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Interior Secretary Zinke Reviewing 22 National Monuments

Under the American Antiquities Act of 1906 Congress gave the White House authority to protect historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest, on federal and by establishing the area as a national monument. Many of those designations have been controversial because the Act doesn't expressly require congressional or local approval. In signing an executive order to reveal all monument designations since 1996 President Donald Trump said he hoped "to end another egregious abuse of federal power." Former President Bill Clinton's 1996 designation of Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah was the first in 16 years since the Carter administration on Presidents Barack Obama, George W. Bush and Clinton have ordered 57 monuments to be established or enlarged since then, representing a combined 71 million acres and 12 million square miles of ocean.

National Monuments Under Interior Department Review

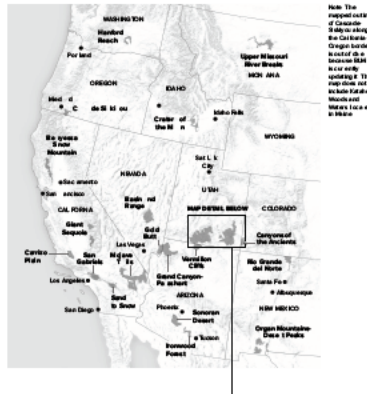
Trump's executive order triggers a review of 22 of the 52 land-based monuments that have been established or enlarged since 1996, representing 98 percent of the land acres designated under the Antiquities Act since then.

The order calls for a review of any designation 100.00 acres or more before or after an enlargement and an designation or expansion "made without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders."

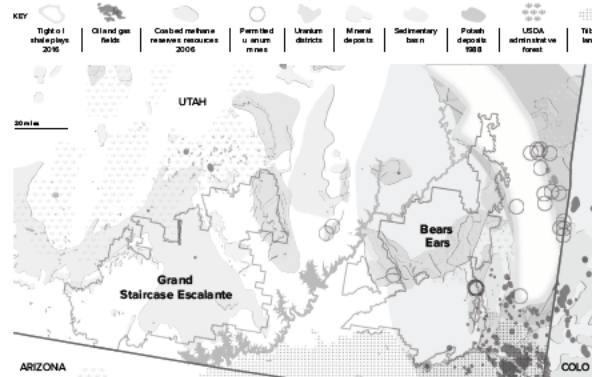
Each of the five marine national monuments, totaling 12 million square miles, will also be reviewed by the Commerce Department under a separate executive order in part to estimate "the opportunity costs associated with potential energy and mineral exploration and production from the Outer Continental Shelf."

nter or Secretary Ryan Zinke who is leading the review of land designations. Recently visited two monuments in Utah: Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante. These are two of the largest monuments and are under particular scrutiny. State lawmakers have been advocating for their repeal and both states are believed to hold fossil fuel resources. Unlike a heretofore federal land, excavation is prohibited within a national monument.

Trump cited Bears Ears by name in both the executive order and during its signing, saying he has "heard a lot about Bears Ears." The order gives 21 and 45 days to provide Trump with recommendations on Bears Ears and 120 days to review the 21 others. Interior is accepting public comments for 15 days on Bears Ears until May 26 and 60 days regarding other monuments until July 10.



Energy and mineral resources surrounding Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante national monuments



National Monuments Established Or Enlarged