM manages 4 913 acres.
	NPS	Ocmulgee National Monument	Georgia	Macon	1936	Congress		701.54	WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Lamar Unit of the Ocmulgee National Monument in Georgia which have been donated to the United States contain evidence of an old Indian stockade and other objects of historical interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set such lands aside for national monument purposes:	
	Abolished	Old Kasaan National Monument	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act			Abolished by Congress in 1955.	
	NPS	Olympic National Park	Washington	Port Angeles	1909	Antiquities Act	639 200.00	913 547.00	Established under USFS as Mount Olympus NM. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Olympic National Park in 1938 through 75th Congress. WHEREAS the slopes of Mount Olympus and the adjacent summits of the Olympic Mountains in the State of Washington within the Olympic National Forest embrace certain objects of unusual scientific interest including numerous glaciers and the region which from time immemorial has formed the summer range and breeding grounds of the Olympic Elk (Cervus roosevelti) a species peculiar to these mountains and rapidly decreasing in numbers;	
	NPS	Oregon Caves National Monument	Oregon	Cave Junction	1909	Antiquities Act	465.80	4 554.03	Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve in 2014 through 113th Congress. "WHEREAS certain natural caves known as the Oregon Caves which are situated upon unsurveyed land within the Siskiyou National Forest in the State of Oregon are of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these caves with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
	BLM	Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2014	Antiquities Act	496 330.00		May 21 2014: In southern New Mexico surrounding the city of Las Cruces in the Rio Grande's fertile Mesilla Valley rise 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.	
	NPS	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Arizona	Ajo	1937	Antiquities Act	330 690.00	329 365.29	Whereas certain public lands in the State of Arizona contain historic landmarks and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and Whereas it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument: Proclamation 2232—April 13 1937	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)	Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	55 608 320.00	313 941 851.32	Through Proclamation 8336 of January 6 2009 the President established the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument to protect and preserve the marine environment around Wake Baker Howland and Jarvis Islands Johnston and Palmyra Atolls and Kingman Reef for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein. The Monument is an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet sustaining many endemic species including corals fish shellfish marine mammals seabirds water birds land birds insects and vegetation not found elsewhere. The Monument includes the lands waters and submerged and emergent lands of the seven Pacific Remote Islands to lines of latitude and longitude that lie approximately 50 nautical miles from the mean low water lines of those seven Pacific Remote Islands. The islands of Jarvis Howland and Baker were also the location of notable bravery and sacrifice by a small number of voluntary Hawaiian colonists known as Hui Panalā'au who occupied the islands from 1935 to 1942 to help secure the U.S. territorial claim over the islands.	(Proclamations 8336 9173) Of the total amount of acres BOEM manages 370 000 acres.
	AZ State Park	Papago Park	Arizona		1914	Antiquities Act	2 050.43		Transferred to AZ through 71st Congress.	
Partially	FWS & NOAA; BOEM	Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean	N/A	2006/2016	Antiquities Act	89 600 000.00	372 848 597.00	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 Caretian Woodpecker and the Hawaiian Mouse; along with fourteen million nesting seabirds. The area holds great cultural significance to Native Hawaiians and has a connection to early Polynesian culture.	(Proclamations 8031 8112) Of the total acres BOEM manages 582 578 acres.
Yes	Abolished (Now with NY State)	Part of Old Fort Niagara State Park	New York	Father Millet Cross	1925	Antiquities Act	0.01		Transferred to NY in 1949 through 81st Congress.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Sequoia National Forest - Giant Sequoia National Monument	California		2000	Antiquities Act	327 769.00		Proclamation 7295 April 15 2000: The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds 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 unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists geologists paleontologists archaeologists and historians to study these objects.	
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska		1916	Antiquities Act	43.00		Established under the USFS as Old Kasaan NM. Transferred to the NPS in 1933 then transferred back to the USFS in 1955.	

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Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest	Alaska	Admiralty Island National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	1 100 000.00			Proclamation 4611 December 1 1978: Admiralty Island is outstanding for its superlative combination of scientific and historic objects. Admiralty Island contains unique resources of scientific interest which need protection to assure continued opportunities for study. Admiralty Island has been continuously inhabited by Tlingit Indians for approximately 10 000 years. Archeological sites and objects are plentiful in the areas of Angoon Chalk Bay Whitewater Bay and other bays and inlets on the island. These resources provide historical documentation of continuing value for study. The continued presence of these natives on the island add to the scientific and historical value of the area. The cultural history of the Tlingit Indians is rich in ceremony and creative arts and complex in its social legal and political systems. Admiralty provides a unique combination of archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem that enhances their value for scientific study. Subsequent to exploration and mapping by Captain George Vancouver at the end of the 18th century Russian fur traders Yankee whalers and miners and prospectors have left objects and sites on Admiralty which provide valuable historical documentation of white settlement and exploitation of the island and its resources. Admiralty Island is rich in historic structures and sites including whaling stations canneries old mining structures and old village sites for example Kil Isovo Village where a whaling and herring saltery station were established in 1880. Unusual aspects of the island ecology include its exceptional distribution of animal species including dense populations of brown bears and eagles because of the island's separation from the mainland. This peculiar distribution enhances the island's value for scientific study. The unique island ecology includes the highest known density of nesting bald eagles (more than are found in all the other States combined); large numbers of Alaska brown bear; and the largest unspoiled coastal island ecosystem in North America. Admiralty Island was added to the Tongass National Forest in 1909 and specific portions of the island have been designated as bear and eagle management areas and numerous scientific studies of the bear and eagle habitat have been conducted by scientists from around the world. The island is an outdoor living laboratory for the study of the bald eagle and Alaska brown bear. Protection of the entire island exclusive of the Mansfield Peninsula is necessary to preserve intact the unique scientific and historic objects and sites located there.
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of Tongass National Forest - Misty Fjords NM	Alaska	Misty Fjords National Monument	1978	Antiquities Act	2 285 000.00			Proclamation 4612 December 1 1978: The Misty Fjords area is an unspoiled coastal ecosystem containing significant scientific and historic 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 fjords 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 Fjords area has its headwaters in Canada. It is steeply mountainous and glaciated and contains the full range of ecosystems and climates from interior to coastal. Mineral springs and lava flows add to the uniqueness of the area and its value for scientific investigation. South of the Unuk the Chickamin River System and the Le Duc River originate in active glaciers and terminate in Behm Canal. Further south Rudyerd Bay Fjords and Wapiti Cove are surrounded by high cold lakes and mountains extending eastward to Canada. First inhabitants of Misty Fjords may have settled in the area as long ago as 10 000 years. The area contains cultural sites and objects of historical significance including traditional native hunting and fishing grounds. Later historical evidence includes a mid-1800's military post-port entry on Tongass Island and a salmon cannery in Behm Canal established in the late 1800's. Misty Fjords is unique in that the area includes wildlife representative of nearly every ecosystem in Southeast Alaska most notably bald eagles brown and black bears moose wolves mountain goats and Sitka black-tailed deer. Numerous other bird species nest and feed in the area notably falcons and waterfowl. Misty Fjords is a major producer of all five species of Pacific salmon and is especially important for king salmon. Numerous other saltwater freshwater and anadromous fish species and shellfish are plentiful in this area which is an extraordinarily fertile interface of marine and freshwater environments. Unusual plant life includes Pacific silver and subalpine fir trees near the northern limit of their range. The area includes an unusual variety of virgin forests ranging from coastal spruce-hemlock to alpine forests. As an intact coastal ecosystem Misty Fjords possesses a collective array of objects of outstanding value for continuing scientific study. The boundaries of the area follow watershed perimeters and include the smallest area compatible with protection of this unique ecosystem and the
Yes	US Forest Service	Part of White River National Forest	Colorado	Holy Cross National Monument	1929	Antiquities Act	1 392.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS transferred back to USFS through 81st Congress.
	NPS	Pecos National Historical Park	New Mexico	Pecos	1965	Congress		6 361.24		Established as a NM and redesignated as a National Historical Park in 1990. "Set apart and preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archaeological importance including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo." (PL 89-54)
	NPS	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument	Put-In-Bay	Ohio	1936	Antiquities Act		23.14		Established as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument by Franklin D. 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
	NPS	Petrified Forest National Park	Arizona	Petrified Forest	1906	Antiquities Act	60 776.02	146 930.01		Redesignated a NP in 1958 through the 85th Congress. Dec. 5. 1901: 34 Stat. 3266: WHEREAS the mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests commonly known as the Petrified Forest in the Territory of Arizona situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States are of the greatest scientific interest and value and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these deposits of fossilized wood as a National monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;
	NPS	Petroglyph National Monument	New Mexico	Albuquerque	1990	Congress	2 936.37			In order to preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations that area in New Mexico containing the nationally significant West Mesa Escarpment the Las Imagines National Archeological District a portion of the Atrisco Land Grant and other significant natural and cultural resources and to facilitate research activities associated with the resources there is hereby established the Petroglyph National Monument
	NPS	Pinnacles	California	Paicines	1908	Antiquities Act	1 320.00	26 674.91		"WHEREAS the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks with a series of caves underlying them which are situated upon public lands within the Pinnacles National Forest in the State of California are of scientific interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;" Redesignated as Pinnacles National Park in 2013 through 112th Congress.
	NPS	Pipe Springs National Monument	Arizona	Fredonia	1923	Antiquities Act	40.00			Established as the monument affords the only water between Hurricane and Fredonia a distance of 62 miles; that Winsor Castle was used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers; that it was the first station of the Deseret Telegraph in Arizona; and that it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the land on which Pipe Spring and the thrifty dwelling place are located as a National Monument
	NPS	Pipestone National Monument	Minnesota	Pipestone	1937	Congress		281.78		ACT OF AUGUST 25 1937 ESTABLISHING PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT: An Act To establish the Pipestone National Monument in the State of Minnesota approved August 25 1937 (50 Stat. 804) (a) Establishment; boundaries Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the lands lying in Pipestone County Minnesota within the area hereinafter described be dedicated and set apart as a national monument for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of the "Pipestone National Monument";
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar	Montana	Billings	2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			Heritage Resources Natural Resources
	BLM	Pompeys Pillar National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	51.00			January 17 2001: Pompeys Pillar National Monument is a massive sandstone outcrop that rises from an almost two-acre base on the banks of the Yellowstone River 150 feet toward Montana's Big Sky east of Billings. The monument's premier location at a natural ford in the Yellowstone River and its geologic distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area have made Pompeys Pillar a celebrated landmark and outstanding observation point for more than eleven thousand years of human occupation. Hundreds of markings petroglyphs and inscriptions left by visitors have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West.

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	NPS	Poverty Point National Monument	Louisiana	Epps	1988	Congress	910.00			910.00	Establishes the Poverty Point National Monument in Louisiana. Requires the Secretary of the Interior within two years after enactment of this Act to develop and implement a management plan for such monument. Authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with institutions of higher education and professional societies to conduct further research on Poverty Point. Its people and their culture.	
	BLM	Prehistoric Trackways	New Mexico	Las Cruces	2009	Congress	5 255.00				Educational Resources Paleontological Resources Recreational Resources Scenic Resources Scientific Resources	
	NPS	President Lincoln and Soldier's Home National Monument	D.C.	Washington	2000	Antiquities Act	2.30				Proclamation 7319 July 7 2000: Each year from 1862 through 1864 President Abraham Lincoln and his family left the White House to take up residence during the warm weather months at Anderson Cottage a home in northwest Washington D.C. on the grounds of a site then known as the Soldiers' Home. It is estimated that President Lincoln spent one quarter of his presidency at this home riding out to it many evenings from late June until early November. This house and its grounds are objects of great historic significance and interest. It was here in September of 1862 that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation. Diverse people whose stories intertwine in Pu lman sought opportunity. Some succeeded. Others were limited by race gender or economic status. Their stories came together in the town of Pullman a planned community famed for its urban design and architecture. Designed as a utopia it was a place to provide workers with a safe community a better standard of living and life without social ills.	
	NPS	Pullman National Monument	Illinois	Chicago	2015	Antiquities Act	0.24	0.40			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;	
	NPS	Rainbow Bridge National Monument	Utah	Lake Powell	1910	Antiquities Act	160.00				The Reconstruction Era began during the Civil War and lasted until the dawn of Jim Crow racial segregation in the 1890s. It remains one of the most complicated and poorly understood periods in American History. During Reconstruction four million African Americans newly freed from bondage sought to integrate themselves into free society into the educational economic and political life of the country. This began in late 1861 in Beaufort County S.C. after Union forces won the battle at Port Royal Sound and brought the Lowcountry along the South 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 includes four sites in Beaufort County: Darrah Hall and Brick Baptist Church within Penn School National Historic Landmark District on St. Helena Island that includes the site of one of the country's first schools for freed slaves and a church built by slaves for their owners in 1855 and then turned over to the former slaves in 1862 when their owners left the area; The Camp Saxton Site on U.S. Navy property in Port Royal where some of the first African Americans joined the U.S. Army and the site where elaborate ceremonies were held on New Year's Day 1863 to announce and celebrate the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation; and The Old Beaufort Firehouse an historic building located in the midst of historic downtown Beaufort within walking distance of dozens more historic Reconstruction properties.	
	NPS	Reconstruction Era National Monument	South Carolina	Beaufort County	2017	Antiquities Act	3.20				Cultural Resources Ecology Diversity Resources Geological Resources Wildlife Resources	
	BLM	Rio Grande del Norte	New Mexico	Taos	2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00				March 25 2013: In far northern New Mexico the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River flows through a deep gorge at the edge of the stark and sweeping expanse of the Taos Plateau. Volcanic cones including the Cerro de la Olla Cerro San Antonio and Cerro del Yate 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 Rio 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	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	New Mexico		2013	Antiquities Act	242 555.00				Rose Atoll is one of the most pristine atolls in the world. It supports a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a diverse assemblage of marine species many of which are threatened or endangered. Its shallow reefs are distinct from those found in other Samoan islands. The marine area provides nesting grounds for green and hawksbill turtles. The waters within and surrounding the Rose Atoll Monument are frequented by numerous large predators such as whitetip blacktip and gray reef sharks snappers jacks groupers and barracudas. Species that face depletion elsewhere are found in abundance at Rose Atoll including giant clams Maori wrasse large parrotfishes and blacktip whitetip and gray reef sharks. Humpback whales pilot whales and porpoise have all been spotted at Rose Atoll.	
	FWS	Rose Atoll Marine National Monument	Pacific Ocean (American Samoa)	N/A	2009	Antiquities Act	8 609 045.00				To protect and preserve the lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll as necessary for the care and management of the historic and scientific objects therein including a dynamic reef ecosystem with a diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	(Proclamation 8337)
	FWS & NOAA	Rose Atoll National Monument	American Samoa		2009	Antiquities Act	8 608 640.00				Proclamation 8337 January 6 2009: In the Pacific Ocean approximately 130 nautical miles east-southeast of Pago Pago Harbor American Samoa lies Rose Atoll—the easternmost Samoan island and the southernmost point of the United States. This small atoll which includes the Rose Atoll National Wildlife Refuge with about 20 acres of land and 1 600 acres of lagoon remains one of the most pristine atolls in the world. The lands submerged lands waters and marine environment around Rose Atoll support a dynamic reef ecosystem that is home to a very diverse assemblage of terrestrial and marine species many of which are threatened or endangered.	13 451 sq. miles
	NPS	Russell Cave National Monument	Alabama	Bridgeport	1961	Antiquities Act	310.45				Proclamation 3413 May 11 1961: Whereas Russell Cave in the State of Alabama is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8 000 years; and Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks Historic Sites Buildings and Monuments impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and Whereas Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument;	
	NPS	Saguaro National Park	Arizona	Tucson	1933	Antiquities Act	53 5 0.08	87 517.75			Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated as NP in 1994 through 103rd Congress. "WHEREAS a certain area within the Catalina Division of the Coronado National Forest in the State of Arizona and certain adjacent lands are of outstanding scientific interest because of the exceptional growth thereon of various species of cacti including the so-called giant cactus it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument."	
	NPS	Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	New Mexico	Mountainair	1909	Antiquities Act	160.00	985.13			Established as Gran Quivira NM in 1909 and redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions NM in 1988. "WHEREAS one of the largest and most important of the early Spanish church ruins commonly known as the Gran Quivira together with numerous Indian pueblo ruins in its vicinity situated in Socorro County."	
Yes	US Forest Service	San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	California		2014	Antiquities Act	346 177.00				October 0 2014: Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months their snowcapped mountains in the winter and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year. The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States.	
	BLM	San Juan Islands	Washington	Lopez Island	2013	Antiquities Act	970.00				Diverse Habitats Historic Lighthouses Native American Sites Wildlife	

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BLM	San Juan Islands National Monument	Washington		2013	Antiquities Act	970.00			March 25 2013: Within Washington State's Puget Sound lies an archipelago of over 450 islands rocks and pinnacles known as the San Juan Islands. These islands form an unmatched landscape of contrasts where forests seem to spring from gray rock and distant snow-capped peaks provide the backdrop for sandy beaches. Numerous wild life 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	Sand to Snow	California	Palm Springs	2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			Human History of the Area Geology Plant and Wild life Species Diversity Desert Riparian Habitats Threatened and Endangered Plant and Animal Species Recreational Opportunities Scientific Research and Other Studies	
BLM & US Forest Service	Sand to Snow National Monument	California		2016	Antiquities Act	154 000.00			February 12 2016: The Sand to Snow area of southern California is an ecological and cultural treasure a microcosm of the great geographic diversity of the region. Rising from the floor of the Sonoran Desert to the tallest peak in southern California the area features a remarkable diversity of plant and animal species. The area includes a portion of the San Bernardino National Forest and connects this area with Joshua Tree National Park to the east knitting together a mosaic of spectacular landscapes stretching over 200 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 Whitewater Canyon the area serves as a refuge for desert dwelling animals and a stopover for migrating birds. The archaeological riches of the Black Lava Buttes and the historical remains of mining and ranching communities tell of past prosperity and struggle in this arid land. The unbroken expanse is an invaluable treasure for our Nation and will continue to serve as an irreplaceable resource for archaeologists geologists and biologists for generations to come.	
BLM	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	Palm Springs	2000/2009	Congress	177 128.00			Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Biological Resources - Peninsular ranges bighorn sheep Cultural resource values Recreational resource values	
NPS	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Nebraska	Gering	1919	Antiquities Act	2 053.83	2 954.21		Scotts Bluff is an important 19th century geologic formation and landmark on the Oregon Trail and Mormon Trail. It contains multiple bluffs on the south side of the North Platte River but it is named after a prominent bluff called Scotts Bluff which rises more than 830 feet above the plains at its highest point. The monument is composed of five rock formations named Crown Rock Dome Rock Eagle Rock Saddle Rock and Sentinel Rock. "WHEREAS Scotts Bluff is the highest known point within the State of Nebraska affording a view for miles over the surrounding country; WHEREAS Mitchell Pass lying to the south of said bluff was traversed by the old Oregon Trail and said bluff was used as a landmark and rendezvous by thousands of immigrants and frontiersmen travelling said trail on route to the Northwest; and WHEREAS in view of these facts as well as of the scientific interest the region possesses from a geological standpoint it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving the lands upon which the said bluff and the said pass are located as a national monument."	
De listed	Shoshone Cavern NM	Wyoming		1909	Antiquities Act	210.00	0.00		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;	
NPS	Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska	Sitka	1910	Antiquities Act	57.00	58.22		Established as Sitka National Monument. Redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park in 1972 through 92nd Congress. "WHEREAS within the limits of the public park created by proclamation June 21 1890 near Sitka Alaska is located the decisive battle ground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804 and also the site of the former village of the Kik-Siti tribe the most warlike of the Alaskan Indians; and that here also are the graves of a Russian midshipman and six sailors killed in the conflict and numerous totem poles constructed by the Indians which record the genealogical history of their several clans and WHEREAS under the general laws of Alaska it has been found difficult to prevent vandalism within the reserved area."	
BLM	Sonoran Desert National Monument	Arizona	Phoenix	2001	Antiquities Act	486 149.00			January 17 2001: The Sonoran Desert National Monument is a magnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape. The area encompasses a functioning desert ecosystem with an extraordinary array of biological scientific and historic resources. The most biologically diverse of the North American deserts the monument consists of distinct mountain ranges separated by wide valleys and includes large saguaro cactus forest communities that provide excellent habitat for a wide range of wild life species. The monument's biological resources include a spectacular diversity of plant and animal species.	
Partially	De listed (WY State Park; administered by BLM)	Spirit Mountain Cave	Wyoming	1909	Antiquities Act	210.00			Transferred to WY in 1954 through 83rd Congress.	
NPS	St Croix International Historic Site	Maine	Calais	1949	Congress	6.00			Established as NM in 1949 and redesignated as International Historic Site in 1984. Established as St. Croix Island NM in 1948 and redesignated a NHS in 1961. Established "for the purpose of establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept for national monument purposes on behalf of the United States the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island located in the Saint Croix River in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island."	
NPS	Statue of Liberty National Monument	New York	Fort Wood	1924	Antiquities Act	2.50	58. 8		Established as Fort Wood under the War Dept in 1924. Transferred to NPS in 1933 and redesignated Statue of Liberty NM in 1965. "AND WHEREAS by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225) the President is authorized "in his discretion to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area comp"	
NPS	Stonewall National Monument	New York	New York	2016	Antiquities Act	0.12			Stonewall National Monument serves as the first national monument that honors the history of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community in the United States. The site played a pivotal role in the nation's LGBT civil rights movement. The new monument is located at Christopher Park a historic community park at the intersection of Christopher Street West 4th Street and Grove Street directly across from the Stonewall Inn in Manhattan's Greenwich Village. The monument's boundary encompasses approximately 7.7 acres of land including Christopher Park the Stonewall Inn and the surrounding streets and sidewalks that were the site of the 1969 Stonewall Uprising an event that inspired the modern LGBT civil rights movement.	
NPS	Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1930	Antiquities Act	3 040.00			Established under USFS transferred to NPS and redesignated in 1990 through 101st Congress. Established by presidential proclamation in 1930 Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument protects 3 040 acres representing the Colorado Plateau's most recent volcanic eruption. It is the youngest least-eroded cinder cone in the San Francisco Volcanic Field and represents the only series of eruptions in the Southwest indisputably witnessed by local peoples.	
NPS	Timpanogos Cave National Monument	Utah	American Fork	1922	Antiquities Act	250.00			Established under USFS and transferred to NPS in 1933. The Timpanogos cave system is in the Wasatch Range in the American Fork Canyon. Three main chambers are accessible: Hansen Cave Middle Cave and Timpanogos Cave. Many colorful cave features or speleothems can be seen including helictites cave bacon cave columns flowstone cave popcorn and cave drapery. Set aside because it is of unusual scientific interest and importance. "WHEREAS a natural cave known as the Timpanogos Cave which is situated upon unsurveyed lands within the Wasatch National Forest in the State of Utah is of unusual scientific interest and importance and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving this cave with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument"	

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	NPS	Tonto	Arizona	Roosevelt	1907	Antiquities Act	640.00	1 120.00	WHEREAS two prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in the region commonly known as the Tonto Drainage Basin about two miles south of the Salt River Reservoir Gila County Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people as a National Monument "with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;	
	NPS	Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument	Nevada	Boulder City	2014	Congress	22 650.00		established to "conserve protect interpret and enhance for the benefit of present and future generations the unique and nationally important paleontological scientific educational and recreational resources and values of the land."	
	NPS	Tumacacori National Monument	Arizona	Tumacacori	1908	Antiquities Act	10.00	357.74	Redesignated Tumacacori NHP in 1990 through 101 Congress. "WHEREAS the Tumacacori Mission an ancient Spanish ruin which is one of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest erected probably in the latter part of the sixteenth century being largely of burned brick and cement mortar instead of adobe and in remarkable repair considering its great age and of great historical interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving."	
	NPS	Tuzigoot National Monument	Arizona	Camp Verde	1939	Antiquities Act	42.67	381.53	Tuzigoot National Monument was established by presidential proclamation on July 25 1939. The proclamation states that certain Government-owned lands in the State of Arizona have situated there on historic and prehistoric structures and other historic objects of historic or scientific interest and it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as Tuzigoot National Monument."	
	BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	Lewistown	2001	Antiquities Act	374 976.00		Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (149 miles) Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Nez Perce National Historic Trail 6 W Iderness Study Areas 1 Area of Critical Environmental Concern Judith Landing Historic District 2 National Register of Historic Places Listed Homesteads Diverse Wildlife Species Diverse Recreational Opportunities Biological Geological Resources Historical Resources Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Sage Grouse Bighorn sheep Elk Mule Deer Riparian Values: Woodland Forests	
	BLM	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument	Montana		2001	Antiquities Act	377 946.00		Proclamation 7398 January 17 2001: The Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument contains a 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	Vermilion Cliffs National Monument	Arizona	St. George	2000	Antiquities Act	279 568.00		November 9 2000: Amid the sandstone slickrock brilliant cliffs and rolling sandy plateaus of the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument lie outstanding objects of scientific and historic interest. Despite its arid climate and rugged isolation the monument contains a wide variety of biological objects and has a long and rich human history. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude this area remains remote and unspoiled qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic objects it contains. The monument is a geological treasure.	
	NPS	Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument	Virgin Islands	St. John	2001	Antiquities Act	12 708.00	11 608.48	January 17 2001: The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument in the submerged lands off the island of St. 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: mangroves sea grass beds coral reefs octocoral hardbottom sand communities shallow mud and fine sediment habitat and algal plains. The fishery habitats deeper coral reefs octocoral hardbottom and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.	
	NPS	Waco Mammoth National Monument	Texas	Waco	2015	Antiquities Act	7.11		July 10 2015: In 1978 two young fossil hunters found a large bone protruding from an eroded ravine near the Bosque River about 4.5 miles north of the center of Waco Texas. They took the bone to nearby Baylor University where it was identified as part of the femur (upper leg bone) of a Columbian Mammoth (Mammuthus columbi) a dominant species in North America during the Pleistocene Epoch. The Columbian Mammoth the largest of all mammoth species stood with a shoulder height reaching 12 to 14 feet and weighed an estimated 7 to 8 tons. Over the next 20 years Baylor University oversaw the excavation of the site where the remains of 24 Columbian Mammoths were found along with the remains of associated animals of the late Pleistocene including Western Camel (Camelops hesternus) saber-toothed cat (Homotherium) dwarf antelope (cf. Capromeryx) American Alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) and giant tortoise (Hesperotestudo). These remains contain the Nation's only recorded discovery of a nursery herd (females and offspring) of Pleistocene mammoths comprising at least 18 of the unearthed mammoths.	
	NPS	Walnut Canyon National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1915	Antiquities Act	960.00	3 251.42	Established under USFS. Transferred to NPS in 1933. "WHEREAS certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff Arizona are of great ethnologic scientific and educational interest and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a National Monument."	
Yes	US Forest Service	Wheeler National Monument	Colorado		1908	Antiquities Act			Part of Rio Grande National Forest. Established in USFS and then transferred to Rio Grande NF in 1950 through 81st Congress. "WHEREAS certain volcanic formations in the State of Colorado within the Rio Grande and Cochetopa National Forests are of unusual scientific interest as illustrating erratic erosion and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument."	
	NPS	White Sands National Monument	New Mexico	Alamogordo	1933	Antiquities Act	131 486.84	143 733.25	Established "for the preservation of the white sands and additional features of scenic scientific and educational interest"	
	NPS	Whitman Mission National Historic Site	Washington	Walla Walla	1936	Congress		138.53	Authorized in 1936 redesignated a National Historic Site in 1963. Whitman Mission National Historic Site is a United States National Historic Site located just west of Walla Walla Washington at the site of the former Whitman Mission at Waiilatpu.	
	FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Alaska California	Aleutians East Borough AK; Modoc County CA	2008	Antiquities Act	6 304.00		To preserve interpret and enhance the public's understanding and appreciation of the national monument and the broader story of World War II in the Pacific.	(Proclamation 8327)

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	NPS & FWS	World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument	Hawaii	Honolulu	2008	Antiquities Act	4 038 400.00	56.66		December 5 2008: President Bush signed the Presidential Proclamation Designating the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument. The sites in this area include: Five of those sites are in the Pearl Harbor area which is the home of both the USS Arizona and the USS Missouri - milestones of the Pacific campaign that mark the beginning and the end of the war. The USS Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center the USS Utah Memorial the USS Oklahoma Memorial the six Chief Petty Officer Bungalows on Ford Island and mooring quays F6 F7 and F8 which constituted part of Battleship Row. Three sites are located in Alaska's Aleutian Islands. The first is the crash site of a Consolidated B 24D Liberator bomber - an aircraft of a type that played a highly significant role in World War II - located on Adak Island. The second is the site of Imperial Japan's occupation of Kiska Island beginning in June 1942 which marks the northern limit of Imperial Japan's expansion in the Pacific. The third Aleutian designation is on Attu Island the site of the only land battle fought in North America during World War II. The last of the nine designations will bring increased understanding of the high price paid by some Americans on the home front. The Tule Lake Segregation Center National Historic Landmark and nearby Camp Tule Lake in California were both used to house Japanese-Americans relocated from the west coast of the United States.	6 310 sq. miles
	NPS	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	Alaska	Copper Center	1978	Antiquities Act		12 279 796.88		Redesignated National Park and Preserve. In 1931 through 96th Congress: "An area on southernmost Alaska 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. The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14 500 feet in elevation found in the Nation the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias at 18 008 feet) several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell) and an active glacial complex including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation with more than 1 000 miles of powerfully running silt-laden rivers. Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species. Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America moose mountain goat and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur including the interior grizzly the coastal brown bear the black bear and the rare blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur. Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans the Pacific Eskimo and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works a National Historic Landmark. The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological archeological biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now as it has in the past a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture which depends on subsistence hunting and its availability for study enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument. Section 2 of the Act of June 8 1906 (34 Stat. 225 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President in his discretion to declare	
	NPS	Wupatki National Monument	Arizona	Flagstaff	1924	Antiquities Act	2 234.10	35 422.13		Whereas there are located in Arizona about 30 miles northeast of Flagstaff two groups of prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of a most picturesque tribe of Indians still surviving in the United States the Hopi or People of Peace; Designated a research national monument. It is a large unexcavated Ancestral Puebloan archeological site. The site is one of many Anasazi (Ancestral Pueblo) village sites located in the Montezuma Valley occupied between AD 900 and 1300. "WHEREAS there is in Montezuma County Colorado on the eastern slope of the Sleeping Ute Mountain an imposing pile of masonry of great archaeological value relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country; and WHEREAS the ground on which said structure stands has been donated to the United States for the establishment of a national monument with a view to the preservation of said ruins and such preservation is deemed to be in the public interest;"	
	NPS	Yucca House National Monument	Colorado	Cortez	1919	Antiquities Act	9.60	33.87			
	FWS	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Alaska		1978	Antiquities Act					
	NPS	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	Alaska	Central	1978	Antiquities Act	1 720 000.00	2 195 546.98		Redesignated National Preserve in 1980 through 96th Congress. "The Yukon-Charley National Monument an area in east-central Alaska includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research."	
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1909	Antiquities Act	16 000.00	143 747.65		Established as Mukuntu-Weap/Zion National Monument. Redesignated Zion National Park in 1939 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."	
	NPS	Zion National Park	Utah	Springdale	1937	Antiquities Act	49 150.00	143 747.65		WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of Utah contain volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value and have situated thereon various other objects of geological and scientific interest; and WHEREAS it appears that it would be to the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Zion National Monument	

DOI National Monuments - Data Call

3/15/2017

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DOI-2018-10 00178



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January 27

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Ppro:

THREE RULES ON CHOPPING BLOCK: House lawmakers are preparing to ax three late-term Obama regulations next week, Pro's Alex Guillén reports. They'll seek to nullify two Interior Department regulations, the stream rule and the venting and flaring rule, as well as a rule from the Securities and Exchange Commission requiring energy companies to disclose payments made to foreign governments.

Science group weighs in: The American Geophysical Union sent its own letter to federal agencies Thursday urging them to adhere to their own scientific integrity principles and not limit public access to information. "We look forward to seeing the restrictions lifted soon so that critical, up-to-date scientific information remains readily available to the public," CEO Christine McEntee wrote. Recipients of [the letter](#) included EPA, DOE, Interior, NOAA, NASA, National Science Foundation and the National Park Service, among others. Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Honor Society, sent its [own similar letter](#) Thursday.

TRUMP TEAM WILL REVIEW MOST INTERIOR DOCS: A [memo](#) obtained Thursday by ME requires all notices and most correspondence at Interior to be reviewed by Trump's team. "No correspondence should be cleared to go to Congress or any Governor until it has been reviewed by the Acting Chief of Staff and Senior White House Advisor," the document states. Once assembled, Trump's Interior leadership will decide whether to maintain the restrictions.

January 26

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Standing Rock leader asks Trump to respect EIS
Cecelia Smith-Schoenwalder, E&E News reporter
Published: Thursday, January 26, 2017
Standing Rock Sioux Chairman Dave Archambault II

Standing Rock Sioux Chairman Dave Archambault II sent a letter to President Trump urging him to comply with the environmental assessment of the Dakota Access oil pipeline project. Photo courtesy of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

Standing Rock Sioux Chairman Dave Archambault II urged President Trump to allow completion of the full environmental impact statement for the Dakota Access pipeline in a letter published today.

The letter comes after Trump this week signed a presidential memorandum to direct the Army Corps of Engineers to reconsider its decision last year to perform an additional environmental review of the \$3.8 billion project.

"This change in course is arbitrary and without justification; the law requires that changes in agency positions be backed by new circumstances or new evidence, not simply by the president's whim," Archambault wrote in the letter.

Advocates for the pipeline say Trump's action corrects the project's course after the Obama administration ordered an in-depth EIS for the project last year (Energywire, Dec. 5, 2016).

The EIS is under a public comment period until Feb. 20, but Trump's memorandum allows for the "rescinding or modifying" of the Obama administration's decision.

Utah conservationists condemn possible agency chief

Published: Thursday, January 26, 2017

Conservation and outdoor recreation interests are opposing Utah state Rep. Mike Noel's (R) bid to lead the Bureau of Land Management.

Black Diamond Equipment founder Peter Metcalf called Noel "the opposite" of the person needed to run the agency and preserve public lands.

Metcalf joined 15 other Utah business people and environmentalists in writing a letter to President Trump, condemning Noel's candidacy.

Noel is a longtime opponent of federal land ownership. He has fought for increased fossil fuel extraction on public land and made a career of fighting the federal government over Western lands. He has indicated a desire to abolish the agency. In Utah, BLM oversees some 31 million acres of land.

"Rep. Noel has also demonstrated his disregard for the thoughtfully and collaboratively crafted management plans of the Bureau he hopes to direct, instead throwing his support behind illegal protests on BLM land and the extraction companies that hope to expand their activities on public lands to the detriment of the protection and other uses of those lands" (Brian Maffly, Salt Lake Tribune, Jan. 25). — NB

Snarky Twitter activists, fearful feds wage war on Trump

E&E // Kevin Bogardus and Robin Bravender, E&E News reporters // January 26, 2017

The Trump resistance is in full swing. Feeling under fire from the new administration, federal workers, greens and former Obama officials are mounting their opposition movement using social media, leaks to the press, protests and other tactics — like illegally scaling construction equipment to hang an anti-Trump banner near the White House. President Trump and his team have been in office less than a week. Trump's campaign rhetoric and early actions perceived as hostile to federal workers and climate change policies — combined with a new era in social media — have sparked an unprecedented backlash from the left during the first days of his presidency. "I expect more of this," said Eric Schaeffer, executive director of the Environmental Integrity Project, who resigned from U.S. EPA in 2002 in protest of the George W. Bush administration's environmental policies. "They came in stomping with very heavy boots ... determined to make the federal workforce the enemy," Schaeffer said of Trump and his team. "You get what you pay for."

Zinke, Perry committee confirmation votes next week

E&E // Brittany Patterson // January 26, 2017

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will meet Tuesday to vote on President Trump's picks to lead the Interior and Energy departments. The vote on Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), nominee for Interior secretary, and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry (R), Trump's selection to lead the Department of Energy, was previously scheduled for this week but was abruptly postponed. Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), who had expressed a desire to move both nominees to the floor quickly, told E&E News the delay was due to a "miscommunication" with ranking member Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.) (E&E News PM, Jan. 24). "I want to start 2017 on a good footing with my ranking member, and so I chose to delay it for hopefully no longer than a few days," she said. Cantwell said she and other Democrats had outstanding questions for Perry about the administration's plans for DOE and other policy issues. The senator indicated there were no problems with Zinke's nomination. Unlike other Trump Cabinet picks, both Zinke and Perry fared fairly well during their respective confirmation hearings, facing mild opposition from Senate Democrats, and are expected to be confirmed. During the business meeting, the committee will vote on an organizing resolution to authorize expenditures by the committee and to ratify subcommittee assignments for the 115th Congress.

Ppro:

INTERIOR OFFICIAL EMBELLISHED CREDENTIALS: The former deputy director of the Office of Acquisition and Property Management admitted to falsifying his military and federal employment history in order to get a better job, according to a report released Wednesday by Interior's inspector general. James McCaffery, who retired in late November, said he claimed an unearned Purple Heart and lied during his background investigation.

HUGE HURDLE FOR DAKOTA ACCESS FOES: A little-noticed recommendation from an Army Corps of Engineers commander in December to approve the Dakota Access pipeline could prove an extremely potent hurdle for project opponents to overcome, POLITICO's Elana Schor reports. Col. John Henderson wrote in a Dec. 3 memo that his office "intends to execute and

issue" a pivotal permit to finish Dakota Access, but his verdict was overridden the next day in a memo delaying a decision on the project.

Ordinarily permit decisions are made by district commanders, and Trump's Tuesday memo ordering the government to "review and approve" as quickly as possible any necessary permits for the \$3.8 billion pipeline could allow Henderson's positive judgment to replace the earlier hold. Lawyers for the Standing Rock Sioux tribe are due in court on Monday for a hearing on how Trump's Dakota Access memo would affect its legal challenge to the pipeline

PERRY, ZINKE COMMITTEE VOTES RESCHEDULED: The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will vote on the nominations of former Texas Gov. Rick Perry for Energy secretary and Rep. Ryan Zinke for Interior secretary Tuesday at 9:30 a.m., your ME host reports. Those votes were originally scheduled for this week, but were postponed due to what Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski called a "misunderstanding."

January 25

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Utah lawmakers unveil plan for state park near Bears Ears

E&E // January 25, 2017

State lawmakers in Utah have proposed two new state parks on federal lands in order to allow Mormon heritage organizations to visit the area. The areas are Little Sahara in Juab County and Hole-in-the-Rock, a chasm in a cliff face that Mormon pioneers traversed. The trail led from Escalante to Bluff, Utah, across what are now Grand Staircase-Escalante and Bears Ears national monuments. Federal guidelines currently limit expeditions to 12 people to the sites, and the areas do not hold campgrounds. "There's an opportunity to create a multi-use area in that historically significant area for our state," said state Rep. Keven Stratton (R), a sponsor of the parks bill. "It would be revenue neutral for our state. This would all be consent by the Legislature."

Pop-up Twitter accounts bolster image of 'rogue' rangers

E&E // Emily Yehle // January 25, 2017

When Badlands National Park deleted four tweets on climate facts yesterday, a dormant Twitter account came back to life: @AltNatParkSer. It began with an innocuous retweet of two goats — a post originally shared by Badlands — and then snowballed into more than 100 tweets over nine hours. Its third tweet summed up the purpose. "Mr Trump, you may have taken us down officially. But with scientific evidence & the Internet our message will get out," it read. Another tweet declared that Trump "can take our official twitter, but you'll never take our free time!" The account claims to be the brainchild of "active" rangers at the National Park Service, along with friends.

"We are real," one tweet read. "Come visit us at Mt Rainer National Park. (We are in Washington)" As of early this afternoon, the account had more than 423,000 followers, up from 8,000 before the Badlands tweets. And it wasn't alone: Another alternative site, @BadlandsNPS, cropped up, tweeting out its own witty rebuttals to the Trump administration. It has gained 184,000 followers since its creation yesterday.

Chaffetz proposes sell-offs, elimination of police posts

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 25, 2017

Utah Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R) last night introduced a pair of bills aiming to reduce the federal presence in his state and across the West by disposing of 3.3 million acres of federal public land while also eliminating hundreds of law enforcement positions at the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. Chaffetz, who serves as chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, has previously floated the proposals, both via legislation and in the House Republican budget. Under his reintroduced H.R. 621, the Utah lawmaker is pushing for the sale of lands identified as suitable for sale or exchange in a 1997 Interior Department report. The Clinton administration-era report identified the 3.3 million acres across 10 states in an effort to benefit an Everglades restoration effort in Florida.

Sportsmen plead with House members to preserve federal estate

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 25, 2017

A coalition of 20 sportsmen's groups issued a plea to House lawmakers yesterday to discourage would-be efforts to offload federal public lands, pointing to the chamber's adoption of rules earlier this month that designate federal land transfers as cost-free. The missive sent to members of Congress yesterday urges lawmakers to "focus on constructive and inclusive solutions" when considering whether to acquire or dispose of public lands in the 115th Congress.

"American sportsmen and women, regardless of political affiliation, have been clear about how important public lands are to our ability to hunt, fish and recreate. Our country's public-lands legacy is fundamental to our national identity and state and local economies across the country," National Wildlife Federation Western sportsmen's campaign manager Aaron Kindle said in a statement released with a copy of the letter. He added, "Any efforts to dismantle that legacy, including the new House rule making it easier to sell or transfer public lands, will be relentlessly and adamantly opposed by hunters and anglers nationwide."

Badlands tweets on climate change deleted

E&E // Brittany Patterson // January 25, 2017

It was fun while it lasted. For a few hours yesterday, Badlands National Park became a Twitter sensation for seeming to "go rogue" when it posted a series of climate-change-related tweets. Just after 5 p.m. EST, @BadlandsNPS deleted its tweets, including one noting the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere was "higher than any other time in the last 650,000 years. #climate." A National Park Service official told E&E News the tweets "were posted by a former employee who was not currently authorized to use the park's account." "The park was not told to remove the tweets but chose to do so when they realized that their account had been compromised," the official said. The Badlands tweets came as Trump administration officials issued instructions to several agencies, including U.S. EPA, the Agriculture Department and the Interior Department, restricting social media and other communication with the public. That apparently didn't stop the South Dakota national park from sending four science-based tweets over a few hours. One tweet noted the 30 percent increase in ocean acidity since the Industrial Revolution, and another message touted the 20 pounds of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere when 1 gallon of gasoline is burned.

Ppro:

Zinke, Perry to get committee votes Jan. 31

By Anthony Adragna

01/25/2017 04:32 PM EDT

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will vote on the nominations of former Texas Gov. Rick Perry to head the Energy Department and Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) to lead the Interior Department on Jan. 31 at 9:30 a.m., according to a [notice](#).

Those votes had originally been slated for this week, but panel Democrats wanted more information on how Perry will handle efficiency standards as secretary. ENR Chairwoman [Lisa Murkowski](#) told reporters there had been a "miscommunication" between her and ranking member [Maria Cantwell](#).

Both Perry and Zinke are ultimately favored to be confirmed.

THESE BADLANDS START TWEETING US GOOD: At least one national park bucked the Trump administration's communications clampdown Tuesday, at least for a little while. The Badlands National Park Twitter account posted facts and data regarding climate change, only to see the tweets later deleted. "Today, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is higher than at any time in the last 650,000 years. #climate ," the park tweeted as part of a series of messages on the subject. An NPS official later said the tweets came from a former employee not authorized to use the account and the park removed them upon learning its account had been compromised.

WIND FARM APPROVED OFF LONG ISLAND: The Long Island Power Authority approved the nation's largest offshore wind farm today, The New York Times [reports](#). The farm is set for the waters between the eastern tip of Long Island and Martha's Vineyard, and would be equipped with as many as 15 turbines capable of powering 50,000 average homes.

MAIL CALL — OPPOSE ATTACKS ON SPR: A coalition of groups — including the Sierra Club and Waterkeeper Alliance — released a letter today calling on House representatives to oppose attacks on the Stream Protection Rule. "Any attack on the safeguards in the Stream Protection Rule is an attack on clean water and should be opposed," the groups write. Read it [here](#).

GRIJALVA PLOTS PUBLIC LANDS DEFENSE: Far away from the GOP retreat in Philadelphia, top House Natural Resources Democrat Raul Grijalva today kicks off a three-day trip to New Mexico where he'll tour newly designated national monuments and discuss how he'll fight efforts to weaken the Antiquities Act. "This trip is about uniting to preserve America's greatest natural places so the people can continue to enjoy them, and it's hardly the last one on my agenda," he said in a statement.

Spicer: Social media crackdown isn't directed by White House

By Andrew Restuccia

01/25/2017 01:55 PM EDT

White House Press Secretary Sean Spicer said today that the White House is not directing federal agencies to rein in their public communications.

"There's nothing that has come from the White House," Spicer said. "Absolutely not."

A series of internal directives at federal agencies — including EPA and the Interior Department, which houses the National Park Service — to limit social media and other public-facing communications have caused a firestorm in recent days, with watchdog groups raising red flags.

But Spicer insisted those directives were agency-specific policies, not a broader directive from the White House.

Spicer also blamed rogue employees for tweets from National Park Service Twitter accounts, including images comparing crowds at former President Barack Obama's 2009 inauguration with Trump's inauguration and posts about climate change.

He said a "an unauthorized user had an old password in the San Francisco office, went in and started retweeting inappropriate things that were in violation of their policy."

Spicer said both EPA and the National Park Service are working to resolve the issue.

"A couple of these agencies have had trouble adhering to their own policies, and I'd refer you back to them as to why those things are happening," he said. "But I know they are taking steps in both of those two cases to address inappropriate use of social media."

And Spicer also pointed to Obama administration violations of social media policy, such as the 2015 Government Accountability Office report that EPA had violated federal law with a social media campaign to win public support for a controversial water regulation.

OMB issues guidance on hiring freeze

By Mel Leonor

01/25/2017 01:43 PM EDT

The Office of Management and Budget issued guidance today directed at agency heads on how to implement the president's across-the-board hiring freeze of federal workers.

Workers who were offered a job on or before Jan. 22 and have documentation showing a start date of Feb. 22 or earlier should report to work, according to the memo sent by OMB acting director Mark Sandy.

Workers whose start date falls later than Feb. 22, or who do not have a start date, may have their job offers revoked. The memo leaves agency heads to determine whether to revoke job offers. They are instructed to consider "merit system principles, essential mission priorities, and current agency resources and funding levels."

The memo says departments and agencies are allowed to reallocate workers to "ensure essential services are not interrupted and to ensure national security is not affected." They may also make limited exceptions to the hiring freeze "that they deem necessary to ensure national security or public safety."

More guidance on the hiring freeze is forthcoming, according to the memo.

Cummings to federal employees: Call me

By Andrew Restuccia

01/25/2017 10:51 AM EDT

Rep. Elijah Cummings, the top Democrat on the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, is encouraging federal employees to reach out to Congress if they are alarmed by the Trump administration's policies.

"I want to make sure all of those federal employees who have anything they want to say to Congress, because there is some confusion as to whether they can talk to us, I'm telling you the law protects you and I will do every single thing in my power to make sure you're protected," the Maryland Democrat said on MSNBC's "Morning Joe" today. "Call me. I want to talk to you."

Reports that employees at several agencies, including the EPA, were asked to limit their public communications have riled members of Congress, especially Democrats, who hope to play an oversight role during the Trump administration.

Amid a public outcry, several federal agencies, including the Agriculture Department, have backtracked on their restrictions this week.

January 24

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Climate change gobbling up coastal marshes — USGS

E&E // Ariel Wittenberg // January 24, 2017

Salt marshes along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are being lost to climate change, according to a study released today by the U.S. Geological Survey. Scientists developing a new rapid assessment technique for marshes chose eight areas on both coasts to test their method and found all of those wetlands losing ground. Half these marshes will be gone in 350 years, the study says. Salt marshes buffer coasts against storms and erosion, filter pollution, and provide habitat for fish and wildlife. The USGS team developed a new method to measure marshes so land managers could easily assess the wetlands' ability to weather assaults by rising seas and severe storms. The method employs aerial photography and other remote sensing techniques

to determine how much of a marsh is open water and how much is covered by vegetation. That information allows resource managers to compare the ratio of ponds, channels and tidal flats to marsh grass to gauge the wetland's resiliency. Salt marshes with more sediment can withstand certain levels of erosion and still bounce back. Those that already are losing sediment would be less resilient.

Utah lawmakers push Trump to rescind Bears Ears

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 24, 2017

Utah state House Speaker Greg Hughes (R) used part of his Legislature's opening day to rail against the newly established Bears Ears National Monument, urging President Trump to rescind the designation for the 1.35-million-acre-site. The state lawmaker lashed out against the Obama administration's decision to establish the monument in southeastern Utah late last year, characterizing it as "tragic" and an "overstep." Hughes' remarks echoed criticisms fired in recent weeks by Gov. Gary Herbert (R) and House Natural Resources Chairman Rob Bishop (R-Utah), who have likewise called for rolling back the Bears Ears designation. "When President Obama sent out the tweet that announced to the world that he was creating this national monument, the photo he used was of Arches National Park," Hughes said, referring to the White House's release of a photo of a site about 100 miles northeast of the new monument. "If that doesn't let you know that there's a disconnect going on, I don't know what will. It would be funny if it wasn't so sad," he added.

Social media horse-collared as Trump team grabs reins

E&E // Robin Bravender and Kevin Bogardus // January 24, 2017

Twitter posts and other social media activity have been scaled back at U.S. EPA, the departments of the Interior and Energy, and other agencies as the new Trump administration gets traction....Interior has been tweeting, too, posting regular photos of national parks. On Inauguration Day, the agency retweeted a White House post saying, "It's official. Our 45th president has taken the oath of office & we couldn't be more excited! Congratulations to @POTUS Trump #Inauguration." The department suspended all its Twitter activity for about 12 hours over the weekend in response to National Park Service tweets about the inauguration turnout and the White House website that some viewed as critical of the new administration. Interior reactivated its accounts and issued a new rule: no posts on the "policy priorities" of the incoming Interior secretary until Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) is confirmed by the Senate for the position (Greenwire, Jan. 23).

Trump orders advance of Keystone XL, Dakota Access

E&E // Hannah Northey // January 24, 2017

President Trump signed executive orders today aimed at restarting the Keystone XL and Dakota Access oil pipelines, keeping a campaign promise and throwing down the gauntlet to environmentalists opposed to the projects. Trump's order invites TransCanada Corp. to resubmit an application for its Keystone XL project and directs the State Department to fast-track its review of the pipeline that would link Canada's oil sands region with U.S. refineries. "This is with regard to the construction of the Keystone pipeline, something that's been in dispute, and it's subject to a renegotiation of terms by us," Trump said as he signed the order.

"We're going to renegotiate some of the terms, and if we like, we'll see if we can get that pipeline built. A lot of jobs, 28,000 jobs, great construction jobs."

Majority of Americans want U.S. focus to be on alternative energy

E&E // Maxine Joselow // January 24, 2017

Approximately 65 percent of Americans prioritize the development of alternative energy sources compared with 27 percent who would put greater emphasis on expanding U.S. fossil fuel production, according to a new study by the Pew Research Center. This marks a slight uptick in preference for alternative energy since December 2014. At that time, the Pew Research Center found that 60 percent of Americans stressed developing alternative energy over developing fossil fuel sources. The study demonstrates increased popular support for alternative energy at a time when President Trump is pledging to boost production from fossil fuel energy sources like coal. Trump's incoming administration was quick to post an energy policy summary on the White House website that calls for "reviving America's coal industry, which has been hurting for too long" (Greenwire, Jan. 20). "There's a perception that we're about to make major changes in energy policy," said Cary Funk, associate director of research on science and society at the Pew Research Center. "So I think these data are particularly important in terms of giving a portrait of where the public sits." The study also shows that energy priorities remain divided along party lines. Democrats are still far more likely than Republicans to believe that developing alternative energy sources like wind and solar should take precedence over expanding production of coal, oil and natural gas.

Committee delays vote on Zinke, Perry

E&E // Manuel Quiñones, Geof Koss and Sam Mintz, E&E News reporters // Tuesday, January 24, 2017

The Senate last night approved the nomination of Kansas Republican Rep. Mike Pompeo for CIA director, but the calendar remains fluid for other Trump administration picks. Senators approved Pompeo 66-32 after days of partisan bickering over the timing of the vote. Republicans wanted Pompeo to join Defense Secretary James Mattis and Homeland Security Secretary John Kelly in Trump's Cabinet on Inauguration Day, but Democrats delayed the vote until yesterday. Sen. Kamala Harris (D-Calif.) challenged Pompeo on his views about climate change at his confirmation hearing. He questioned the issues's significance to the agency's work (E&E Daily, Jan. 13). Yesterday the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee had scheduled votes on Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), nominee for Interior secretary, and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry (R), Trump's pick to lead the Department of Energy. But late last night the panel announced that it was postponing the meeting until further notice. Senate Majority Whip John Cornyn (R-Texas) said yesterday afternoon that he hoped the Senate could confirm Zinke and Perry before Republicans head to Philadelphia later this week for a retreat with their House colleagues and President Trump.

Ppro:

ZINKE, PERRY VOTES PUSHED: Late Monday, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee delayed until further notice votes on the nominations of Texas Gov. Rick Perry to lead DOE and Rep. Ryan Zinke as Interior secretary, Pro's Nick Juliano reports. No explanation

was given, but the Congressional Republicans' annual retreat later this week means the votes won't come until next week at the earliest. Both nominees had been slated to get votes this morning.

NWF backs Zinke: The National Wildlife Federation sent a letter Monday urging Senate energy panel members to back Zinke's nomination to run the Interior Department. "Representative Zinke understands the intrinsic wildlife and conservation values of the Nation's public lands that are held in trust for generations of all Americans," Collin O'Mara, the group's president, wrote, adding NWF would work with Zinke on "how best to balance energy development decisions with key conservation priorities."

President Donald Trump is slated to sign executive actions today that would advance the Keystone XL and Dakota Access oil pipelines, according to a person familiar with the issue.

The decision would make good on Trump's campaign promise to approve Keystone, the controversial Alberta-to-Texas pipeline project that has faced vocal resistance from environmental groups. Former President Barack Obama rejected Keystone in 2015 after a years-long analysis of the project.

The planned 1,100-mile Dakota Access pipeline, which would run from North Dakota to Illinois, has also become a focal point of progressive opposition to fossil fuel projects.

Jan 23

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NPS account ordered dark after tweets offend Trump admin

E&E // Emily Yehle // January 23, 2017

The National Park Service sports the usual disclaimer on its Twitter account, signaling that retweets are not endorsements. But it took only two retweets for the agency to cross President Trump. The Interior Department suspended all its Twitter activity for about 12 hours Friday and Saturday — an unprecedented move — in response to NPS sharing tweets about the inauguration turnout and the White House website. The question now among employees: What's next? "I think they're scared. I think they're really threatened," a former Interior official said of the department's employees. "I think they've seen a very combative administration come into effect that has no tolerance for dissent." It's still unclear who is responsible for the retweets. Several employees have access to the NPS Twitter account, and until now, Interior's approach to social media has been flexible. Each agency sets its own guidelines and is largely left alone, according to several former Interior employees.

Zinke's top donor lobbies for his Interior confirmation

E&E // Kevin Bogardus // Monday, January 23, 2017

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) has gotten a boost from his biggest campaign donor as he looks to secure confirmation as the next secretary of the Interior. Fidelity National Financial Inc. — a

Jacksonville, Fla., title insurance company that offers services across the country — disclosed that it lobbied in support of President Trump's nominee for Interior toward the end of last year. "Supporting the nomination of Rep. Ryan Zinke of Montana as the next Secretary of the Department of the Interior," said the fourth-quarter Lobbying Disclosure Act report filed by the company, which covers Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of last year. Contributions from Fidelity's executives and employees make the Fortune 500 company Zinke's largest campaign donor, according to the Center for Responsive Politics, a campaign finance watchdog group. Overall, the two-term House member collected more than \$154,000 in contributions from those affiliated with the insurance company. John Benton, who handles governmental relations for Fidelity, told E&E News that the reason for the corporation's lobbying in support of Zinke was simple. Fidelity's nonexecutive chairman, William Foley II, is a good friend of the congressman.

Trump admin moves political team into place

E&E // Scott Streater // January 23, 2017

The Trump administration is moving a "political team" composed of dozens of appointees into key Interior Department offices to help guide the transition of power, including two top officials working with Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), President Trump's Interior secretary nominee. The list includes longtime Republican operatives and several former Interior Department officials under the George W. Bush administration, including James Cason, who will serve as assistant Interior deputy secretary. Cason was Interior associate deputy secretary in the Bush administration, and also served stints at Interior under Republican Presidents Reagan and George H.W. Bush. It also includes Doug Domenech, the leader of Trump's Interior transition team and an Interior official during the Bush administration, who is moving in as assistant secretary of insular affairs.

Ppro:

FOLLOWING NPS TWEETS, AGENCIES USE CAUTION: Following the Interior Department's order to temporary halt to all of its Twitter activity in response to two retweets from the National Park Service that appeared to contain digs at Trump, the Department of Transportation has become the second federal agency to declare a social media moratorium. DOT's move was not a response to any controversial postings, but came after a career employee recommended that employees hold off on using the department's social media accounts until more guidance comes down from the new administration, Lauren Gardner reports.

INTERIOR'S TWITTER PRIVILEGES RESTORED: Trump's administration ordered the Interior Department off its social media accounts on Friday after the National Park Service tweeted several times showing the smaller crowds at Trump's inauguration compared to those of former President Barack Obama's. But everything had returned to normal by Saturday. "We regret the mistaken RTs from our account yesterday and look forward to continuing to share the beauty and history of our parks with you," the National Park Service said in a tweet.

EARLY ARRIVALS AT INTERIOR: A list circulating has a number of names expected to be on Interior's beachhead team arriving today. They include: long-time Interior employee James E. Carson as acting deputy secretary; Doug Domenech, a former deputy chief of staff at DOI;

Kathy Benedetto, a former Natural Resources Committee professional staffer for a role at BLM; Daniel Jorjani, former general counsel to Freedom Partners; Rusty Roddy for the Fish and Wildlife Service; Virginia Republican operative Tucker Davis for a role within the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; DCI Group's Megan Bloomgren; Micah Chambers, deputy chief of staff to Zinke; Heather Swift, a Zinke spokeswoman; Kate Macgregor, another Natural Resources panel staffer, for a job with the assistant secretary for land and minerals management; Casey Hammond, who works for the committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; and Melissa Simpson, formerly with the Safari Club.

Obama vets show up: Former President Barack Obama's Cabinet veterans were out in force. Rep. Paul Tonko posted a picture of himself laughing it up with former EPA administrator Gina McCarthy and the agency's former air chief Janet McCabe. (McCarthy's holding a sign saying "Climate Change is Real" and "Love is Love.") Former Interior Secretary Sally Jewell posted a picture from the march, saying "Enjoying role as citizen. This is what democracy looks like — all voices important!" And don't forget former Secretary of State John Kerry, who made his first appearance as a private citizen in decades with his dog.

By Esther Whieldon
01/23/2017 03:09 PM EDT

The Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee will vote Tuesday on President Donald Trump's nominees for Interior and Energy secretaries.

At 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, the committee will vote on the nomination of Former Texas Gov. Rick Perry to lead DOE and Montana Republican Rep. Ryan Zinke to lead Interior. The committee will also ratify subcommittee assignments.

The committee last week held confirmation hearings for both men who are expected to face a relatively easy confirmation.

By Matthew Nussbaum
01/23/2017 12:04 PM EDT

President Donald Trump moved today to make good on a campaign promise to shrink the size of the federal government, issuing an executive order to freeze federal hiring. The military was exempted from the order's constraints.

The move is one of Trump's first official acts in office and follows a campaign in which he pledged to take aim at the way Washington does business.

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<http://www.gjsentinel.com/breaking/articles/colowyo-mine-wins-expansion-approval>

Acting bosses to take reins at EPA, DOE, Interior

Robin Bravender and Kevin Bogardus, E&E News reporters

Published: Thursday, January 19, 2017

Career staffers are in line to take the helm of energy and environmental agencies while Donald Trump's incoming Cabinet officials await confirmations....

Leadership for Interior, DOE

At the Interior Department, Jack Haugrud will take over as acting secretary, according to outgoing agency spokesman Blake Androff.

Haugrud is currently acting principal deputy solicitor at Interior. He previously had a long career at DOJ, where he served as chief of the natural resources section and the general litigation section of the Environment and Natural Resources Division.

Haugrud has worked on topics at Interior including American Indian issues as well as regulations for surface mining, oil and gas royalties, offshore drilling, and Arctic exploration. One former Interior aide called him "the point of the spear on natural resource law" in a 2014 interview (Greenwire, Jan. 14, 2014).

Trump's nominee to lead Interior, Ryan Zinke, also testified before the Senate this week and is expected to be confirmed and on the job relatively quickly. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee ranking member Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.) agreed to expedited consideration of his nomination (E&E Daily, Jan. 18).

Jewell adviser headed to Senate Indian Affairs

Corbin Hiar, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, January 19, 2017

A top aide to outgoing Interior Secretary Sally Jewell is heading back to Capitol Hill to defend many of the Indian Country policies she helped to implement.

Jennifer Romero, Jewell's senior adviser for Native Hawaiian affairs, will take over on Jan. 25 as Democratic staff director for the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, spokeswoman Jennifer Talhelm confirmed today. Romero will report to Democratic Sen. Tom Udall, the vice chairman of Indian Affairs, who represents her home state of New Mexico.

"Senator Udall is very pleased to bring her on, and he believes her extensive experience with Native American law and policy will be a great asset to him and the committee as he works with Indian Country to ensure the United States meets its treaty obligations and works to create jobs and boost the economy on Tribal lands," Talhelm said in an email.

Jewell orders contingency talks to continue

Ariel Wittenberg, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, January 19, 2017

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell has ordered the department to continue negotiations over a deal to share Colorado River water in the Southwest.

Lower Basin states that depend on the Colorado River Basin for drinking water and irrigation have long been working on a deal to take voluntary conservation measures in order to avoid a dramatic fall in water levels at Lake Mead. They had hoped to come to an agreement before the Colorado River Water Users Association's annual meeting in December but have yet to strike a deal (Greenwire, Nov. 30, 2016).

The Colorado River Basin has been struggling with a 17-year historic drought, which has compounded an ongoing shortage of water compared to demands.

Water stored in reservoirs in the Colorado River Basin have protected the area from a crisis during the current drought, but the reservoirs have reached near-historic lows. Basinwide reservoir storage ended water year 2016 at just 51 percent of total capacity, according to the Department of the Interior.

The Lower Basin states narrowly avoided a shortage declaration for the year, with projections for Lake Mead's elevation at 1,079 feet, barely above the 1,075-foot threshold for a shortage declaration that would have cut water deliveries to Arizona, Nevada and California for the first time.

Interior approves first phase of massive Wyo. wind project

Scott Streater, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 18, 2017

The outgoing Obama administration moved one last time today to promote large-scale renewable energy development, finalizing documents that clear the way for a southeast Wyoming project expected to become the largest wind farm in North America.

The Bureau of Land Management issued a decision record, and a finding of no new significant impacts, approving the siting of the first 500 turbines for the Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project.

Concurrently, the Fish and Wildlife Service issued a record of decision (ROD) today approving the issuance of two permits that would allow for the incidental "take" of bald and golden eagles — one covering construction of the first 500 turbines and the second covering the first five years of the wind project's operation.

The project developer, Power Company of Wyoming LLC, must still provide FWS with final mitigation plans before the permits are issued, the service and BLM said in a joint press release.

Ppro:

MAIL CALL! ATTORNEYS GENERAL EYE CRA FOR STREAM RULE: Fourteen attorneys general asked Speaker [Paul Ryan](#) and Leader [Mitch McConnell](#) in [a letter](#) released Wednesday to use the Congressional Review Act to nullify the Obama administration's "unlawful" stream protection rule — which is already at the top of many Republican leaders' wish lists. "The regulation ignores Congress's instruction in the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act that the States should be the primary regulators of coal mining, and it seeks to impose an unwarranted, top-down, one-size-fits all approach," they wrote.

AGENCIES TAP INTERIM LEADERS: Catherine McCabe, a deputy regional administrator for EPA's Region 2, [becomes](#) acting administrator on Friday until Trump's pick to helm the agency is confirmed. Over at DOE, National Energy Technology Lab Director Grace Bochenek [will act](#) as Energy secretary until a new leader is sworn in. And the Interior Department [will have](#) Jack Haugrud, Interior's acting principal deputy solicitor and deputy solicitor for energy and minerals resources, as the agency's acting secretary.

KEEPING WATER TALKS FLOWING: Interior Secretary Sally Jewell issued an order Wednesday attempting to maintain efforts to strike major new water deals for the Colorado River, Pro's Annie Snider [reports](#). There are

ongoing efforts to finalize a deal between lower basin states to take voluntary cuts and avoid a dramatic water level drop at Lake Mead, as well as hopes to wrap up negotiations with Mexico on a cross-border water-sharing deal.

01/19/2017 01:00 PM EDT

Rep. Evan Jenkins has introduced a Congressional Review Act resolution, H.J. Res. 11, to permanently block the Interior Department's recently released stream rule.

"President Obama may only have one day left in office, but his anti-coal legacy will last for years to come," Jenkins said in a statement. "That's why I am leading the fight in Congress to stop implementation of this rule and protect West Virginia's jobs."

Though Senate debate rules mean Congress is likely to consider only a limited number of CRA resolutions, a resolution targeting the stream rule is considered a top contender for passage. A successful CRA resolution would also prevent Interior from ever issuing a rule that is "substantially the same," although that provision has never before been tested in court.

By Esther Whieldon

01/18/2017 05:33 PM EDT

Jack Haugrud, Interior's acting principal deputy solicitor and deputy solicitor for energy and minerals resources, will serve as the agency's acting secretary from when President-elect Donald Trump is sworn in this Friday until Trump's pick for the spot is confirmed, an agency spokeswoman said today.

Also, Kristin Bail, Bureau of Land Management's assistant director for the resources and planning directorate, will serve as BLM's acting director when Director Neil Kornze steps down on Jan. 20. Trump has not announced who he will nominate to fill that position.

It is unclear when the Senate will vote on Trump's pick to head Interior, Montana Republican Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#), but it is not unusual for a senior career official to serve as acting administrator for a few days between administrations, and typically they do little aside from keeping the agency running.

Haugrud has been at the Interior since 2010 and currently oversees a staff of career lawyers who give advice on energy and minerals programs to the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement. He also provides legal advice to other departmental agencies including the Office of Natural Resources Revenue and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement.

As acting principal deputy, Haugrud has dealt with cases involving Native American issues, offshore wind development, oil and gas leasing, water rights and title disputes. He previously served more than 23 years in the Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division.

To view online:

<https://www.politicopro.com/energy/whiteboard/2017/01/acting-principal-deputy-solicitor-to-serve-as-acting-interior-secretary-082469>

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ARMY CORPS TO REVIEW DAPL ROUTES: The Army Corps of Engineers will begin an environmental review of alternative routes for the Dakota Access Pipeline, it said in a notice issued today. The review comes just hours ahead of a judicial hearing over a request to block such a notice. Developers of the pipeline filed to block the environmental review on Monday, and Judge James Boasberg of the U.S. District Court for D.C. set a hearing time for 3 p.m. today.

By Annie Snider

01/18/2017 04:13 PM EDT

The Obama administration is attempting to keep efforts to strike major new water deals for the Colorado River on track when it hands the reins to President-elect Donald Trump's team Friday, as the region teeters on the brink of shortage amid its 17th year of drought.

A Secretarial Order issued by Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today offers a roadmap for proceeding with ongoing efforts to finalize a deal between lower basin states to take voluntary cuts in a bid to avoid a dramatic water level drop at Lake Mead, and for tying up negotiations with Mexico on a cross-border water-sharing deal.

In coordination with the order, the Bureau of Reclamation is also lining up several investments aimed at helping states agree to the Drought Contingency Plan. The agency today executed an agreement with the Gila River Indian Community to acquire water to bolster levels at Lake Mead — a move to help Arizona share the pain of reductions internally. The order also tees up such investments related to California's Salton Sea, where water use reductions could lead to

worsening air quality problems — a conundrum that has proven a major hurdle to finalizing the drought deal.

Although today's Secretarial Order could easily be overturned by the new administration, Colorado River issues are generally nonpartisan. Arizona Sen. Jeff Flake won a commitment on Tuesday from Trump's pick to lead the Interior Department, Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) to continue work on Colorado River issues, including the Drought Contingency Plan.

To view online:

<https://www.politicopro.com/agriculture/whiteboard/2017/01/obama-administration-issues-colorado-river-roadmap-for-trump-082455>

By Esther Whieldon

01/18/2017 04:00 PM EDT

The Interior Department today gave the Power Company of Wyoming a provisional green light to install 500 wind turbines in Wyoming — the first half of a project slated to become the largest onshore wind facility in North America.

Interior's Bureau of Land Management issued a right-of-way for phase one of the \$5 billion Chokecherry and Sierra Madre Wind Energy Project in Carbon County which is ultimately expected to include 1,000 turbines with a total capacity of 3,000 megawatts. BLM still needs to issue a "notice to proceed" formally authorizing construction.

In September, BLM authorized the developer to begin building roads to the project area.

Half of the project is on federal lands and the rest is on privately owned or state-controlled property. The Wyoming Industrial Siting Council approved the project in 2014.

Also today, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service indicated it plans to issue a five-year so-called eagle-take permit for the project once the developer provides its final plan to reduce the chances that the project will harm or injure local eagle populations, which is expected to include retrofitting existing transmission line poles.

FWS found the project is likely to injure or kill up to two bald eagles and 10 to 14 golden eagles per year. This project did not qualify for a 30-year eagle take permit because it applied for it before the FWS in December issued a rule expanding the term limit.

The decision comes even as some Wyoming lawmakers have proposed to prevent utilities from using wind power to meet customers' demand in hopes of increasing coal-fired generation usage.

Interior plans 122K-acre lease sale
Emily Yehle, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 18, 2017

The Interior Department will lease more than 122,000 acres off North Carolina to commercial wind farms as part of its effort to boost renewable energy development.

The wind lease sale is set for March 16. It comes after Statoil ASA bid \$42 million for an area off New York, far more than any previous offshore wind sale (E&E News PM, Dec. 16, 2016).

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said the planned North Carolina lease sale demonstrates how the administration has "built a foundation to harness the enormous potential of offshore wind energy."

"The lease sale underscores the growing market demand for renewable energy and strong industry interest in meeting that demand," she said in a statement.

The lease area is located 24 nautical miles off the shore of Kitty Hawk.

Bipartisan senators float bill to end gray wolf protections

Jennifer Yachnin, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 18, 2017

Wisconsin Sen. Ron Johnson yesterday reintroduced legislation aimed at removing Endangered Species Act protections from gray wolves across the Great Lakes region and in Wyoming.

The Republican senator is looking to roll back rulings by federal district judges who restored ESA protections for wolves in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming over the objections of Fish and Wildlife Service scientists.

"After over 30 years of needed protection and professional pack population management, the wolf has made its comeback," Johnson said in a statement announcing the reintroduction of the bill, S. 164.

He added: "Unfortunately, a federal judge overruled wildlife experts in the field. This bill's language does not modify the Endangered Species Act nor does it prevent Fish and Wildlife Service experts from ever returning the wolf to the endangered list if they determine the population is in need of federal protection. But I strongly agree with the feedback I've heard from Wisconsin stakeholders such as farmers, ranchers, loggers and sportsmen that future gray wolf listing decisions should come from wildlife experts, not from courtrooms."

Zinke says climate change is 'indisputable'

Brittany Patterson, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 18, 2017

Rep. Ryan Zinke broke with President-elect Donald Trump yesterday by telling the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that he does not think climate change is a hoax.

When pressed repeatedly by Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.), the 55-year-old Montana Republican, picked by Trump to lead the Interior Department, said it is "indisputable" that the climate is changing and humans are having an influence.

"As a matter of fact ... my family and I have eaten lunch on Grinnell Glacier, and the glacier has receded during lunch," he said. Later, Sen. Angus King (I-Maine) said he was going to use that story in his "arsenal" to explain the impacts of increased greenhouse gas emissions on the planet's atmosphere.

Zinke touts balanced approach on resources, development

Ellen M. Gilmer, E&E News reporter

Interior's secretary nominee, Ryan Zinke, was light on oil and gas details during his confirmation hearing yesterday but steadfast in his position that large swaths of public lands should remain open to development.

Throughout the nearly four-hour hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, the Republican congressman from Montana repeatedly stressed a desire to act as both an environmental steward and a careful manager of resources.

He referenced public lands icons John Muir and Gifford Pinchot, noting that he would follow Muir's hands-off approach for "lands that deserve special recognition," while the "preponderance" of other public lands would be better-served by Pinchot's sustainable-use model.

He said he strongly supports the National Environmental Policy Act as the "backbone of environmental policies" but noted that he will prioritize energy independence to support economic growth.

Zinke opens door to overturning national monument decisions

Corbin Hiar, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 18, 2017

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) yesterday promised to protect public lands but also indicated that, if he is confirmed as Interior secretary, he will urge President-elect Donald Trump to undo some national monuments.

"I want to be clear on this point, I am absolutely against the transfer or sale of public lands," Zinke said in response to a question from Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) about privatizing the national parks.

At his relatively smooth confirmation hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee — smooth enough for ranking member Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.) to agree to expedited consideration of the nomination — the former Navy SEAL also reaffirmed his support for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and distanced himself from a House rules package he voted for earlier this month that contained a provision making it easier to turn federal lands over to states (Greenwire, Jan. 5).

"I would not" have supported the provision in a stand-alone vote, he told Sen. Martin Heinrich (D-N.M.). "But it has no weight unless it's executed. So I think it's a shot across the bow."

Moments later, however, Zinke strongly suggested that the Trump administration will take the unprecedented and legally uncertain step of attempting to undo some national monuments established unilaterally by presidents using their authority under the Antiquities Act.

"It will certainly be interesting to see whether the president has the authority to nullify a monument," he told Heinrich.

The first test case is likely to be the 1.35-million-acre Bears Ears National Monument in southeast Utah. Sen. Mike Lee (R-Utah) urged Zinke to come to the Beehive State to hear the local opposition to the designation, which President Obama made while lawmakers were home celebrating the holidays (Greenwire, Dec. 28, 2016).

Ppro:

By Eric Wolff

01/18/2017 09:34 AM EDT

The Army Corps of Engineers issued a notice today that it would begin an environmental review of alternate routes for the Dakota Access Pipeline, just hours ahead of a judicial hearing over a request to block just such a notice.

The developers of the pipeline filed to block the environmental review on Monday, and Judge James Boasberg of the U.S. District Court for D.C. set a hearing time for 3 p.m. today. The Army Corps beat the hearing with notice today, adhering to an order from Assistant Secretary of the Army Jo-Ellen Darcy, the civilian in charge of the Corps, who required the review of an alternate route.

The Standing Rock Sioux, whose reservation boundary sits a half mile from where the pipeline would cross Lake Oahe, had been pushing for a complete review of the crossing before the Corps granted a final permit.

"While the EIS is exactly what we called for, the final product must be stronger and more broad in scope," the Standing Rock Sioux said in a statement. "Rightfully, it should include at the very least the territory of the entire Great Sioux Nation, and not just Lake Oahe and the northern boundary of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe's Reservation."

President-elect Donald Trump's transition team said in December that he supports completion of the pipeline. As of his May disclosure, Trump owned a stake in Phillips 66, which owns 25 percent of DAPL.

ZINKE'S TOES MIDDLE DURING CONFIRMATION APPEARANCE: Over four hours of questioning, Trump's pick to run the Interior Department, Rep. Ryan Zinke, sought the middle ground on a host of issues at his confirmation hearing. The former Navy SEAL said climate change was "[not a hoax](#)" but demurred on the extent of the impact of human activity; [pledged](#) to review Obama-era drilling regulations and decisions and said there was [no mechanism](#) to undo national monument declarations under the Antiquities Act while leaving open the door for greater state input in management decisions. Zinke [declared himself](#) in opposition to land transfers but defended a vote on House Rules that eases them and [voiced support](#) for use of the Congressional Review Act to nullify a BLM regulation targeting the amount of methane that leaks from oil and gas operations on public lands while expressing concern about the problem. He also pledged to improve a "broke" federal permitting process but declared himself a "[strong supporter](#)" of the underlying National Environmental Policy Act. Pro's Eric Wolff and Esther Whieldon have a full roundup of key moments [here](#).

Cantwell's early review: ME caught up Energy and Natural Resources Ranking Member [Maria Cantwell](#) midway through the hearing, and she seemed cautiously optimistic. "He's had some good articulation of things that people care about," the Washington Democrat said, adding she wasn't ready to state how she'd vote on his nomination yet. Chairman [Lisa Murkowski](#) said at the end of the hearing she believed Zinke would be confirmed.

Spotted: Zinke [shaking hands](#) with a Teddy Roosevelt impersonator, sponsored by Public Citizen, at the hearing. And later ME spotted the nominee smiling broadly, surrounded by aides, while walking from the Senate subways around 6:15 p.m.

January 17

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Scrap of Beaufort still open to drilling is in high demand

Margaret Kriz Hobson, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Late last month, President Obama delighted green activists and angered oil industry supporters by banning resource development on 125 million acres of federal lands in the Beaufort and Chukchi seas.

In a joint statement, Obama and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau blocked new mineral leasing in nearly all Arctic Ocean waters along North American shores (E&E News PM, Dec. 20, 2016).

But Obama's sweeping decree for the American Arctic excluded a 2.8-million-acre sliver of Beaufort Sea waters where crude is already being piped to shore and two more petroleum development projects are on the drawing board. Several oil companies hold additional federal leases in the region, but the permits are due to expire later this year.

Obama left the southern Beaufort lands out of his Arctic withdrawal plan in part due to pleas from Alaska state officials to allow continued energy development in the oil-rich waters.

NPS breaks visitation record for 3rd straight year

Corbin Hiar, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Blue Ridge Parkway

Last year, the Blue Ridge Parkway was once again the most-visited National Park Service site. Photo by Smart Destinations, courtesy of Flickr.

The National Park Service welcomed nearly 326 million people to over 400 sites in 2016, the agency's third straight year of record-breaking visitation.

The annual tally, which hasn't yet been finalized by NPS number crunchers, is almost 19 million more than in 2015 — a visitation surge of more than 6 percent (E&E News PM, Feb. 17, 2016).

The increase was due in part to the NPS centennial. To celebrate the occasion, the 100-year-old agency and its philanthropic partners launched a media campaign urging Americans to "Find Your Park" (Greenwire, April 16, 2015).

The most commonly found NPS site was the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina, with over 15 million visitors. The Golden Gate National Recreation Area in Northern California also broke 15 million visitors for the first time.

Ten other NPS sites had 5 million visitors or more, according to the preliminary tally.

The least visited park in the system was the Clara Barton National Historic Site in Maryland, which had zero visitors because it has been closed since October 2015 for renovations.

Barrasso sets sights on Endangered Species Act 'update'

Geof Koss, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Newly minted Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman John Barrasso wants to overhaul the Endangered Species Act, adding to the chorus of key Republicans eyeing the landmark law for reforms.

The Wyoming Republican identified the ESA as a top legislative priority for the panel this Congress, which formally meets for the first time tomorrow to hold a hearing on President-elect Donald Trump's nominee to head U.S. EPA, Oklahoma Attorney General Scott Pruitt (R) (see related story).

"I want to find ways to update, improve, strengthen the Endangered Species Act so it actually helps species that are put on the list with a recovery plan and then a way to actually get them off the list," Barrasso told reporters in a meeting this morning to discuss his expectations for the panel.

BLM rule survives initial court challenge

Ellen M. Gilmer, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

The Obama administration's plan to cut methane emissions on public lands will take effect as scheduled today after a federal court last night rebuffed industry and state attempts to block the rule.

The U.S. District Court for the District of Wyoming denied requests from two industry groups and three states, which had asked for a preliminary injunction halting implementation of the Bureau of Land Management's new rule to slash methane emissions from oil and gas operations on public and tribal lands.

The rule sets gradual caps on how much methane may be flared and requires companies to use technologies to reduce flaring and inspect for leaks of the climate-warming substance, which is the main component of natural gas. Wyoming, Montana and North Dakota, plus the Independent Petroleum Association of America and Western Energy Alliance, challenged the rule shortly after its release in November.

Dems seek clarity from Zinke — but all-out assault unlikely

Corbin Hiar, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Democratic senators at Montana Republican Rep. Ryan Zinke's confirmation hearing this afternoon are likely to be more interested in getting clarity about how he would lead the Interior Department than in stoking opposition to his nomination to be secretary.

In a sign that the minority party doesn't have a full day's worth of questions or concerns for Zinke, the timing of his Energy and Natural Resources hearing was pushed back last week from this morning to 2:15 p.m. today to accommodate the schedules of senators who were taking part in Martin Luther King Day events back home.

That leaves less than three hours until the beginning of the Health, Education, Labor and Pensions hearing on philanthropist Betsy DeVos' nomination to serve as Education secretary. ENR Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) and several other Energy Committee members also sit on the education panel, which is led by Sen. Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.), an ENR member.

Zinke not a top target for Democrats

Brittany Patterson, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Ryan Zinke

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) is not a main target of Democrats and environmental groups. Zinke will attend a confirmation hearing today for Interior secretary. Photo by Gage Skidmore, courtesy of Flickr.

Rep. Ryan Zinke might be feeling left out.

Environmentalists are so opposed to Scott Pruitt, the Republican Oklahoma attorney general vying to become EPA administrator, that they created the hashtag #pollutingPruitt to troll him on Twitter. Hostility to Rex Tillerson, the Exxon Mobil Corp. CEO and State Department hopeful, begat #rejectRex.

President-elect Donald Trump's pick for secretary of the Interior doesn't even have a hashtag, and it's one indication of Democratic priorities when it comes to challenging Trump's nominees over climate change.

When Zinke, the 55-year-old Republican congressman from Montana, testifies in front of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee today, he is expected to face questions

about his beliefs on global warming, public lands policy and fossil fuel development. Compared to some of Trump's more controversial picks, fewer fireworks are expected at the Interior nominee's hearing.

Environmental groups and Senate Democrats have poured resources into their battle against Pruitt, who has been tapped to lead U.S. EPA. Pruitt has questioned the existence of climate change, and he has filed several high-profile lawsuits challenging EPA rules.

Zinke's ties to pipeline company scrutinized

Robin Bravender, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 17, 2017

Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke's ties to an oil pipeline technology company have some public lands advocates concerned.

Zinke, a Montana Republican congressman and President-elect Donald Trump's nominee to lead the Interior Department, will face a confirmation hearing today before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee (see related story).

When he was a Montana state senator, Zinke served on the board of directors for Save the World Air Inc., a California-based developer of oil pipeline efficiency technologies.

Zinke's ties to the company, and his support for legislation that is seen as pro-pipeline development, have some conservationists concerned about the approach he will take if confirmed to Trump's Cabinet.

"His record as a private businessman matters when it comes to the way he'll conduct his duties at the Department of Interior," said a public lands advocate who spoke on background. That person said environmentalists are not alleging "pay-to-play here." But there "is a pretty consistent history of siding with some companies that don't have the best interests of Western public lands at heart."

10 things to know about Ryan Zinke

Robin Bravender, E&E News reporter

Published: Monday, January 16, 2017

Ryan Zinke

Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) is an avid hunter, a Navy SEAL veteran and a vocal critic of the Obama administration. Photo courtesy of @RepRyanZinke via Twitter.

Ryan Zinke has helped kidnap an accused war criminal, keeps an arsenal of serious knives nearby when he's working and answers to "Z Man."

Zinke, who is President-elect Donald Trump's pick to lead the Interior Department, also thinks the Keystone XL pipeline and hydraulic fracturing have gotten a bad rap, and warns that "false tears for the sage grouse" have hurt energy development.

The 55-year-old Montana Republican congressman is a relative newcomer to politics, having served just one term in the House, and isn't yet well-known on the national scene. That'll change tomorrow, when he heads to the Senate to testify before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Last year, Zinke co-authored "American Commander" with Scott McEwen, who also co-authored the best-selling autobiography "American Sniper" with another Navy SEAL, Chris Kyle. The book about Zinke's upbringing and 23-year career in the Navy SEALs offers copious details about his personal life and policy views.

Here are 10 things to know about Zinke as his Senate vetting kicks off:

He's tough.

His Senate confirmation hearing promises to be intense, but Zinke has endured some grueling physical and psychological challenges.

He scored a full-ride scholarship to play football at the University of Oregon, where he was a 225-pound offensive lineman up against much bigger guys. "To have a guy of Ryan's size, which is small, you've got guys playing with you that are 350 pounds," McEwen said in an interview. The fact that he started on the Division 1 team "tells you not only that he's strong, but he's tough."

Zinke also survived Navy SEAL training, which included intense physical exercises, sleep deprivation and "Hell Week," where recruits in their tents experienced a "noise-and-smoke assault on the senses" and were ordered into the Pacific Ocean, where they approached hypothermia before they were ordered out onto the beach to crawl while machine guns "blazed above us," Zinke wrote in "American Commander." During some of the cold water exercises, "your testicles are climbing up into your stomach to escape frigid water," he wrote.

Those who want to quit can ring a bell and get coffee and doughnuts, and most trainees don't make it. But Zinke powered through. "I never want to fail," he said in the book. "Let's call it a soul-deep detestation of failing, of not doing my duty. That is an enormous driver. It has defined me."

Bishop bill would give states greater say on management
Emily Yehle, E&E News reporter
Published: Monday, January 16, 2017
This story was updated Jan. 17.

House Natural Resources Chairman Rob Bishop (R-Utah) introduced legislation Friday to "facilitate" state plans for the greater sage grouse.

H.R. 527 is a reintroduction of a measure he introduced last year that would allow governors to block federal actions to protect the sage grouse (E&E Daily, March 17, 2016).

The legislation would impair a federal protection plan that was key to the Obama administration's decision not to list the greater sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act. The plan would amend 98 Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service land-use plans in 10 Western states to incorporate protections for the species.

Bishop's bill would enable states to block those amendments, requiring governors only to notify the Interior and Agriculture secretaries that they will implement their own plans. Interior called last year's version of the bill an attempt to undermine "one of the greatest collaborative conservation successes in our nation's history."

BLM, greens end long legal battle over motorized vehicles

Scott Streater, E&E News reporter

Published: Monday, January 16, 2017

The Bureau of Land Management has reached a sweeping legal settlement with conservation groups that will require the agency to redo management plans designating nearly 4,300 miles of motorized vehicle routes in southern Utah to minimize potential harm to wildlife, cultural and archaeological sites.

The settlement ends more than eight years of litigation over revisions to six BLM resource management plans (RMPs) completed in the waning months of the George W. Bush administration covering more than 10 million acres of federal lands.

Conservation groups in 2008 challenged all six revisions in federal court, arguing that they left too many lands open to off-highway vehicles and oil and gas drilling, among other concerns.

The proposed agreement — hammered out by BLM, the conservation groups and OHV advocates over the last six months — must still be approved by U.S. District Senior Judge Dale Kimball in Salt Lake City.

Alaska challenges federal bear, wolf hunting rules

Emily Yehle, E&E News reporter

Published: Monday, January 16, 2017

Alaska is challenging federal rules that limit the hunting of wolves, bears and other predators on public lands, filing a lawsuit Friday that accuses the Obama administration of impairing the state's ability to manage wildlife resources.

The lawsuit takes aim at two sets of regulations: one from the National Park Service and another from the Fish and Wildlife Service. The first banned certain types of hunting in national preserves in Alaska (Greenwire, Oct. 26, 2015). The second blocked the use of state-sanctioned hunting techniques — such as using spotlights to shoot black bears while they hibernate — in national wildlife refuges (E&E News PM, Aug. 3, 2016).

Alaska Attorney General Jahna Lindemuth (I) asserted that the rules inhibit subsistence hunting and unlawfully pre-empt the state's authority, violating laws that include the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act.

Ppro:

By Eric Wolff

01/17/2017 09:54 AM EDT

The developers of the Dakota Access Pipeline filed a motion yesterday to prevent the Army Corps of Engineers from moving ahead with its environmental review of alternative routes by blocking the Corps from publishing a notice in the Federal Register. Jo-Ellen Darcy, assistant secretary of the Army in charge of the Army Corps, ordered a full environmental review in December after concluding the Corps hadn't fully consulted with the Standing Rock Sioux, a tribe whose reservation sits near where the pipeline runs under Lake Oahe. The motion asks a judge to block the review while the court considers the developers' claim against the Corps. Construction on the pipeline is largely complete, but Darcy prevented completion of a crucial permit needed to make the crossing. President-elect Donald Trump is expected to be much friendlier to the pipe's developers, so the claim may buy some time for the new president to be sworn in.

01/17/2017 04:47 PM EDT

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) said that if confirmed as Interior secretary he would support congressional efforts to block a rule that orders oil and gas companies to reduce the amount of methane that leaks from their operations on public lands.

Sen. John Barrasso (R-Wyo.) said he plans to introduce a resolution under the Congressional Review Act to reject the Bureau of Land Management's venting and flaring rule, a move that would block the Interior Department from pursuing similar regulations in the future. Zinke said he supported that effort but said he was concerned about the underlying problem.

"Yes, and what I think the driving force is, we're wasting a lot, we're venting a lot, and we're wasting energy, and that is troubling me," Zinke told Barrasso at his confirmation hearing Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee today. "The amount of venting in North Dakota alone almost exceeds what we get out of the fields. Let us build a system that recaptures what is being wasted."

While he opposes the specific rule, Zinke's answer resembles Interior Secretary Sally Jewell's from early in 2016 when she proposed it: "I think most people would agree that we should be using our nation's natural gas to power our economy — not wasting it by venting and flaring it into the atmosphere. We need to modernize decades-old standards to reflect existing technologies so that we can cut down on harmful methane emissions and use this captured natural gas to generate power and provide a return to taxpayers, tribes and states for this public resource."

By Eric Wolff

01/17/2017 03:22 PM EDT

Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) (R-Mont.) today said that if he is confirmed as Interior secretary he would review every regulation that "takes lands and waters off Alaska" out of development.

Energy and Natural Resources Chairwoman [Lisa Murkowski](#) (R-Alaska) led her opening remarks at Zinke's confirmation hearing with a litany of criticisms of the Obama administration's Interior Department for actions like taking Arctic offshore oil leases off the table. Her request to Zinke was an attempt to get some of that territory into development, especially in context of shrinking throughput of Alaska's primary oil pipeline.

"Will you commit to formal review of all of Obama administration actions that took lands and waters off Alaska off the table ... and determine whether or not they can be reversed?" Murkowski asked.

"Yes," Zinke said. "We have to understand, we need an economy. If we don't have an economy as a country, then the rest of it doesn't matter. Alaska is different."

ZINKE FACES SENATE COMMITTEE: President-elect Donald Trump's Interior secretary nominee, Rep. Ryan Zinke, is in the midst of a Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing today, where he said in his prepared remarks that while some federal land should be for wilderness, "the preponderance" of federal land should be for multiple uses. The former Navy SEAL, who has cast himself as a "Teddy Roosevelt Republican," is likely to get a smooth ride through his confirmation hearing, Eric Wolff reports.

Zinke also laid out three top priorities: "Restore trust by working with rather than against local communities and states;" "prioritize the estimated \$12.5 billion in backlog of maintenance and repair in our national parks;" and "ensure the professionals on the front line, our rangers and field managers, have the right tools, right resources, and flexibility to make the right decisions that give a voice to the people they serve." Zinke's remarks break with his party in endorsing federal ownership of public land.

If he is confirmed as Interior secretary, Zinke said he would review every regulation that "takes lands and waters off Alaska" out of development. Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski led her opening remarks with a litany of criticisms of Obama administration actions, such as taking Arctic offshore oil leases off the table. Her request to Zinke was an attempt to get some of that territory into development, especially in context of shrinking throughput of Alaska's primary oil pipeline. Read more key moments from the hearing [here](#).

Montana Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) today backed efforts to ensure coal companies pay appropriate royalties and clean up the land they mine but stopped short of specifically backing Obama administration programs on those fronts. Senate Energy and Natural Resources Ranking Democrat [Maria Cantwell](#) of Washington pressed President-elect Donald Trump's Interior secretary pick on the Obama administration's ongoing review of its coal program. The review included a moratorium on new leases, and Interior this month released a [roadmap](#) for its review to determine whether to update regulations and royalty rates.

"I think the review is good, I don't know the specifics of that review but I think we should always look at our energy portfolio with an objectiveness," Zinke said when Cantwell asked if he would stop it.

Cantwell also asked Zinke where he stood on the issue of coal bonding. The Interior's Department's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement in August [said](#) it would launch a rulemaking to strengthen the requirements for coal mines that self-bond their clean-up obligations.

Zinke said he had not read the specifics of that rule, but said, "I think bonding is important."

Zinke went on to add, "Teddy Roosevelt had the courage to look 100 years forward. I think we need to have the courage today to look 100 years forward and look back and say we did it right."

Asked about royalty rates for energy development on federal land, Zinke said, "I think taxpayers should always get a fair value ... including our coal, wind and all the above."

01/17/2017 04:16 PM EDT

Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) (R-Mont.), President-elect Donald Trump's choice to run the Interior Department, said there was no provision for rescinding monuments in the Antiquities Act, but he left open the door to some kind of concessions to states whose leaders may not want a monument.

President Barack Obama created 550 million acres of new monuments out of existing public lands, enraging many Republican members of Congress who characterize it as a "land grab." Utah Rep. [Rob Bishop](#), chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, has openly wondered if a president could rescind a monument. Obama in December designated 1.35 million acres in southeast Utah over the opposition of local government and state officials.

Zinke agreed with Sen. [Martin Heinrich](#) (D-N.M.) that there is no provision in the Antiquities Act that allows the president to rescind a national monument. But he also pushed for state input into management of a monument, seemingly opening the door to an alternative way to weaken monument status.

"States that like their monuments, the state's comfortable with monument, I would be an advocate," Zinke said. "If the state is upset with a monument, and has a plan different from what we've done, I think we should defer a lot of that to the state."

By Esther Whieldon

01/17/2017 05:01 AM EDT

Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) is a second-term Republican lawmaker from Montana whose willingness to buck the party line to back federal ownership of western lands won him the support of sportmen's and recreation groups — as well as Donald Trump Jr.

The 55-year-old former Navy SEAL commander is known for his big personality and a penchant for grandiose goals and ambitions — like when he briefly [mulled](#) running for the House Speaker slot in his first year on the hill.

The fifth-generation Montanan is a former state senator, as well as an avid hunter and angler who considers himself to be a Teddy Roosevelt conservationist. He has opposed the push by some in the GOP to sell off public lands to states and he was the only Republican to back an amendment that would have permanently authorized the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Zinke's military records from his 23 years with the SEALs show he was often praised by his commanding officers and many times recommended for early promotions, but had one [blemish](#) on this record in 1999 for two "lapses in judgment" when he used military travel vouchers for personal travel.

Zinke has also made a go at running local businesses. He tried to launch a bed and breakfast out of his house, and to build a brewery across the street, before [complaints from neighbors](#) forced him to back down.

To view online:

<https://www.politicopro.com/energy/whiteboard/2017/01/hold-story-who-is-zinke-082248>

By Alex Guillén

01/17/2017 11:37 AM EDT

Newly minted Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman John Barrasso's long-term goals for the committee include infrastructure investments and reforming the Endangered Species Act, the Wyoming Republican said today.

"We want to find ways to update, improve, strengthen the Endangered Species Act so it actually helps species who are put on the list with a recovery plan, and then a way to get them off the list," he told reporters. The law has long been a target for Republicans who say it imposes major costs for little to no gain.

Barrasso demurred on whether other environmental laws could be targeted as well, though he indicated the committee will target EPA's Waters of the U.S. rule.

He also said infrastructure will be a top priority, particularly in rural areas. However, Barrasso doesn't have a specific timeline in mind, and noted that he will wait to see what President-elect Donald Trump proposes before taking action.

In the short term, Barrasso noted his committee is charged with confirming EPA nominee Scott Pruitt, plus around a dozen subordinate EPA posts and top jobs at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Army Corps of Engineers.

And lawmakers will be focused on using the Congressional Review Act to kill Obama-era rules. Barrasso said Trump's transition has come up with a list of around 100 regulations from across the government that could be targeted, but that he expects to "personally" take care of Interior's recent venting and flaring rule.

Zinke on the issues

By Esther Whieldon, Annie Snider and Eric Wolff

01/17/2017 05:03 AM EDT

Montana Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#) has fought efforts to sell off federal lands while also calling for expanded fossil fuel development, and in his two years in Congress he has voted to pull back protections for a number of species including the notorious Sage Grouse.

Zinke may need to call on his experience on the House Natural Resource Committee and leadership skills honed as a Navy SEAL if he is confirmed as President-elect Donald Trump's pick to run the Interior Department, which is made up of nine massive bureaus that manage one-fifth of the nation's land, including national parks, wildlife refuges, tribal lands and areas ripe for mining minerals and erecting wind turbines, solar farms, and oil and gas pipelines.

Here's a look at some of the challenges Zinke will face if he is confirmed as Interior secretary.

Fossil fuel development

Trump has promised to unleash fossil fuel development in the U.S. and Zinke will face pressure from Day One to carry that out by ending the Interior's freeze on new coal leases and smoothing the path for more oil and gas development on federal lands and offshore.

While Zinke can undo the Interior's coal-leasing moratorium with the swipe of a pen, it may take years to facilitate additional offshore oil and gas development.

Obama in December invoked his largely untested authority under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit future offshore oil and gas leases in large portions of the Arctic and Atlantic oceans. The law does not include language that would allow Trump to automatically undo the action so it remains to be seen whether Obama's ban will survive the legal battle that is sure to ensue once Trump takes office.

Also unclear is whether Zinke will wait until the court fight over the ban concludes to begin crafting a new five-year plan for offshore drilling, which itself is a multiyear process and the agency's primary vehicle for planning future auctions.

Hailing from a landlocked state, Zinke's record on offshore drilling in particular is thin, but he strongly supports expanded energy development overall. According to his campaign website, Zinke "is constantly working to rein in regulations on our natural resources" and supports giving "tribal and local governments more of a say in how we manage our coal, oil, and natural gas."

Water

Drought, climate change and booming populations are making water supply shortages a growing problem in the American West. From endangered species to water supply, the Interior Department regularly finds itself in the middle of these contentious challenges — and sometimes on multiple sides of them.

As a Montanan, Zinke will have a steep learning curve on many Western water issues. He'd be inheriting them at a particularly critical moment on the Colorado River, which supplies water to nearly 40 million people across the West and is now in its 16th year of drought. The states of Arizona, Nevada and California are teetering on the edge of a shortage declaration that could come as soon as 2018, triggering the first mandatory supply cuts since the reservoir behind Hoover Dam was filled in the 1930s.

At the urging of the Obama administration, the three lower basin states are working on a deal aimed at bolstering reservoir levels and staving off those cuts, but despite overall buy-in, the agreement has yet to be finalized, meaning it will be up to the Trump administration to carry it over the finish line.

But Zinke could face an even bigger challenge in the other important piece of the Colorado River equation — a new deal with Mexico over how to share water supply cuts. The Obama administration spent months negotiating a new deal, but without a signed agreement in hand, [the issue could get](#) pulled into much larger politics between the two countries amid President-elect Trump's plans for a massive border wall and interventions in private business deals that could send jobs to Mexico.

Public lands

As Interior secretary, Zinke will be responsible for overseeing over [507 million acres](#) of federal land. Zinke is an active hunter, and he believes the federal government should retain ownership of its federal lands. That position puts him at odds with the GOP platform and many Republicans in Congress, such as Sen. [Mike Lee](#) (R-Utah) and House Natural Resources Chairman [Rob Bishop](#) (R-Utah). Then again, it also puts him in good standing with Donald Trump Jr., the president-elect's son, also an avid hunter.

But while he believes the federal government should keep ownership of its property, he also has voted to give states more say in how it's managed, a more nuanced position that concerns green groups. Zinke voted for the Self-Sufficient Community Lands Act last year, a bill that would allow chunks of federal land to be managed by a committee appointed by the state's governor.

Yet to be tested is Zinke's general belief in multi-use land planning, a key issue for sportsman and recreational activity groups who want access to hunt and fish in areas that are used for energy development or mineral extraction.

Wildlife protections

Zinke's record on public lands issues may hearten hook and bullet groups, but his history on endangered species protections raises alarm bells for many wildlife advocates, especially when key House lawmakers are champing at the bit to overhaul the landmark Endangered Species Act.

As a congressman, Zinke voted against federal protections for wolves and lynx, priorities for ranchers in the West, and supported overriding species protections for fish in California in order to ship more water to central and southern California farms and communities. He also opposed an Obama administration plan to protect the greater sage grouse without formally listing it under the Endangered Species Act, which would entail even stricter restrictions on energy development and land use.

At a 2015 [hearing](#), Zinke asked why "would Washington, the bureaucracy, given there are no sage grouse here ... decide what is best for Montana or the western states, that have a deep, traditional concern for wildlife management?"

Conservationists argue that conserving habitat before a situation becomes dire is the only thing that can break the politics around species protections, and those who have backed Zinke are optimistic that he will be open to a more proactive approach.

"He's at the table, he'll actually engage on these issues," said Collin O'Mara, president of the National Wildlife Federation.

Indian affairs

As Interior secretary, Zinke may find himself in the thick of numerous disputes over tribal land and how that land can be developed. As a member of Congress, he waded into water issues, making himself instrumental in working out a \$400 million water settlement between the Blackfeet and local users that was approved by Congress last year.

In another signal of how he might prioritize his work with tribes, last year he helped get a provision into the House version of the now-deceased energy bill that would help the Crow in Montana ship coal out through a West Coast terminal, though this contravened the desires of the Lummi Nation in Washington.

To view online:

<https://www.politicopro.com/energy/story/2017/01/zinke-on-the-issues-144235>

"Roosevelt Republican" Zinke to face smooth path to Interior post

By Eric Wolff

01/17/2017 05:02 AM EDT

Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#), the former Navy SEAL who has cast himself as a "Teddy Roosevelt Republican," is likely to get a smooth ride through his confirmation hearing to become secretary of Interior on Tuesday when he goes before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee.

The Montana Republican, who will be the first of the three key energy Cabinet nominees to face Senate committees this week, has defended federal ownership of lands in the West, a contentious issue inside the GOP caucus that has often split sportmen's groups and oil- and gas-backers — but is likely to keep Democrats'

from launching a major effort to block him from leading the agency that oversees over 500 million acres of federal property.

"I've talked to many of the colleagues on the committee and they've had an opportunity to visit with Mr. Zinke," said Sen. [Lisa Murkowski](#) (R-Alaska), the committee chairwoman who will preside over the hearing. "Nobody has flagged to me that there's going to be some high-profile issue that's going to blow. I'm just not sensing that."

Republicans on the committee are encouraged by President-elect Donald Trump's pick's pro-energy and mining stances, a sharp break from the Obama administration, which instituted a moratorium on federal coal mining leases, sought to impose regulations on fracking on public lands and put up restrictions on offshore drilling in the Arctic and Atlantic waters.

But Republicans also chafed under the conservationist moves of Interior Secretary Sally Jewell and President Barack Obama, who set a record by granting [553 million acres of land and water](#) national monument status under the Antiquities Act, drawing complaints from many western lawmakers that the administration launched a land-grab and ignored input from the states.

Zinke [broke](#) with his party in July, resigning as a delegate to the Republican convention after calling the GOP platform "divisive" since it advocated requiring the sale of federal lands. That stance earned him plaudits from hunting and fishing groups, and some Senate Democrats hope it indicates some measure of Obama's zeal for conservation will survive into Trump's administration.

The action also earned him some national attention and raised his profile with sportsmen's groups that aim to conserve lands for hunting and fishing. That helped propel Zinke to the nomination, not least because he [won the support](#) of Donald Trump Jr., an avid trophy hunter and member of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers.

He has also been a strong supporter of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a federal account used to buy private land to close gaps in national parks and other protected spaces. The LWCF has been blasted by some Republican lawmakers, most notably House Natural Resources Chairman [Rob Bishop](#) (R-Utah), who pushed an early January measure to make it easier for Washington to transfer federal land to the states, but also Sen. [Mike Lee](#) (R-Utah), who sits on the committee Zinke will face. Lee's office did not respond to a request for comment.

"Obviously the tension is between federal and state management rights," said Sen. [Bill Cassidy](#), a Louisiana Republican on the committee. "He's from a western state where they live this tension."

Sportsmen's groups say they expect that if confirmed, Zinke will strike a balance between being a steward for hunting, fishing and recreation and enabling economic development.

"Zinke supports a strong multiple-use ideology versus a lock-it-up-and-look-at-it preservationist ideology," said David Allen, president and CEO of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

"There is a balanced way that we can extract some energy resources and whatnot and still be good stewards of the Earth," Allen added, "It's been a long time since we've had that much of a direct correlation from our world to Cabinet positions. ... When we speak, I think we'll be listened to more anyway."

Some green groups are concerned that Zinke's support of public lands is only skin-deep. Randi Spivak, public lands program director for the Center of Biological Diversity, said Zinke should have opposed a House rule proposed by Bishop earlier this month that would ease budget restrictions on the sale of federal land, as well as the Self-Sufficient Community Lands Act in 2015, which would allow a panel selected by state governors to take control of federal land without taking ownership of it.

"He does not appear as brazenly off the rails, so very hard right as the other candidates. He should be applauded for walking away from the GOP platform," she said. But, she said Zinke shouldn't only be compared to Trump's most conservative picks. "The job goes beyond just protecting the crown jewels."

Fossil fuel groups have backed Zinke in a big way. Energy companies and resource developers have been his biggest business donors behind finance and real estate interests, [according](#) to OpenSecrets.org. In the 2016 election cycle, he raised \$484,000 from the oil and gas sector — 22nd among all House members — with employees of Oasis Petroleum making up his largest group of contributors. Oasis is active in the Bakken oil fields in western North Dakota and eastern Montana.

"He gets energy development," said Sen. [John Hoeven](#) (R-N.D.) who also sits on the committee. "So I think he'll be good on that issue. Obviously the Trump administration is going to want to develop all of our energy resources, traditional and renewable, but you know Zinke is the right guy in that respect."

For Democratic Sen. [Joe Manchin](#) (W.Va), Zinke's openness to coal mining is a plus, and Manchin hopes Zinke will reverse some of Interior's recent regulations, especially the stream buffer rule, which he said could have a big impact on West Virginia's coal mining industry. And he liked Zinke's positions on federal land.

"He described himself as a Roosevelt-type of person, protecting the lands and all that," Manchin said. "I think that's contrary to what I would have thought [until] I talked to him."

Zinke also may take some tough questions on whether he used military travel vouchers for personal travel while still in the Navy, as [reported](#) by The Intercept. And his pro-development positions raises some concerns for at least a few Democrats.

"Any energy resources produced on federal lands must deliver a fair return to American taxpayers, and clearly just turning public lands over to fossil fuel industries is a nonstarter," Sen. [Ron Wyden](#) (D-Ore.) said in a [statement](#) after Zinke's nomination was announced.

Both Wyden and Sen. [Maria Cantwell](#), the committee's top Democrat, have a laundry list of issues to discuss like wildfire control and coal mine cleanups.

Esther Whieldon contributed to this report.

BUSY WEEK AHEAD! It'll be an intense week for the energy and environment crowd with three consecutive days of relevant confirmation hearings before Donald Trump becomes president. First up today is Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#)'s session before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee as he seeks to become Interior chief. Oklahoma Attorney General Scott Pruitt then goes before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee tomorrow for his EPA confirmation hearing and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry heads to the energy panel on Thursday as he seeks to become Energy secretary.

Don't blinky, here's Zinke: Zinke's [hearing](#) kicks off today at 2:15 p.m. in Dirksen 366. Vetting a potential Interior Secretary will prompt some big ticket philosophical questions, especially on fossil fuel development, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, endangered species listings and how solidly the second-term Montana Republican believes in leaving federal land in agencies' hands. But with half a billion acres of federal land to be in his care if he is confirmed, the putative Interior secretary will likely get quizzed on a smorgasbord of parochial issues of interest to each Senator.

The takeaway: In the end, ENR Chairman [Lisa Murkowski](#) expects an easy run for Zinke, and none of the Democrats ME spoke to hinted at any fireworks. He's even getting a bipartisan Montana intro, with Sens. [Jon Tester](#) and [Steve Daines](#) offering opening remarks. ME would also note a confirmation hearing beginning at 2:15 p.m. suggests major turbulence and road bumps may not materialize.

Background reading: Eric Wolff raises the curtain on today's hearing [here](#). Esther Whieldon has a brief Zinke bio [here](#). And Eric, Esther and Annie Snider take a look at some of the main issues Zinke would face at Interior [here](#).

What to expect when you're expecting questions: Zinke holds an unorthodox position on federal lands compared to his fellow Republicans: He doesn't want to sell them off (though he does favor different management practices, more on that later). He even wants to buy more, via the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which the government uses to fill gaps in protected areas. While that viewpoint helped him secure nomination to the job, with a particular hat tip to Trump's son, Don Jr., also a hunter, it also puts him on the firing line for some Republicans who would like to see a massive transfer to the states. Look for Utah Sen. [Mike Lee](#), a particularly strong opponent of new monument designations and major fan of federal land transfers, to potentially give Zinke a good once over on the subject.

Get it out of the ground: Zinke has a record of opposing environmental regulations and promoting fossil fuel development — he has a 3 percent score from the League of Conservation Voters. Democrats may push him on climate change, the lifting of the moratorium on new coal leases and whether he would re-open the Atlantic and the Arctic to offshore drilling.

The Energy Dem: West Virginia Sen. [Joe Manchin](#), the moderate Democrat seen as the most gettable "aye" vote for Trump's picks, sounded upbeat about Zinke's positions. He'd met with Zinke, but told ME he'd like to hear Zinke's views "on the stream buffer rule, our mining extraction, that sort of thing."

Sage Grouse, still: Though Interior agreed not to list the greater sage grouse under the Endangered Species Act as part of a broad agreement with states and interest groups, the bird still has its talons in the hearts of Western Senators, at least a few of whom may bring it up at committee. Sen. [Jim Risch](#) said in June he was "[frankly disgusted](#)" with how Interior handled the management plans. He'll likely get a friendly ear in Zinke, who co-sponsored a bill to prevent a sage grouse listing in 2015.

But what about *my* home state? Every senator has some local issue they'd may like to discuss. Louisiana Sen. [Bill Cassidy](#) told ME he is interested in revenue sharing and off-shore drilling; Sen. [Cory Gardner](#) said county commissioners in Colorado are concerned with the Planning 2.0 rule, because, he said, "they make a person in Downtown New York the same status as someone in Grand Junction Colorado." For the Democrats, Ranking Member [Maria Cantwell](#) said she wants to know whether Zinke thinks coal mine owners should have to buy bonds to cover cleanup costs; Sen. [Ron Wyden](#) will ask about wildfire management and an aide to Sen. [Mazie Hirono](#) said the senator would want to ask about the Commitment of Free Association, which relates Pacific Island Territories and invasive species, among other subjects.

Can Zinke bring balance to the force? ME heard a common refrain from GOP Senators on Zinke: They hope an Interior Department under him would strike a balance between the needs of different constituencies and avoid the "overreach" of the Obama administration's aggressive approach to conservation. "That's one of the big challenges that he'll have at the Department of Interior," Sen. [John Hoeven](#) told ME.

Where will Zinke stand on water issues? Lawmakers such as Arizona's [Jeff Flake](#) are expected to bring up water supply and drought issues at the hearing. Interior last year [pledged](#) to block drought-stricken California from tapping extra water being stored in Lake Mead's reservoir unless all three lower basin states agreed to it. Flake may ask Zinke if he is willing to renew that promise.

01/17/2017 07:01 AM EDT

Updated 01/17/2017 07:51 AM EDT

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), President-elect Donald Trump's selection to run the Interior Department, will tell the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee today that while some federal land should be for wilderness, "the preponderance" of federal land should be for multiple uses, according to his prepared remarks.

Zinke has broken with his party in endorsing federal ownership of public land, and he will declare himself "an unapologetic admirer of Teddy Roosevelt" in favor of conservation, a statement which will cheer some Democrats on the committee. But in his opening statement for this afternoon's hearing, he will add, "It is also these lands that many communities, like the town I grew up in, rely on to harvest timber, mine, and to provide our nation with energy."

Zinke's remarks lay out three top priorities: "Restore trust by working with rather than against local communities and states;" "prioritize the estimated \$12.5 billion in backlog of maintenance and repair in our national parks;" and "ensure the professionals on the front line, our rangers and field managers, have the right tools, right resources, and flexibility to make the right decisions that give a voice to the people they serve."

The maintenance backlog is sure to perk up the ears of some members of Congress.

"The president-elect is committed to a jobs and infrastructure bill, and I am going to need your help in making sure that bill includes shoring up our nation's treasures," Zinke plans to say.

Jan 13

<http://mms.tveyes.com/Transcript.asp?StationID=8165&DateTime=1%2F13%2F2017+1%3A39%3A03+AM&Term=department+of+the+interior&PlayClip=TRUE>

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<http://www.times-standard.com/article/NJ/20170112/NEWS/170119902>

Agency names acting director

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 13, 2017

The Bureau of Land Management today announced that veteran federal official Kristin Bail will succeed Director Neil Kornze as the agency's acting director. Kornze will step down from his post when the incoming Trump administration takes the agency's reins Jan. 20. Bail, who most recently served as assistant director for BLM's Resources and Planning Directorate, has spent more than 32 years in public lands management in posts for both BLM and the Forest Service. "Kristin is a thoughtful, effective leader. The BLM family will be in good hands under her leadership," Kornze said in a statement. Bail has also served as assistant director for BLM's National Conservation Lands and Community Partnerships, as well as working in Oregon, Arizona, North Carolina and Washington, D.C. Before her career in the federal government, Bail received a Bachelor of Science in geology from Washington State University. Her spouse, Barron, is also a former BLM employee, who retired in 2010 after 32 years with the agency.

Philanthropists launch \$1.5M fund for Bears Ears

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 13, 2017

A philanthropic coalition announced the launch of an organization yesterday aimed at shoring up the new Bears Ears National Monument in southeast Utah, with donors including the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation establishing a \$1.5 million fund. The Bear Ears Community Engagement Fund will aim to "minimize threats" to the 1.35-million-acre monument from looting and vandalism of its more than 100,000 archaeological and sacred cultural sites, as well as support local community and tribal engagement and sustainable recreation management, and fund visitor education. "The president's action to protect Bears Ears inspired us to create this fund, which is an investment in the local communities and the tribes and their ability to serve as the best stewards of the monument as well as the most capable creators of economic opportunity for the region around the monument," said Michael Scott, acting program director of the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, which announced the new fund.

Other backers of the Bear Ears Community Engagement Fund include the Wyss Foundation, David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Wilburforce Foundation, and Grand Canyon Trust

Obama expansion pleases greens, infuriates ranchers

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 13, 2017

President Obama yesterday announced a significant expansion of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon and the California Coastal National Monument, drawing praise from lawmakers and environmentalists who had pushed for the additions but raising the hackles of local ranchers concerned about continued grazing on the lands. The Obama administration also unveiled three new national monuments yesterday honoring key events in the Civil Rights movement and the Civil War and issued a memorandum urging greater diversity among the federal land management workforce (see related story). The largest of the additions will be to the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, which will gain an additional 42,000 acres in Oregon and 5,000 acres in California. Both of Oregon's Democratic senators, Jeff Merkley and Ron Wyden, had previously urged Interior officials to add to the monument, arguing that "a patchwork of vital habitats and watersheds" remained unprotected under the existing 65,000-acre boundaries (E&E News PM, Oct. 13, 2016). The monument was the first created with the sole intention of protecting biodiversity when it was established by President Clinton in 2000.

Wildlife research lab lacks 'scientific integrity' — group

E&E // Scott Streater // January 13, 2017

A federal research center operated by the U.S. Geological Survey does not have the resources, staff or oversight to adequately track animal disease outbreaks and determine the causes of wildlife die-offs, according to a complaint filed yesterday by a government watchdog group. The administrative complaint, sent to Interior Secretary Sally Jewell by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility, targets USGS's National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wis. It says the health center has failed to adequately care for research animals and needs to be subjected to routine, independent inspections to restore the "scientific integrity" of its core mission. USGS strongly denies that the problems outlined in the complaint have any merit. "There are a fair to significant number of inaccuracies" in the complaint and associated press statements issued by PEER, said A.B. Wade, a USGS spokeswoman in Washington, D.C.

Obama promotes diversity at land and water management agencies

E&E // Corbin Hiar // January 13, 2017

President Obama, speaking in Everglades National Park on Earth Day 2015, wants to increase diversity among park workers and visitors. Photo by Eduardo Merille, courtesy of Flickr. With only days remaining in office, President Obama yesterday evening ordered public land and water management agencies to promote diversity within their ranks and among the visitors they attract. "The purpose of this memorandum is to ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to experience and enjoy our public lands and waters, that all segments of the population have the chance to engage in decisions about how our lands and waters are managed, and that our Federal workforce — not just the sites it manages — is drawn from the rich range of the

diversity in our Nation," Obama wrote in a memorandum to the leaders of the Interior Department, Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Specific actions to bring more minorities and people from a variety of backgrounds into the makeup of land and water management agencies include conducting "periodic interviews" with representative samples of the workforce, surveying departing employees, identifying methods for attracting and retaining "diverse workforce talent," prioritizing resources for workforce development programs, and rewarding diversity efforts, the memo said. The president also called for agencies to "expand training on unconscious bias" for senior leadership — a concept that President-elect Donald Trump has criticized — and at least two meetings per year of human resources staff to discuss progress on the order and where data gaps may exist.

House watchdog floats moving Interior, EPA out of D.C.

E&E // Robin Bravender // January 13, 2017

The House's top watchdog wants to push federal agencies including the Interior Department and U.S. EPA out of Washington and into the states. "Maybe the Department of the Interior should come to Utah. Maybe the EPA could be in a different state, maybe the Department of Transportation could be in Los Angeles," Oversight and Government Reform Chairman Jason Chaffetz (R-Utah) told Utah ABC affiliate KTVX in an interview that aired yesterday. Chaffetz this week introduced a resolution (H.Res. 38) that would express a desire by the House that government headquarters shouldn't be required to be located in the nation's capital. "Why should just the greater Washington, D.C., area get all the financial benefit of a government?" Chaffetz told the news channel. "Now, I hope to shrink the government, but when it's spending \$4 trillion, maybe that should be a little bit more spread out."

Zinke donors include oil and gas firms using public land

E&E // Brittany Patterson // January 13, 2017

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) took thousands of dollars in campaign donations from companies that drill for oil and gas on the vast public lands that he would oversee as Interior secretary. Watchdog groups say the contributions, totaling \$345,000 since 2013, raise questions about whether the fossil fuel industry could influence a Cabinet secretary who controls drilling, mining and conservation policies across more than 500 million acres of public land. Zinke's top individual campaign donor is Taylor Reid, president and chief operating officer of a Texas-based oil and gas company that drills in the Bakken oil field. Reid, who has been with Oasis Petroleum since its founding in 2007, donated \$11,600 to Zinke's election efforts between 2013 and 2016, an analysis of Federal Election Commission data shows. During that time, Zinke won Montana's single congressional seat, in 2014, and was re-elected in November. President-elect Donald Trump tapped the 55-year-old former Navy SEAL last month to head the Interior Department, a sprawling federal agency responsible for policies that dictate drilling, mining and protection of about one-fifth of the land in the United States.

Leaders encouraged as NPS agrees to infrastructure evaluation

E&E // Corbin Hiar // January 13, 2017

Senate committee leaders yesterday applauded the National Park Service for promising to heed the Government Accountability Office's call to evaluate whether its new program for addressing parks' crumbling infrastructure is working as intended. "The longer our parks go without the attention they need, the more costly it will become for taxpayers to properly steward and restore these historical and cultural gems," Energy and Natural Resources Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) said in a news release. "I am encouraged that NPS agrees with GAO's recommendations and look forward to seeing them implemented." The 17-month audit of NPS's \$11.9 billion deferred maintenance backlog was requested by Murkowski and Budget Chairman Mike Enzi (R-Wyo.) to determine how well the agency is managing over 75,000 assets spread across over 400 parks. GAO found that — after years of struggling to adequately assess or address its backlog — NPS now has a very detailed system in place for tracking, analyzing and prioritizing needed repairs.

Ppro:

GOP LEADER SLAMS 'WAR ON THE WEST': House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy condemned a host of late-term Obama administration public lands actions during a Thursday appearance at the Hoover Institute as part of a "war on the West." ME readers know — and McCarthy repeated the vow — that Congress intends to go after Interior's Stream Buffer Zone rule and a separate regulation targeting methane leaks on public lands in early February. He also promised the 115th Congress would also make a renewed push to speed pipeline infrastructure project approvals.

OBAMA CREATES, EXPANDS NATIONAL MONUMENTS: President Barack Obama on Thursday created three new national monuments in Alabama and South Carolina that are dedicated to key moments in the civil rights movement. And he expanded the California Coastal National Monument by 6,230 acres and the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument by 42,000 acres in Oregon and about 5,000 acres in California. The new civil-rights monuments are the Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument and the Freedom Riders National Monument in Alabama and the Reconstruction Era National Monument.

The moves come as Republican lawmakers such as House Natural Resources Committee Chairman Rob Bishop and Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski are mulling options for revamping the Antiquities Act, the law that authorizes the president to designate new monuments. Murkowski and 25 other GOP Senators on Jan. 5 reintroduced a bill, S. 33 , that would give states more say over the creation of national monuments and require the monuments to clear environmental reviews under the National Environmental Policy Act.

PARK-ED MAINTENANCE: The National Park Service averaged annual deferred maintenance of \$11.3 billion in fiscal 2009-2015 on its various assets, a GAO report requested by Sens. Lisa Murkowski and Mike Enzi finds. "The longer our parks go without the attention they need, the more costly it will become for taxpayers to properly steward and restore these historical and cultural gems," Murkowski said in a statement. Bridges, tunnels and paved roadways most frequently lacked maintenance when needed, or experienced delays.

MAIL CALL! CONSERVATION GROUPS BACK ZINKE: Ahead of his confirmation hearing next week, the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership is throwing its support behind Rep. Ryan Zinke's Interior secretary nomination. "We are confident that, as Secretary of Interior, Congressman Zinke will continue to approach resource management issues with an eye towards improving the multiple-use productivity of our public lands and seeking solutions that balance the needs of all Americans," President Whit Fosburgh wrote in a Thursday letter.

Jan 12

http://billingsgazette.com/news/local/bureau-of-indian-affairs-investigating-fatal-crash-in-big-horn/article_7f4748d6-6af3-51c4-be25-7f7d1a4178f0.html
<http://www.harvardpress.com/Features/Feature-Articles/ID/16616/Looking-back-at-2016-The-year-in-photos>

Grijalva unveils bill to permanently reauthorize LWCF

E&E // Corbin Hiar // January 12, 2017

The House Natural Resources Committee's top Democrat reintroduced legislation today aimed at ensuring that a popular land conservation and recreation program lasts in perpetuity. Arizona Rep. Raúl Grijalva's bill is identical to the measure he offered last Congress to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Despite attracting 211 co-sponsors, the bill never made it out of committee. The new legislation, which is co-sponsored by Pennsylvania Republican Rep. Patrick Meehan, would also ensure that at least 1.5 percent or \$10 million of the annual LWCF appropriation goes toward projects that secure "access to existing Federal public land for hunting, fishing, and other recreational purposes," the bill says. Established by Congress in 1965, the LWCF is funded by up to \$900 million per year from offshore oil and gas royalties, although lawmakers have typically provided around a third of that total for projects approved by the departments of the Interior and Agriculture.

Interior's leasing reform blueprint muscular on climate

E&E // Dylan Brown // January 12, 2017

The Interior Department yesterday extended an olive branch to both sides of the debate over the federal program for leasing public coal to mining companies. Only one side, greens, took theirs with glee. The Bureau of Land Management floated reforms that would increase fees by making climate a key factor in leasing, a long-standing environmentalist demand. But President-elect Donald Trump will likely move to lift the current leasing moratorium and scrap the ongoing programmatic environmental impact statement — the ultimate goal for companies that defend the current system. After wading through hundreds of thousands of public comments, Interior made the case for "modernizing" a program it has not reviewed since the 1980s and only slightly changed since the 1970s. "While energy markets, communities, environmental conditions, and national priorities have changed dramatically, the program has remained fairly static in its administration over the last thirty years," the Bureau of Land Management wrote (Greenwire, Jan. 11). Republicans and Democrats took up familiar arms for their respective sides as BLM laid out various reform packages. There was also an alternative halting new

leasing sure to appeal to the "keep it in the ground" movement and a no-action alternative for industry.

Interior names 24 National Historic Landmarks

E&E // Cecelia Smith-Schoenwalder // January 12, 2017

The Interior Department yesterday unveiled two dozen new National Historic Landmarks, including the archaeological district of Walrus Islands in Alaska and a national park headquarters in Arizona. "These 24 new designations depict different threads of the American story that have been told through activism, architecture, music, and religious observance," Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said in a statement. The Walrus Islands Archaeological District near Togiak, Alaska, contains evidence of human occupation on the Bering Sea continental shelf when sea levels were much lower. The earliest inhabitants of one of the district's islands, Round Island, hunted walrus on the beach over 6,000 years ago. A National Historic Landmark designation adds the sites to the National Register of Historic Places, if they were not already listed.

Murkowski wants Trump up to speed on Izembek road

E&E // Jennifer Yachnin // January 12, 2017

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Chairwoman Lisa Murkowski and Sen. Dan Sullivan are renewing their push to construct an 11-mile road through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. The Alaskan Republicans said yesterday that President-elect Donald Trump's Interior secretary-to-be will "restore common sense" after the Obama administration rejected a similar proposal. Under new legislation by Murkowski and Sullivan, their state would offer the federal government an equal-value land exchange for the 206-acre corridor. The land would be used to construct an 11-mile, one-lane gravel road to connect King Cove, Alaska, to the all-weather airport in Cold Bay. The road would cut through part of the 315,000-acre wildlife refuge...Interior Secretary Sally Jewell rejected a similar land exchange in 2013, ruling that better transportation solutions were available than creating a road in a wilderness area that serves as a key habitat for migratory birds.

Ppro:

MAIL CALL! WHAT'S UP WITH THAT HIRING PUSH? House Oversight and Government Reform Chairman Jason Chaffetz is asking 18 agency heads, including Moniz, EPA's Gina McCarthy and Interior's Sally Jewell, for information on their "accelerated" hiring practices post-election. "The accelerated hiring timelines create the appearance that some federal agencies are pushing to fill as many slots as possible without regard for identifying and hiring the most qualified applicants," he writes.

Jan 11

<http://mms.tveyes.com/Transcript.asp?StationID=6620&DateTime=1%2F11%2F2017+1%3A39%3A44+PM&Term=department+of+the+interior&PlayClip=TRUE>

<http://www.wapt.com/article/medgar-evers-house-named-national-historic-landmark/8587289>

<http://www.csmonitor.com/Environment/2017/0110/Thirty-years-later-Blackfoot-tribes-see-environmental-win-on-sacred-grounds>

<http://www.nhnews.com/news/2017/jan/10/bobby-white-appointed-acting-controller-nation/>
<http://www.uppermichiganssource.com/content/news/Tribe-looks-to-put-land-in-trust-status-410320695.html>
<http://www.miningjournal.net/news/front-page-news/2017/01/chocolay-township-doesnt-oppose-kbic-trust-request/>
<http://www.kvrr.com/2017/01/09/senator-hoeven-asking-help-officers-dapl-site/>
<http://www.gjsentinel.com/news/articles/agencies-should-take-into-account-existing-grouse>
<https://lostcoastoutpost.com/2017/jan/9/klamath-dam-removal-meeting-arcata-week/>
<http://www.mensjournal.com/adventure/articles/neil-kornze-the-man-cementing-obamas-public-lands-legacy-w459958>
<http://www.orovillemr.com/general-news/20170109/sacramento-valley-congressmen-sound-off-on-federal-water-plans-for-california>
<http://www.oedigital.com/component/k2/item/14373-boem-appoints-acting-director>
<http://www.saipantribune.com/index.php/american-memorial-park-celebrates-nps-centennial/>

Ppro:

MONIZ, JEWELL TALK SHOP ONE MORE TIME: Two of the Obama administration's outgoing Cabinet secretaries — DOE's Ernest Moniz and Interior's Sally Jewell — hold some of their final public appearances today. Jewell takes the stage in New York at 10:30 a.m. for a discussion with the Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy on the administration's accomplishments (webcast [here](#)). Moniz speaks at the National Press Club at 11:00 a.m., where his remarks will focus on the importance of science in policymaking, as well as "how to protect the independence and integrity of scientists" across the agency.

INTERIOR KILLS LAST TWO OIL AND GAS LEASES IN SACRED MONTANA AREA: BLM has canceled the final two oil and gas leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area, a part of the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Montana considered sacred by the Blackfoot tribe. Interior in November killed 15 other leases in that area after concluding they never should have been issued. BLM has notified the leaseholders of the final two sites — the J.G. Kluthe Trust of Nebraska and Texas oilman William "Tex" Moncrief, Jr. — of the cancellations.

PERRY, ZINKE DISCLOSURES RELEASED: The Office of Government Ethics released financial disclosure documents today for both Rick Perry, Donald Trump's pick to head the DOE, and Rep. [Ryan Zinke](#), Trump's potential Interior chief. According to Perry's ethics agreement, the former Texas governor resigned from positions at five companies — including the company behind the Dakota Access pipeline — where he was either a consultant or a board member at the end of 2016.

Darius Dixon [reports](#): "Effective Dec. 31, 2016, Perry resigned his board position with Energy Transfer Partners, the company that is building the pipeline that has triggered months of protests in North Dakota and has been delayed by the Obama administration. He also stepped down from his positions at Sunoco Logistics Partners, Celltex Therapeutics, and Grey Rock Energy Partners, an oil and gas firm co-founded by his son, Griffin." Perry also pulled out of a consultancy position with MCNA Insurance.

Zinke, [for his part](#), holds assets worth more than \$2 million, mostly in the form of rental property owned in Whitefish, Mont., and a family trust, according to his financial disclosure. Upon confirmation, his ethics letter says he will resign from the operation of both Continental Divide LLC, which appears to mostly focus on rental property, and Double Tap LLC, which matches the name of a brewery he tried to set up in 2012.

Read it: Perry's ethics agreement [here](#) and his disclosure [here](#). Zinke's ethics letter [here](#) and disclosure [here](#).

[Zinke hearing set for Tuesday](#)

E&E // Brittany Patterson // January 11, 2017

Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), President-elect Donald Trump's pick for Interior secretary, will appear before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Tuesday, lawmakers confirmed last night. Sen. Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska), chairwoman of the committee, told E&E News yesterday afternoon that she was eager to schedule hearings for both Zinke and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry (R), Trump's nominee to lead the Department of Energy, but was waiting for the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) to give final approval on the nominees' financial disclosure reports. As of last night, Zinke's Form 278e and ethics agreement had not been posted to the OGE website. But Murkowski and the committee's ranking member, Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), announced in a late-night media advisory that they had in fact confirmed the hearing date. Zinke's nomination has been a mixed bag for conservation, sportsmen's and environmental groups. On the one hand, the 55-year-old native Montanan, who calls himself a "Teddy Roosevelt" Republican, has repeatedly said he will not tolerate the selling off of public lands and fully supports the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

[Bills could topple 8-year-old Supreme Court ruling](#)

E&E // Cecelia Smith-Schoenwalder // January 11, 2017

Oklahoma Republican Rep. Tom Cole introduced legislation last week to undo the landmark Supreme Court *Carcieri* ruling. In the 2009 case *Carcieri v. Salazar*, the high court said the government could take land into trust for tribes recognized after the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. Lawmakers have since been working on a "fix." Cole, a member of the Chickasaw Nation, introduced H.R. 130 to provide a full fix by changing the law's language from saying "any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction" to "any federally recognized Indian tribe." Cole also introduced H.R. 131 to reaffirm land placed into trust for tribes since the act. Any post-1934 federally recognized nations have to ask Congress to set aside land for them.

Chaffetz presses agencies on hiring spree

Kevin Bogardus, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

The House's top watchdog is asking for more information behind a surge in hiring by federal agencies.

Rep. Jason Chaffetz (R-Utah), chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, sent letters yesterday to 18 agencies asking about reports that they have begun accelerating hiring for civil service jobs in preparation for a possible hiring freeze by President-elect Donald Trump's incoming administration.

In a letter to U.S. EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy, Chaffetz said, "Hiring decisions must be legitimate, justified, and free from political influence."

"The accelerated hiring timelines create the appearance that some federal agencies are pushing to fill as many slots as possible without regard for identifying and hiring the most qualified applicants," Chaffetz said.

The Oversight panel chairman also sent a letter to the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior.

Lawmakers float bill to end gray wolf protections

Corbin Hiar, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

A bipartisan House bill introduced yesterday is the first attempt in the 115th Congress to remove federal protections from gray wolves. The legislation (H.R. 424) from Rep. Collin Peterson (D-Minn.), the ranking member on the Agriculture Committee, would direct the Interior secretary "to reissue final rules relating to the listing of the gray wolf in the Western Great Lakes and Wyoming." Interior attempted to remove wolves in both areas from the endangered species list in 2011 and 2012. But those moves were challenged by wildlife advocates and eventually overturned by federal courts (Greenwire, Dec. 22, 2014).

Group warns of states' efforts to seize federal tracts

Jennifer Yachnin, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

The Center for Western Priorities warned today that efforts to take control of federal lands could continue among state legislatures. The nonpartisan conservation group today released its legislative briefing previewing potential measures across Western states including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. "While we expect faltering efforts to seize control of U.S. public lands to return in the upcoming legislative sessions, state leaders will also be looking for proactive, viable ideas to enhance public lands, improve access, and bolster the outdoor economy," CWP Policy Director Greg Zimmerman and Advocacy Director Jesse Prentice-Dunn wrote in the briefing. The duo also noted that among 16 measures aimed at ceding control of federal lands to their respective states in the previous cycle's legislative sessions, only one of those bills was approved by a state legislature.

Zinke pledges to step away from personal businesses

Geof Koss, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

Interior secretary nominee Ryan Zinke has vowed to step down from his businesses in financial disclosure and ethics documents posted online. In an ethics agreement filed with the Office of Government Ethics dated yesterday, the Montana Republican congressman said he will step down as CEO of Whitefish, Mont.-based Continental Divide International LLC, which lists Zinke as CEO since 2008. According to Zinke's financial disclosure form, the company is valued between \$500,001 and \$1 million and earned the nominee between \$15,001 and \$50,000 in income listed as "rent or royalty." He also pledged to step down from Double Tap LLC, another Whitefish business that is listed as an asset valued between \$100,001 and \$250,000, providing him rent or royalties between \$5,001 and \$15,000. Zinke also said he would step aside from his

position as president of the nonprofit Great Northern Veterans Peace Park Foundation, an 18-acre children's sledding park in Whitefish that he co-founded with his wife, Lolita.

BLM finalizes contentious overhaul of oil shale regs

Scott Streater, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

The Obama administration has finalized a new rule years in the making that's designed to ensure the environment is protected and taxpayers are fairly compensated if oil shale is ever commercially developed on federal lands. The Bureau of Land Management's final rule, released late yesterday, amends federal oil shale management regulations to allow the Interior secretary to levy a higher royalty rate for commercial development than what the George W. Bush administration proposed in 2008. It also requires commercial-scale oil shale project developers to include in formal plans of development environmental protection strategies for water, air and other natural resources. A draft of the regulatory revisions was unveiled in early 2013, and BLM has been working to finalize them for nearly four years (Greenwire, March 22, 2013).

Jewell lauds Zinke, says Tillerson in for 'a shock'

Emily Yehle, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, January 11, 2017

Interior Secretary Sally Jewell today said she is "committed to doing everything I can" to help Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.) flourish as her probable successor. Jewell struck an optimistic note when asked about Zinke, President-elect Donald Trump's pick for Interior secretary, at Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy. She pointed to his support of the Land and Water Conservation Fund and his protest of a Republican Party platform that included the full-scale disposal of public land. "I think those are good," she said. "They are indicative of someone that does come from a state that understands the value of federal public lands, the benefits the state gets from those public lands and the importance of thoughtful, long-term management." Jewell said she has already spoken to Zinke and they are "trying to juggle our schedules to get together for dinner." Her advice so far: Hear all points of view, let science be the guide and listen to the career staff.

Jan 10

[US cancels final 2 oil and gas leases in Badger-Two Medicine](#)

Billings Gazette // Associated Press // January 10, 2016

The Interior Department has canceled the final two oil and gas leases in a wilderness area bordering Glacier National Park that's sacred to the Blackfoot tribes of Montana and Canada. The agency said Tuesday it had notified lease owners in Nebraska and Texas of the cancellations. The undeveloped leases were issued in the 1980s in the Badger Two-Medicine area. That's the site of the creation story for Montana's Blackfeet Nation and the Blackfoot tribes of Canada. The Interior Department in November cancelled 15 leases in the area held by Devon Energy. Another lease was cancelled in March, but that's subject to a pending federal court challenge by Louisiana-based Solenex LLC.

[Two more leases in Badger-Two Medicine canceled](#)

Great Falls Tribune // Karl Puckett // January 10, 2016

The U.S. Department of the Interior announced Tuesday that the Bureau of Land Management has canceled the final two oil and gas leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area within the Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest in Montana. The two lease cancellations address outstanding concerns about the potential for oil and gas development in the culturally and ecologically important area, the Interior Department said. "We are proud to have worked alongside the Blackfeet Nation and the U.S. Forest Service throughout this process to roll back decades-old leases and reinforce the importance of developing resources in the right way and the right places." Interior Secretary Sally Jewell said in a statement. "The cancellation of the final two leases in the rich cultural and natural Badger-Two Medicine Area will ensure it is protected for future generations." The Badger-Two Medicine is a powerful cultural region, Harry Barnes, chairman of the Blackfeet Nation Tribal Business Council, said in a statement.

[Interior nixes final Blackfeet-area leases](#)

E&E // Ellen M. Gilmer // E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, January 10, 2017

The Obama administration today canceled a pair of remaining oil and gas leases in a Montana area considered sacred by the Blackfeet Nation. The Interior Department announced this afternoon that the Bureau of Land Management canceled two final leases in the Badger-Two Medicine area of Lewis and Clark National Forest. "We are proud to have worked alongside the Blackfeet Nation and the U.S. Forest Service throughout this process to roll back decades-old leases and reinforce the importance of developing resources in the right way and the right places," Secretary Sally Jewell said in a statement. "The cancellation of the final two leases in the rich cultural and natural Badger-Two Medicine Area will ensure it is protected for future generations." The 130,000-acre area lies south of Glacier National Park and adjacent to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and advocates have been pushing for years for the federal government to cancel leases that were issued in the 1980s and have been suspended ever since (Energywire, July 22, 2016). Congress withdrew the area from mineral development in 2006.

<http://www.dailyinterlake.com/article/20170110/ARTICLE/170119996>

B2M

LBBP

Grijalva rallies Dems against stream, methane rollbacks

E&E // Arianna Skibell // January 10, 2017

The top Democrat on the House Natural Resources Committee is calling on his caucus to stop House Republican leaders from slashing two Obama-era environmental standards. Rep. Raúl Grijalva of Arizona yesterday sent a letter urging a united Democratic front against repeal of the Interior Department Stream Protection Rule and the Bureau of Land Management methane rule. House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy (R-Calif.) has said both rules could be repealed with the

Congressional Review Act, a tool Republicans have said they intend to use to roll back regulations they say burden the economy. "For the past eight years, the Republican Party has echoed the anti-regulatory talking points of the fossil fuel industry," Grijalva said. "But now instead of simply attacking President Obama's agenda, they are preparing to actually repeal health, safety, fiscal, and environmental protections that President Obama provided the American people." Grijalva chided Republican leadership for trying to derail regulations without first holding hearings on the substance of the rules themselves. "Rather than an open discussion on the merits of these rules, the House Majority has simply parroted industry talking points and scare tactics," he said, adding, "Repealing these regulations through the CRA asks Members to take industry's word and to side with industry while ignoring the significant benefits these rules provide to the American people."

Once-common bumblebee on 'brink of extinction'

E&E // Scott Streater // January 10, 2017

The Obama administration has determined that a bumblebee once found throughout the eastern United States and Upper Midwest is on the brink of extinction and needs federal protection to save it from a host of threats, including the use of pesticides and climate change. The Fish and Wildlife Service today announced it is listing the rusty patched bumblebee as an endangered species, a move some representatives of the agriculture industry and other industries have warned could have dramatic economic impacts. The final rule listing the bumblebee for protection under the Endangered Species Act will be published in tomorrow's Federal Register, and will go into effect 30 days later, on Feb. 10. FWS first proposed listing the rusty patched bumblebee last fall (Greenwire, Sept. 22, 2016). Today's designation marks the first time any species of bee in the continental United States has been listed as endangered under ESA, according to the service. FWS in September listed seven species of yellow-faced bees as endangered, but they are found only in Hawaii.

Tubman:

Sent:

[Harriet Tubman National Historical Park becomes reality](#)

Associated Press // January 10, 2016

AUBURN, N.Y. (AP) - New York lawmakers and federal parks officials are gathering in Washington, D.C. to formally establish the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in New York. U.S. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell will preside over an official signing ceremony Tuesday that will make the park part of the National Park System. It encompasses the site of Tubman's old home on the outskirts of Auburn, about 25 miles west of Syracuse, and a nearby church where she worshipped. The New York park will focus on Tubman's work later on in her life when she was an active proponent of women's suffrage and other causes. It will be a sister park to the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland.

[National park honoring Underground Railroad heroine Harriet Tubman made official](#)

USA Today // Nicole Gaudiano // January 10, 2016

WASHINGTON -- Sites where Underground Railroad conductor Harriet Tubman lived and worshiped in Auburn, N.Y., officially became a national park on Tuesday, adding to growing recognition for the abolitionist and activist. The Harriet Tubman National Park commemorates her post-Civil War advocacy for women's suffrage and other causes. It includes her home, a home she helped establish for elderly and indigent African Americans, and the historic Thompson Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church and rectory, located near the cemetery where she is buried. A memorandum, signed by Interior Secretary Sally Jewell during a ceremony, established the park as the 414th unit in the National Park System. "She's a true American hero because she didn't just secure the blessings of liberty for herself, she risked her life to secure it for others and passionately fought to change her country to secure it for everyone," said Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y., during the ceremony with other New York lawmakers, community and church members.

[Harriet Tubman Historical Park in Auburn Becomes a Reality](#)

TWC News // January 10, 2016

It's an historic day for the city of Auburn. The Harriet Tubman National Park became a reality this morning, with a special ceremony in Washington D.C. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell provided the finishing touches on five years of work -- signing off on federal legislation to recognize Tubman's significance in the effort to abolish slavery in the United States. The designation brings together five historic locations in Auburn, all associated with Harriet Tubman, to put them in the national spotlight. The sites include Tubman's brick home, a historic barn, the Tubman Home for the Aged, the Parker Street location of the Thompson Memorial AME Zion Church, and Tubman's grave site in the Fort Hill Cemetery. Senator Charles Schumer and Kirsten Gillibrand were behind the effort, and say Tubman's courage and honor are an inspiration to this day. "She didn't just secure the blessings of liberty for herself. She risked her life to secure it for others," Schumer said.

[Interior secretary formally establishes Harriet Tubman national park in Auburn](#)

The Citizen // Robert Harding // January 10, 2016

WASHINGTON — After nearly two decades of work, it's now official: Cayuga County is home to the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park. Interior Secretary Sally Jewell formally established the park at ceremony Tuesday at the Department of the Interior's Washington headquarters. The park will consist of Tubman's residence in Fleming and the Home for the Aged in Auburn. Along with the South Street properties, the historic Thompson A.M.E. Zion Church and rectory on Parker Street will be part of the newly created park. Tubman, an abolitionist and civil rights icon, was born in Maryland, but spent the latter part of her life in Auburn. After she died in 1913, the properties she owned in Auburn were transferred to the A.M.E. Zion Church. The park is the 414th unit within the national park system. It's also, along with the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad National Historical Park in Maryland, the first national park honoring an African American woman. "Harriet Tubman's story is America's story," Jewell said.

[2nd park honoring Harriet Tubman added to system](#)

E&E // Corbin Hiar // January 10, 2017

Several speakers said today's addition of the Harriet Tubman National Historical Park in Auburn, N.Y., to the national park system comes at a moment when her inspirational story is especially needed. "It is altogether fitting and proper — particularly during these difficult times and the challenges that we face ahead — to establish a national park in her name in the great city of Auburn, where she lived many years in liberty, and poured the energy of her life into advancing the cause of human freedom," Senate Minority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-N.Y.) said at the signing ceremony in Interior's headquarters. Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-N.Y.) said the escaped slave and Underground Railroad leader's example will help people to "understand what it takes to stand amidst darkness and to stand amidst evil. And in this current time, when many of us feel we are at a time of darkness, that courage is needed."

<http://www.localsyr.com/news/harriet-tubman-house-in-auburn-will-officially-become-a-national-park/637753424>

<http://www.nationalparkstraveler.com/2017/01/harriet-tubman-national-historical-park-be-formally-established>

Bulletin Articles - 1/27/2017

ZINKE, PERRY TO BE VOTED ON BY SENATE COMMITTEE TUESDAY. [E&E](#) (1/26) reports that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Tuesday will “vote on President Trump’s picks to lead the Interior and Energy departments.” The vote on Rep. Ryan Zinke, nominee for Interior secretary, and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry, Trump’s selection to lead the Department of Energy, was previously scheduled for this week but was abruptly postponed. According to the article, “unlike other Trump Cabinet picks, both Zinke and Perry fared fairly well during their respective confirmation hearings, facing mild opposition from Senate Democrats, and are expected to be confirmed.”

Zinke’s Confirmation Performance Reviewed. In an op-ed for the [Missoulian \(MT\)](#) (1/26, 114K), Lance Trebesch, CEO/co-owner of Ticket River and Ticketprinting.com, offers an analysis of Interior nominee Ryan Zinke’s comments during his confirmation hearing. Trebesch notes that “Zinke expressed support for keeping public lands public after the troubling House vote earlier this month that would assign a zero-dollar value to federal public lands” and says that “Montanans will need to hold him to his word.” Trebesch welcomes Zinke’s support for “making permanent the Land and Water Conservation Fund,” and tackling the National Park Service maintenance backlog. However, he is troubled by “Zinke’s answers on national monuments and the Antiquities Act.” Trebesch also wished that Zinke had acknowledged the economic impact of outdoor recreation and hopes that Zinke will strike a “balance” in his stewardship of public lands.

Democratic Senators Face Pressure From Left To Oppose All Trump Cabinet Picks.

The [Washington Post](#) (1/26, Weigel, 11.43M) reports on the impassioned pleas that Sen. Cory Booker has heard from the left to oppose all of President Trump’s Cabinet nominees, and adds, “Nearly every Democrat has been hearing the same this week.” The Post says, “On Twitter and other social media, Democrats are excoriated for the votes” in favor of the nominees, and “there are fitful suggestions of primary challenges for senators who go off the reservation.” The Post adds that Sen. Elizabeth Warren, “one of the left’s most popular figures, attempted to quell protests about her vote for [HUD Secretary-designate] Carson with a Facebook post,” in which she “said that she and every Democrat was faced not with choices between opposition and appeasement, but bad and worse.”

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ZINKE, PERRY TO BE VOTED ON BY SENATE COMMITTEE TUESDAY. The [AP](#) (1/25) reports the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee announced that it will convene “next Tuesday to vote on the nominations” of Ryan Zinke and Rick Perry to head the departments of Interior and Energy. Initially the vote was slated for “this week but was delayed after Sen. Maria Cantwell of Washington state, the panel’s senior Democrat, asked for more time to review Perry’s record and policy positions.”

The [Washington Examiner](#) (1/25, 400K) reports Cantwell “had questions over reports that Trump plans to eliminate the Energy Department’s energy efficiency and renewable energy offices, said a Democratic aide.” The energy secretary nominee “told committee members at his confirmation hearing last week that he could not speak to the truth of those reports, but tried to downplay it as something akin to scuttlebutt.” Perry said he would fight for those Energy Department’s programs, “but I may not be 1,000 percent successful.”

The [Billings \(MT\) Gazette](#) (1/25, 208K) and [The Hill](#) (1/25, Cama, Henry, 1.25M) also provided coverage of this story.

WTimes Analysis: Trump, Not Cabinet Or Lawmakers, To Set Environmental Agenda.

The [Washington Times](#) (1/25, Wolfgang, 272K) reports “top Republicans are shifting the climate change debate away from the human role and toward a more pragmatic discussion” on the potential actions the government can take, but “it’s increasingly clear” that President Trump – rather than his Cabinet or lawmakers – “will be setting the environmental agenda.” The Times says that Trump is “now the nation’s foremost climate change skeptic” and “seems to be at odds” with Energy Secretary nominee Rick Perry, EPA Administrator nominee Scott Pruitt, and Interior Secretary nominee Ryan Zinke “on the science of global warming.” Analysts, according to the Times, say that while the three nominees told Senate panels last week that they believe climate change is real and human actions have contributed to it, “analysts say that their opinions matter little.”

OP-ED: ZINKE CAN HELP RESTORE TRUST IN WASHINGTON. For the “Pundits” blog of [The Hill](#) (1/25, Curtis, Contributor, 1.25M), Jessica Curtis, the executive director of GOPAC, writes that “now, more than ever, the Department of the Interior is in need of someone” like Rep. Ryan Zinke, “a strong, decisive leader who believes in both duties of the Department — protecting our national treasures and overseeing responsible development of our natural resources.” Curtis believes Zinke can be the “partner” that “our states, local governments, and Indian nations need...who can restore trust in Washington as a responsible steward of our federally owned lands.” She asserts that “our state and local governments desperately need a Secretary of the Interior who will listen to their concerns — and not reach for the regulatory pen first.”

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SENATE COMMITTEE DELAYS VOTE ON ZINKE, PERRY. [E&E](#) (1/24) reports that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee had scheduled votes Tuesday “on Rep. Ryan Zinke (R-Mont.), nominee for Interior secretary, and former Texas Gov. Rick Perry (R), Trump’s pick to lead the Department of Energy.” However, late Monday night the panel announced “that it was postponing the meeting until further notice.” Senate Majority Whip John Cornyn said “that he hoped the Senate could confirm Zinke and Perry before Republicans head to Philadelphia later this week for a retreat with their House colleagues and President Trump.”

[Politico Pro](#) (1/24) reports that “the Congressional Republicans’ annual retreat later this week means the votes won’t come until next week at the earliest.” The [Montana Standard](#) (1/24, 36K) reports that “several sources indicated the vote would be rescheduled for next week, though nothing had been posted to the committee website early Tuesday evening.”

In a piece about the delays on confirmation votes for Cabinet nominees Ed O’Keefe noted the postponed votes on both Perry and Zinke for the [Washington Post](#) (1/24, O’Keefe, 11.43M). O’Keefe calls the delays “unprecedented.”

Additional coverage was provided by [Roll Call](#) (1/24, Bowman, 63K), [CBS News](#) (1/24, 4.4M), [NBC News](#) (1/24, 2.67M), the [Washington \(DC\) Examiner](#) (1/24, 400K), [KBZK-TV Butte \(MT\)](#) Butte, MT (1/24, 785), [KFBB-TV Great Falls \(MT\)](#) Great Falls, MT (1/24, 2K), [KHQ-TV Spokane \(WA\)](#) Spokane, WA (1/24, 50K), and [KWYB-TV Butte \(MT\)](#) Butte, MT (1/24).

Delay On Vote Linked To Perry, Miscommunication. The [Great Falls \(MT\) Tribune](#) (1/24, 85K) reports that the postponement of Zinke's vote "doesn't appear to be related to his performance last week when he was questioned by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee." Nicole Daigle, communications director for the committee, said Tuesday that Sen. Lisa Murkowski "postponed the hearing due to a miscommunication between her" and Maria Cantwell, the ranking Democrat on the committee. Daigle said, "She wants to start 2017 on a good footing with her ranking member. Sen. Murkowski hopes to be able to put a vote before the full committee very quickly." Cantwell "told reporters in Washington Tuesday that Democrats want more information about how Rick Perry will handle energy efficiency standards, according to Cantwell's office." Democrats also "objected to Republicans calling a vote without giving the standard three-day advance notice, Cantwell's office said."

National Wildlife Federation Backs Zinke's Nomination. [Politico Pro](#) (1/24) reports that the National Wildlife Federation sent a letter Monday "urging Senate energy panel members to back Zinke's nomination to run the Interior Department." Collin O'Mara, the group's president, wrote, "Representative Zinke understands the intrinsic wildlife and conservation values of the Nation's public lands that are held in trust for generations of all Americans." O'Mara added that NWF would work with Zinke on "how best to balance energy development decisions with key conservation priorities."

Additional coverage was provided by the [Daily Caller](#) (1/24, Follett, 898K).

Facing Tough Election Cycle, Trump's Cabinet Picks A Boost For Senate Democrats. [The Hill](#) (1/24, Hagen, 1.25M) reported that the Cabinet selections of President Trump "have given Democrats a few bright spots ahead of an otherwise grim 2018 Senate cycle." Facing reelection next year, North Dakota Sen. Heidi Heitkamp (D) and West Virginia Sen. Joe Manchin (D), "both of whom Trump had considered for administration roles, will remain in the upper chamber." Perry was being considered the energy secretary post, which ultimately went to Perry. In addition, Rep. Ryan Zinke (R), who had been viewed as "a top" potential challenger to Montana Sen. Jon Tester (D) in 2018, "has been tapped to serve as Interior secretary." Jim Manley, a former aide to ex-Senate Minority Leader Harry Reid, told The Hill, "Given the number of Democrats up [for reelection in 2018], I don't expect Democrats to catch a lot of breaks, but they sure did in this particular instance."

Additional Coverage Of Zinke's Confirmation Hearing. Additional coverage of Zinke's confirmation hearing was provided by the [High Country \(CO\) News](#) (1/24, 77K).

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SENATE COMMITTEE POSTPONES VOTES ON ZINKE, PERRY. [The Hill](#) (1/23, Henry, 1.25M) reports Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has postponed a vote, which was scheduled for Tuesday morning, on two of President Trump's cabinet nominees, Rep. Ryan Zinke to be the next Interior Secretary, and former Texas governor Rick Perry to head the Energy Department. On Monday evening, the committee said that the hearing will be delayed "until further notice." Perry and Zinke "have not been considered especially controversial nominees." [Reuters](#) (1/23) reports "the panel gave no reason for the delay." The [AP](#) (1/24) and the websites of [CNBC](#) (1/23, 2.17M) and [NBC News](#) (1/24, 2.67M) also provide coverage of the postponement.

The [Washington Examiner](#) (1/23, 400K) reports both "nominees are less controversial than Trump's pick to lead the Environmental Protection Agency, Oklahoma Attorney General Scott Pruitt, who is being considered by the Environment and Public Works Committee." The three men "are the key Cabinet

officials who would drive Trump's energy and environment agenda." A separate article by [The Hill](#) (1/23, Cama, Henry, 1.25M) reports that if the nominations are approved by the committee, "they'll move to the floor for a final confirmation vote."

Zinke's Top Donor Lobbies For Confirmation. [E&E](#) (1/23) reports that Rep. Ryan Zinke has "gotten a boost from his biggest campaign donor as he looks to secure confirmation as the next secretary of the Interior." Fidelity National Financial Inc. "disclosed that it lobbied in support of President Trump's nominee for Interior toward the end of last year." John Benton, "who handles governmental relations for Fidelity, told E&E News that the reason for the corporation's lobbying in support of Zinke was simple. Fidelity's nonexecutive chairman, William Foley II, is a good friend of the congressman."

MEMBERS OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION'S INTERIOR TEAM ARRIVE. [Politico Pro](#) (1/23) reports that "a list circulating has a number of names expected to be on Interior's beachhead team arriving" Monday. They include: "long-time Interior employee James E. Carson as acting deputy secretary; Doug Domenech, a former deputy chief of staff at DOI; Kathy Benedetto, a former Natural Resources Committee professional staffer for a role at BLM; Daniel Jorjani, former general counsel to Freedom Partners; Rusty Roddy for the Fish and Wildlife Service; Virginia Republican operative Tucker Davis for a role within the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement; DCI Group's Megan Bloomgren; Micah Chambers, deputy chief of staff to Zinke; Heather Swift, a Zinke spokeswoman; Kate Macgregor, another Natural Resources panel staffer, for a job with the assistant secretary for land and minerals management; Casey Hammond, who works for the committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations; and Melissa Simpson, formerly with the Safari Club."

[E&E](#) (1/23) reports that Domenech, "the leader of Trump's Interior transition team and an Interior official during the Bush administration," is "moving in as assistant secretary of insular affairs."

OP-ED: ZINKE WON'T HAVE CONGRESS' HELP IN FIXING PARKS' MAINTENANCE PROBLEM. For the "Pundits" blog of [The Hill](#) (1/23, Regan, Contributor, 1.25M), Shawn Regan, a research fellow at the Property and Environment Research Center, writes that if Interior nominee Ryan Zinke "wants to fix the national park deferred maintenance problem, he's going to have to look beyond Congress for solutions." According to Regan, "decades of neglect and misplaced priorities have made it clear that relying on Congress is hardly the solution; it's the root of the problem." Regan suggests that "one solution is to rely more on park visitors, instead of Congress, for revenue." Regan proposes that "other ideas, such as harnessing public-private partnerships and tapping the private sector to help maintain and operate parks, could also help — as long as park leaders are willing to think outside the box."

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MCCLATCHY ANALYSIS: TRUMP EXPECTED TO END OBAMA'S CLIMATE POLICIES DESPITE NOMINEES' TESTIMONY. [McClatchy](#) (1/21, Leavenworth, 74K) reports that while Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke, Energy Secretary-designate Rick Perry, and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator-designate Scott Pruitt "have taken a more moderate line on global warming" since their nominations, they did not describe "climate change as an urgent threat requiring a coordinated governmental response, as many scientists contend," and they still "appear to support" President Trump's "call to repeal former President Barack Obama's actions to reduce greenhouse gases, without a replacement alternative."

Additional coverage was provided by the [Wall Street Journal](#) (1/22, Harder, Subscription Publication, 6.37M), [The Hill](#) (1/22, Cama, 1.25M), and the [Christian Science Monitor](#) (1/22, 387K).

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE PUTS SPOTLIGHT ON TRUMP'S INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN. [The Hill](#) (1/20, Zanona, 1.25M) reports that the Arlington Memorial Bridge was “shut down to vehicular traffic from Thursday to Saturday because it has been placed under weight limits after being deemed structurally deficient.” According to the article, “to some, the decaying bridge is a symbol of the need for the United States to spend money on its crumbling roads and bridges.” However, “the infrastructure plan put forward by Trump, say critics, would likely do nothing to revitalize the bridge,” because “the plan would rely heavily on tax credits to incentivize private firms to build projects, rather than repair existing structures owned by the government.” The article notes that “the local issue already got a bit of the national spotlight at a Senate confirmation hearing earlier this week.” Interior nominee, Rep. Ryan Zinke “said he would try to ensure that Trump’s infrastructure bill ‘includes our national treasures’ like the Arlington Memorial Bridge.”

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF ZINKE'S CONFIRMATION HEARING. Additional coverage of Interior nominee Rep. Ryan Zinke’s confirmation hearing last week was provided by the [Scientific American](#) (1/20, 1.88M).

ZINKE GIVEN MIXED GRADES FOR CONFIRMATION PERFORMANCE. In an editorial, the [Missoulian \(MT\)](#) (1/20, 114K) gives “huckleberries to U.S. Rep. Ryan Zinke for the pragmatic comments he made during his confirmation hearing before the Senate on Tuesday.” It notes that although Zinke has been a “staunch supporter” of President Trump’s campaign, he also “showed a willingness to depart from Trump on key issues, such as climate change.” However, the paper also gives “chokecherries to Zinke for his as-yet unexplained vote in favor of a rule change that would allow federal land transfers to be treated as budget-neutral.” According to the paper, “his vote and his lack of communication left many Montanans feeling as though Zinke had already abandoned his post as their representative.”

ZINKE URGED TO BE BALANCED IN LAND MANAGEMENT. The [Havasupai News-Herald](#) (1/22, 27K) editorializes that Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke “brings what he calls an ‘all of the above’ approach to the Interior Department, advocating for fish and wildlife while promoting responsible and appropriate land and business development.” For western Arizona, the paper says that “probably the most important things to monitor in the new administration are commitments to recreational access and assurance of fact-based approaches to water quality and its continued supplies.” Although some Republicans may “want to press the advantage with a wholesale overturning of regulations and a large transfer of lands,” the paper argues that “doing so will further assure that federal land is just a game piece in a political match, inviting a backlash when the GOP loses power one day.” The editorial hopes that “Zinke will bring the right approach, the right balance to assure highest use each type of land, whether that be energy development, hunting and fishing or just solitude.”

LETTER: MONTANANS EXPECT MUCH FROM ZINKE. In a letter to the [Missoulian \(MT\)](#) (1/22, 114K), Ben Horan, executive director of MTB Missoula, penned an open letter to Interior nominee Rep. Ryan Zinke. Horan extends “a word of congratulations as a mountain biker, as an outdoorsman and as a Montanan.” Horan writes that “our relationship moving forward will be built on trust, expectations and promises.” He writes; “We trust that as a fellow Montanan, you understand that public land is essential to the quality of life, economic growth and cultural resiliency that endears the West to our shared American identity. We trust that you realize that an overwhelming majority of western residents oppose federal land transfers. We trust that you know that outdoor recreation, almost entirely on public land, contributes

64,000 jobs, \$1.5 billion in salaries, and \$6.5 billion in sales to the Montana economy.” Also, Horan expects that Zinke “will continue to support federal land ownership” and that he will “continue protect the Land and Water Conservation Fund” Finally, he promises to follow Zinke’s record.

ZINKE URGED TO UPHOLD GOLD BUTTE’S NEW PROTECTED STATUS. In an editorial, the [Las Vegas Sun](#) (1/22, 178K) raises concerns after Interior nominee Ryan Zinke said he planned to review the designation of Gold Butte as a national monument during his confirmation hearing last week. The paper welcomes Zinke’s plan to visit Nevada, but asserts that “there’s only one acceptable outcome to his decision-making, and that’s to keep the order firmly in place.” The paper acknowledges that “the method behind the declaration wasn’t ideal — it would have been wonderful if Nevada congressional delegates would have succeeded in pushing through a legislative solution.” However, it concludes that “Obama’s order was acceptable and appropriate.”

CONGRESS URGED TO PERMANENTLY REAUTHORIZE LWCF. In an editorial, the [Missoulian \(MT\)](#) (1/22, 114K) argue that “the new Congress could do itself and future Congresses a favor by breaking its longstanding habit of kicking simple but important measures down the road with only partial funding and temporary authorization.” It identifies the Land and Water Conservation Fund as “the easiest” of “all the potential places to start.” It concludes that “in the House, where a bipartisan solution already awaits action, it is particularly important that whoever wins election to replace Congressman Ryan Zinke, who appears headed for confirmation as President Trump’s pick for secretary of the Interior, shares Zinke’s unequivocal support for the LWCF. And that this person demonstrate that support by actually voting to fully fund and permanently authorize it.”

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HAUGRUD TO TAKE HELM AT INTERIOR PENDING ZINKE’S CONFIRMATION. [E&E](#) (1/19) reports that “career staffers are in line to take the helm of energy and environmental agencies while Donald Trump’s incoming Cabinet officials await confirmations.” At the Interior Department, Jack Haugrud will “take over as acting secretary, according to outgoing agency spokesman Blake Androff.” Haugrud is “currently acting principal deputy solicitor at Interior.” Trump’s nominee to lead Interior, Ryan Zinke, “testified before the Senate this week and is expected to be confirmed and on the job relatively quickly.”

[Politico Pro](#) (1/19, Subscription Publication) reports that it is unclear when the Senate will vote on Zinke, “but it is not unusual for a senior career official to serve as acting administrator for a few days between administrations, and typically they do little aside from keeping the agency running.”

Trump Energy, Environment Nominees Express Similar Messaging On Climate Change. [Bloomberg News](#) (1/19, Dlouhy, Natter, 2.41M) reports in confirmation hearings this week Donald Trump’s nominees for key energy and environmental posts “rejected the idea that global warming is a hoax,” but they debate its the effects. The responses “deviated from what they’ve said in the past,” but critics say “the new formulation may just be another way for Republicans to avoid pursuing policies to curb the use of fossil fuels.” The shift in tone “reflects the reality on the ground,” as temperatures are trending upward and “public opinion has shifted.” The nominees are trying to “avoid the outright ‘climate denier’ label by vaguely admitting that warming is occurring and may have something do to with emissions,” said Paul Bledsoe, a former climate adviser in the Clinton administration, calling the rhetorical strategy a “non-denial denial.”

The [Washington Post](#) (1/19, Dennis, Mooney, 11.43M) reports Interior Secretary nominee Ryan Zinke said: “I do not believe it is a hoax. . . . I think where there’s debate on it is what [the human] influence is, what can we do about it.”

The [Christian Science Monitor](#) (1/19, 387K) reports to most climate scientists, the comments are “deliberately misleading,” says Susan Joy Hassol, director of Climate Communication.

NYTimes Analysis: Trump Nominees Present Picture Of “Still Evolving” Police Agenda. The [New York Times](#) (1/19, Shear, Subscription Publication, 13.9M) reports that “in dozens of hours of testimony,” President-elect Trump’s “nominees told senators that they favored less regulation, a smaller federal government, more state control over policy decisions and taxpayer money, and greater personal responsibility by Americans across the country.” The article notes that Zinke of Montana, the nominee to lead the Interior Department, said he supported drilling, mining and logging on federal lands Yet “taken together, the congressional testimony reflects a domestic policy agenda that is still evolving,” as “during his campaign, Mr. Trump was often contradictory in laying out a domestic policy blueprint.”

Zinke Wins Approval From Ag Groups. [Tri-State Livestock News \(SD\)](#) (1/19) reports that “with the Senate Hearing for the Secretary of the Interior nominee Ryan Zinke completed, those most affected by federal lands management in the west are giving Montana’s sole Congressman a nod of approval.” The article notes that “throughout his opening statement, Zinke reiterated his willingness to meet with people most affected by the department’s policies, and listed his three immediate tasks.” According to the article, “despite the lack of agriculturally related comments, ranchers believe the Congressman will listen to the concerns of those whose livelihoods depend on grazing public lands.”

Editorial: Zinke Likely To Pass Senate Muster. In an editorial, the [Billings \(MT\) Gazette](#) (1/19, 208K) believes that Zinke will “soon be confirmed as U.S. Interior secretary.” According to the editorial, “Zinke mostly, but not completely, agreed with comments from GOP senators,” and “he deftly answered harder questions from Democratic senators.” Notably, “he spoke on points of bipartisan agreement: encouraging collaborative solutions, ensuring multiple use of federal lands to include recreation and natural resource development, protecting public access, respecting Native American treaty obligations, shrinking the \$12.5 billion National Park Service deferred maintenance backlog.” The paper concludes that “Zinke is well qualified to become the first Montanan to serve as secretary of a U.S. government department.”

Zinke’s Stance On National Monument Designations Appreciated. The [Las Vegas Review-Journal](#) (1/20, 676K) editorializes that “Zinke did make eminent sense when he said during the hearing that it would be appropriate to work ‘with, rather than against, local communities and the states’ when making determinations about federal monuments.” According to the paper, “Zinke’s approach would be a breath of fresh air and long overdue.”

Bulletin Articles - 1/19/2017

ZINKE LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED. [Politico Pro](#) (1/18) reports that Energy and Natural Resources Ranking Member Maria Cantwell “seemed cautiously optimistic” about Interior’s secretary nominee, Ryan Zinke, during his confirmation hearing on Tuesday. She said, “He’s had some good articulation of things that people care about.” Chairman Lisa Murkowski “said at the end of the hearing she believed Zinke would be confirmed.”

[CNN](#) (1/18, Browne, Payson-Denney, 29.79M) reports that Zinke “should not face too much of a fight in Congress, but until he is confirmed the department will be led by a relatively obscure official,” Deputy Solicitor Kevin Haugrud, according to the department’s press secretary, Jessica Kershaw.

Zinke Touts Balanced Approach On Conservation, Development. [E&E](#) (1/18) reports that Zinke, during his confirmation hearing on Tuesday “repeatedly stressed a desire to act as both an environmental steward and a careful manager of resources.” During his hearing, Zinke “referenced public lands icons John Muir and Gifford Pinchot, noting that he would follow Muir’s hands-off approach for ‘lands that deserve special recognition,’ while the ‘preponderance’ of other public lands would be better-served by Pinchot’s sustainable-use model.” Zinke “said he strongly supports the National Environmental Policy Act as the ‘backbone of environmental policies’ but noted that he will prioritize energy independence to support economic growth.”

Zinke Suggests Possibility Of Overturning National Monument Decisions. [E&E](#) (1/18) reports that Zinke “promised to protect public lands but also indicated that, if he is confirmed as Interior secretary, he will urge President-elect Donald Trump to undo some national monuments.” According to the article, “Zinke strongly suggested that the Trump administration will take the unprecedented and legally uncertain step of attempting to undo some national monuments established unilaterally by presidents using their authority under the Antiquities Act,” He said, “It will certainly be interesting to see whether the president has the authority to nullify a monument.” But Zinke “also reaffirmed his support for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and distanced himself from a House rules package he voted for earlier this month that contained a provision making it easier to turn federal lands over to states.”

Zinke Says Climate Change Is “Indisputable”. [E&E](#) (1/18) reports that Zinke “broke” with President-elect Donald Trump on Tuesday by “telling the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that he does not think climate change is a hoax.” When pressed repeatedly by Sen. Bernie Sanders, Zinke “said it is ‘indisputable’ that the climate is changing and humans are having an influence.” He added, “As a matter of fact ... my family and I have eaten lunch on Grinnell Glacier, and the glacier has receded during lunch.” Later, Sen. Angus King “said he was going to use that story in his ‘arsenal’ to explain the impacts of increased greenhouse gas emissions on the planet’s atmosphere.”

Zinke Promises To Tackle Issue Of Sexual Harassment In NPS. [CNN](#) (1/17, Kopan, 29.79M) reports that Zinke “faced tough questions Tuesday about his and Trump’s views on sexual assault during his Senate confirmation hearing.” Sen. Tammy Duckworth asked Zinke “a series of questions about his views on sexual assault” and “asked Zinke, a former Navy SEAL, how he would tackle problems of sexual harassment within the National Parks Service, where men and women serve in sometimes remote and rugged locations.” Zinke said, “I take issues of sexual assault ... absolutely seriously.” He continued, “They have to know from leadership from the top to the bottom that we have zero tolerance.” Later, Zinke “committed” Sen. Debbie Stabenow “that he would study the issue of sexual harassment in the Parks Service.” Zinke said, “(Everyone) should absolutely have the right expectation of a work environment that is conducive to success. And if there is a culture of sexual harassment, that is flat wrong. And I’m going to stamp it out if confirmed.”

Zinke Questioned About Sage Grouse. [Boise \(ID\) State Public Radio](#) (1/18) reports that Zinke was “pushed on several hot button land use issues – issues he’s well acquainted with as a Montana congressman.” According to the article, “when it comes to questions about how he would manage the relationship between states and federal land managers, the greater sage grouse inevitably came up.” Zinke said, “Everyone loves sage grouse, everyone understands that we have to protect the species –

generally those living on the ground are in a better position. And we should be an advocate and a partner in this, rather than heavy-handed.”

Zinke Urged To Remember Commitments Made During Hearing. The [Missoula \(MT\) Independent](#) (1/19, 65K) says that “Zinke offered a lot of commitments Tuesday.” The article lists them as: “No land transfers. No denying climate change. No tolerance for sexual misconduct among Interior employees.” It advises that “if confirmed, he best remember those statements. Because this time, finally, he was under oath.”

Zinke Urged To Prioritize Stewardship Of Public Lands. In an op-ed for the [AgWeek](#) (1/17, 87K), rancher Mark Fix raises concerns that Rep. Ryan Zinke will not follow “in the long line of great stewards that have preceded him.” Fix asserts, “As the top public custodian of our country’s natural resources and public lands, he will need to understand the value that Americans put on the fair and wise management of public lands and public resources.” He hops Zinke will “make stewardship his highest priority – stewardship of land, air, water, taxpayers, and the sovereign treaty rights of American Indians.”

Additional Coverage. Additional coverage of the hearing was provided by the [Great Falls \(MT\) Tribune](#) (1/17, 85K), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), [Wired](#) (1/18, 3.98M), [Yahoo! News](#) (1/17, 8.62M), and [KING-TV](#) Seattle (1/17, 313K).

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ZINKE STRESSES NEED FOR CONSERVATION WHILE ALSO REMAINING OPEN TO DRILLING

AND MINING. [The Hill](#) (1/17, Cama, 1.25M) reports that Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke’s opening speech at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee “focused on his credentials as a committed conservationist, while largely avoiding controversial issues like how much fossil fuel extraction should happen on federal land.” Zinke “said he would make three priorities: work to restore trust through cooperation with local communities and states, work on the National Park Service’s \$12.5 million maintenance backlog — which he wants to be part of Trump’s major infrastructure legislation — and giving front-line land managers the ability to make decisions that they need to.” He said, “I look forward to ... representing the interests of our great nation and giving a voice to all Americans, to include our great Indian Nations, on how we manage and sustain our public lands and treasures they contain.”

The [New York Times](#) (1/17, Huetteman, Subscription Publication, 13.9M) reports that Zinke “pitched himself...as a serious steward of federal resources” during his confirmation hearing, “frequently bucking conservative orthodoxy on ownership of public lands, federal funding for preservation and even, briefly, climate change.” But he also “emphasized his support for drilling, mining and logging on federal lands, activities strongly opposed by many environmental groups.” Zinke “broke with” President-elect Trump “and even his own past statements on climate change,” saying that it “was ‘indisputable’ that the climate is changing and that humans are having an effect on it.”

[Politico](#) (1/17, Wolff, Whieldon, 2.46M) reports Zinke cited Teddy Roosevelt and “Sierra Club founder John Muir and early-1900s Forest Service chief Gifford Pinchot as role models for his approach to conservation,” while also calling for an “all of the above” energy policy.

[Reuters](#) (1/17, Volcovici) reports that Zinke told the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that he “would consider an expansion of energy drilling and mining on federal lands but would ensure sensitive areas remain protected.” Zinke said, “I can guarantee you it is better to produce energy domestically under reasonable regulation than overseas with no regulation.” However, he said that he “was committed to protecting sensitive wildlife habitats and to keeping federal lands under federal control to ensure they are preserved for future generations, so ‘my granddaughter’s children can look back and say that we did it right.’”

The [Los Angeles Times](#) (1/17, Yardley, 4.52M) reports that Zinke “said states should have more say in policies that affect land and water within their boundaries,” but also “said that he ‘absolutely’ opposed the sale or transfer of public land.”

Additional coverage was provided by [Politico](#) (1/17, 2.46M), the [Wall Street Journal](#) (1/17, Harder, Subscription Publication, 6.37M), [The Hill](#) (1/17, Cama, Henry, 1.25M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, Fears, 11.43M), the [Washington \(DC\) Times](#) (1/17, Dinan, 272K), the [Washington \(DC\) Examiner](#) (1/17, 400K), [Reuters](#) (1/17, Volcovici), the [Great Falls \(MT\) Tribune](#) (1/17, 85K), the [Boston \(MA\) Globe](#) (1/17, Daly, 1.08M), the [Alaska Dispatch News](#) (1/17, 212K), and [WRC-TV Washington \(DC\)](#) Washington (1/17, 453K).

Zinke Signals Support Of Fossil Fuels. [ABC News](#) (1/17, 3.09M) reports that Zinke said “that he would consider reversing a decision from the Obama administration last year to halt oil and gas drilling in the Arctic, a move that could allow fossil fuel development in region.” He said, “The president-elect has said we want to be energy independent. I can guarantee you it is better to produce energy domestically under reasonable regulation, than watch it be produced overseas with no regulation.”

The [Ogden \(UT\) Standard-Examiner](#) (1/17, 100K) reports that Zinke also said, “The war on coal, I believe, is real. All-of-the-above is the correct (energy) policy. Coal is a great part of that energy mix. I’m also a great believer that we should invest in research and development on coal — because we know we have the asset — to make it cleaner and better. We should lead the world in clean energy technology.” However, “Zinke hesitated several times to mention renewables as part of his ‘all of the above’ energy strategy for public lands — a term often used by politicians to signify that they favor coal, oil, gas and renewables development instead of focusing primarily on renewables to address climate change and other environmental challenges.”

[Politico Pro](#) (1/17) reports that Zinke “said that if confirmed as Interior secretary he would support congressional efforts to block a rule that orders oil and gas companies to reduce the amount of methane that leaks from their operations on public lands.” According to the article, “while he opposes the specific rule, Zinke’s answer resembles Interior Secretary Sally Jewell’s from early in 2016 when she proposed it.”

Additional coverage was provided by [My Central Oregon](#) (1/17) and [WTVQ-TV Lexington \(KY\)](#) Lexington, KY (1/17, 1K).

Zinke Says Climate Change Is Real. [The Hill](#) (1/17, Henry, 1.25M) reports Zinke said climate change isn’t a “hoax.” Zinke added, “I think where there’s debate is what that influence is, what we can do about it. ... I’m not a climate science expert, but I will become much more familiar with it and it will be based on objective science.” The [Washington Post](#) (1/17, Mooney, Erickson, 11.43M) says that Zinke’s answer to the question “seems consistent with how other Trump nominees have addressed this tough question.”

The [Washington Examiner](#) (1/17, Cohen, 400K) reports Zinke indicated that climate change “is visible at Glacier National Park, recalling that he could see a glacier receding over lunch with his family while they were at the park one day.”

Additional coverage was provided by the [AP](#) (1/17, Daly), the [Washington Times](#) (1/17, Wolfgang, 272K), [Bloomberg Politics](#) (1/18, 201K), [CNN](#) (1/17, Diamond, 29.79M), [NPR](#) (1/17, 1.92M), [McClatchy](#) (1/17, 74K), [U.S. News & World Report](#) (1/17, Neuhauser, 1.02M), [TIME](#) (1/17, 6.98M), [UPI](#) (1/17, Ware), the [Boston \(MA\) Globe](#) (1/18, Mooney, Erickson, 1.08M), and [Montana Public Radio](#) (1/17).

Zinke Says He Prefers Having State’s Support For National Monuments. [Politico Pro](#) (1/17) reports that Zinke “said there was no provision for rescinding monuments in the Antiquities Act, but he left open the door to some kind of concessions to states whose leaders may not want a monument.” He agreed with Sen. Martin Heinrich “that there is no provision in the Antiquities Act that allows the president to rescind a national monument.” However, “he also pushed for state input into management of a monument, seemingly opening the door to an alternative way to weaken monument status.”

Zinke Highlights Maintenance Backlog At National Parks. The [Washington Post](#) (1/17, O’Keefe, Fears, 11.43M) reports that Zinke also said “that completing billions of dollars in backlogged projects at national parks should be a major part of the new president’s plans to revamp aging roads, bridges and transportation hubs.”

Zinke Earns High Marks From Montanans With Confirmation Performance. The [Billings \(MT\) Gazette](#) (1/17, 208K) reports that “Montanans from Trout Unlimited, to the timber industry, to Indian tribes spoke approvingly of Zinke’s responses.” Bozeman businesswomen Marne Hayes “had a half dozen things she needed to hear before supporting her congressman’s nomination, one that would make Zinke the first Montanan in a presidential cabinet.” According to the article, “Hayes needed Zinke to oppose the sale of public lands, and she wanted confirmation of his objection to a proposed gold mine on the Montana edge of Yellowstone National Park.” Hayes also “wanted affirmation that federal royalties from offshore drilling would continue to be spent on improving public land access.” The article says that “Zinke delivered on all three, a good thing considering Hayes had assembled more than 100 members of the group Business for Montana’s Outdoors to oppose Zinke’s nomination if he didn’t.”

Additional coverage was provided by the [Helena \(MT\) Independent Record](#) (1/17, 38K) and the [Missoulian \(MT\)](#) (1/17, 114K).

Republican Senators Hope For More Balanced Approach Under Zinke. [Politico Pro](#) (1/17) reports that Republican senators hope an Interior Department under Zinke “would strike a balance between the needs of different constituencies and avoid the ‘overreach’ of the Obama administration’s aggressive approach to conservation.”

Relatively Few Trump Nominees Likely To Be Confirmed Before Inauguration. [Politico](#) (1/17, Everett, Dawsey, 2.46M) writes that when Bill Clinton took office as president in 1993, “every single member of his Cabinet but one was confirmed by the Senate within two days. When Donald Trump is sworn in on Friday, he’ll be lucky to have half that many installed.” Politico says “it wasn’t supposed to be this difficult for Trump” to get his nominees confirmed, “especially since Democrats did away with the 60-vote requirement for Cabinet nominees.” But even though Trump “made his Cabinet selections in rapid fire after the election,” they have “been hampered since by ethics complications for some of them, Democratic opposition and an unforgiving calendar.”

Additional coverage was provided by [CNN](#) (1/17, Barrett, 29.79M).

Letter: Zinke Wrong Choice To Lead Interior. In a letter to the [Cape \(DE\) Gazette](#) (1/16), Leslie Ledogar writes that “our federal lands are too precious to entrust to a presidential cabinet nominee who refuses to take a consistent stand against federal land-use giveaways.” For this reason, Ledogar asks Delaware’s senators to “oppose the confirmation of Rep. Zinke as our next secretary of the interior.”

Additional Coverage. Additional coverage was provided by [E&E Daily](#) (1/17, Subscription Publication), [ClimateWire](#) (1/17, Subscription Publication), [The Hill](#) (1/17, Devaney, Wheeler, 1.25M), [The Hill](#) (1/17, Cama, Henry, 1.25M), the [New York \(NY\) Times](#) (1/17, Huetteman, Subscription Publication, 13.9M), the [Washington \(DC\) Post](#) (1/17, Viebeck, 11.43M), the [Los Angeles \(CA\) Times](#) (1/17, 4.52M), [USA Today](#) (1/17, Kelly, 5.28M), [CNN](#) (1/17, Kopan, 29.79M), the [Huffington Post](#) (1/17, 237K), the [Huffington Post](#) (1/17, 237K), [PBS NewsHour](#) (1/17, 255K), [U.S. News & World Report](#) (1/17, Alexander, 1.02M), the [Chicago \(IL\) Tribune](#) (1/17, 2.54M), [The Guardian \(UK\)](#) (1/17, Jacobs, 4.07M), the [Huffington Post](#) (1/17, 237K), [Breitbart](#) (1/17, 2.02M), [Common Dreams](#) (1/17, 19K), [Think Progress](#) (1/16, 83K), [EcoWatch](#) (1/17, 47K), and [KQED-FM](#) San Francisco (1/17, 46K).

Coverage by the AP was also picked up by the [Houston \(TX\) Chronicle](#) (1/17, Daly, Press, 1.91M), the [Denver \(CO\) Post](#) (1/17, 778K), the [Chicago \(IL\) Tribune](#) (1/17, 2.54M), the [Albuquerque \(NM\) Journal](#) (1/17, 234K), and the [San Francisco Chronicle](#) (1/17, 2.2M).

Additional Coverage Of Zinke’s Experience And Positions On Issues. Background reporting on Zinke was provided by [E&E Publishing](#) (1/16, Subscription Publication, 705), [Politico](#) (1/17, Whieldon, 2.46M), and [Politico](#) (1/17, Whieldon, Snider, Wolff, 2.46M).

Additional Coverage Of Zinke’s Ethics Report. Additional coverage of the ethics report on Zinke was provided by [Bloomberg News](#) (1/17, Natter, 2.41M) and [E&E Daily](#) (1/17, Subscription Publication).

Bulletin Articles - 1/17/2017

ZINKE CONFIRMATION HEARING TO BE HELD THIS WEEK. On its website, [NPR](#) (1/16, Taylor, 1.92M) reports several of President-elect Donald Trump’s nominees will receive Congressional hearings this week, and most of them “are expected to be fairly routine,” Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke will have his confirmation hearing before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Tuesday.

The [AP](#) (1/16, 1.27M) reports that the ownership of public lands is likely to be a focal point for the hearing, considering Zinke’s vote “in favor of a measure from House Republicans that would allow federal land transfers to be considered cost-free and budget-neutral, making it easier for drilling and development.” Also, “coal is likely to be another focus on Tuesday.” Eric Washburn, “a lobbyist and former aide to Senate Democratic leader Tom Daschle, said Zinke will likely be asked to ‘defend federal ownership over federal lands’ and detail how he would balance energy development with the need to conserve fish and wildlife habitats.”

The [Boston Globe](#) (1/17, Linskey, 1.08M), in a piece that contends that many of Trump’s Cabinet choices do not have “expertise in the departments they’ll run,” reports Zinke is “a former Navy SEAL commander

who's been a member of the House of Representatives representing Montana for two years and is now on his way to run the \$20 billion Department of the Interior."

Coverage by the AP was also picked up by the [Washington \(DC\) Times](#) (1/17, Daly, 272K), [Philly \(PA\)](#) (1/17, 942K), [TIME](#) (1/17, 6.98M), [U.S. News & World Report](#) (1/17, 1.02M), and the [Daily Mail](#) (1/17, 4.59M).

Additional coverage was provided by [Voice of America](#) (1/17, 57K).

Two Retired Admirals Say Zinke Understating Impact Of Travel Billing "Glitch." The [New York Times](#) (1/16, Drew, Naylor, Subscription Publication, 13.9M) reports that Interior Secretary-designate Ryan Zinke "has promoted his 23-year career in the Navy SEALs as one of his main credentials" in his runs for office in Montana, but now, as a Cabinet nominee, he "has acknowledged one 'glitch': that he improperly billed the government for travel" when he was a SEAL Team 6 officer. While he repaid the cost, "two retired admirals under whom Mr. Zinke served say his account understates the damage that it did." Zinke "was in fact punished for abusing his travel expenses, they say, through an evaluation that prevented him from rising to senior levels in the Navy."

Conservation Group Backs Zinke. [Politico Pro](#) (1/13) reports that ahead of his confirmation hearing, the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership is "throwing its support behind Rep. Ryan Zinke's Interior secretary nomination." President Whit Fosburgh wrote in a Thursday letter, "We are confident that, as Secretary of Interior, Congressman Zinke will continue to approach resource management issues with an eye towards improving the multiple-use productivity of our public lands and seeking solutions that balance the needs of all Americans."

Watchdog Groups Raise Concerns About Zinke Donors. [E&E](#) (1/13) reports that Rep. Ryan Zinke "took thousands of dollars in campaign donations from companies that drill for oil and gas on the vast public lands that he would oversee as Interior secretary." Watchdog groups say "the contributions, totaling \$345,000 since 2013, raise questions about whether the fossil fuel industry could influence a Cabinet secretary who controls drilling, mining and conservation policies across more than 500 million acres of public land." The article notes that "Zinke's top individual campaign donor is Taylor Reid, president and chief operating officer of a Texas-based oil and gas company that drills in the Bakken oil field." Reid, "who has been with Oasis Petroleum since its founding in 2007, donated \$11,600 to Zinke's election efforts between 2013 and 2016, an analysis of Federal Election Commission data shows."

Additional coverage was provided by [NPR](#) (1/16, 1.92M).

Trump's First Cabinet Is "More White And Male" Of Any Since Reagan. The [New York Times](#) (1/13, Lee, Subscription Publication, 13.9M) reports President-elect Trump's cabinet "is shaping up to have a smaller percentage of women and nonwhites than the first cabinets of Barack Obama, George W. Bush, Bill Clinton and George Bush." In addition, the Times says these women "will also be in some of the lowest-ranking positions."

Zinke Urged To Open Up Federal Lands For Development. In a piece for [Forbes](#) (1/13, 15.17M), Christine Harbin, director of federal affairs and strategic initiatives of Americans for Prosperity, argue that Rep. Ryan Zinke can "unleash economic growth" if he "opens up a portion of federal lands and waters for energy exploration and economic development." Harbin points tot 2015 study by Joseph R. Mason of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and Louisiana State University, which "shows that

opening up federal lands and waters to exploration and development would drive stronger economic growth, more jobs, better wages and higher revenues for federal, state and local treasuries.” Harbin dismisses “objections to this proposal on environmental grounds.” She notes that “recent evidence suggests otherwise: Though American energy production nearly doubled from 2008 to 2014, carbon emissions actually decreased during the same time frame.”

Senators Urged To Press Zinke On Conservation Issues. In an op-ed for the [Denver Post](#) (1/16, 778K), Jennifer Rokala, executive director for the Center for Western Priorities, urges Senators to ask Rep. Ryan Zinke to explain his stance on public lands. Rokala also urges Senators to ask “Zinke to confirm his strong support for renewing and funding” the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Rokala also says that “Senators should ask Zinke, who received hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign donations from oil, gas and coal companies, if he plans to rescind any of the rule changes that earn taxpayers a fair share from their public resources.”

Opinion: Green Groups’ Worries About Zinke Justified. In a piece for the [Conversation \(UK\)](#) (1/16, 14K), John Freemuth, Professor of Public Policy and Senior Fellow Cecil Andrus Center for Public Policy, Boise State University, and Mackenzie Case, GIS and Policy Analyst, Boise State University, write that “while some conservation groups are cautiously optimistic that they can work” with Rep. Ryan Zinke, “others are worried about his support for fossil fuel production on public lands and his position on other key environmental issues.” The authors, drawing from their “experience analyzing past controversies over public land use in the West under Republican administrations,” say that “these worries are justified.”

Zinke Urged To Prioritize Stewardship Of Public Lands. In an op-ed for the [Montana Standard](#) (1/15, 36K), rancher Mark Fix raises concerns that Rep. Ryan Zinke will not follow “in the long line of great stewards that have preceded him.” Fix asserts, “As the top public custodian of our country’s natural resources and public lands, he will need to understand the value that Americans put on the fair and wise management of public lands and public resources.” He hops Zinke will “make stewardship his highest priority – stewardship of land, air, water, taxpayers, and the sovereign treaty rights of American Indians.”

Zinke Asked To Find “Dedicated And Capable” Manager To Lead BLM. In a letter to the [Helena \(MT\) Independent Record](#) (1/16, 38K), David S. Watson asks Rep. Ryan Zinke to find a “dedicated and capable” manager to be the next director of the Bureau of Land Management According to Watson, “proper management of the BLM requires a career employee who over his/her career has developed the necessary knowledge and skills of multiple use management and who can manage a team of dedicated and diverse professionals to achieve those goals.”

Additional Coverage Of Zinke’s Ethics Report. Additional coverage of the ethics report on Rep. Ryan Zinke was provided by the [Helena \(MT\) Independent Record](#) (1/13, 38K).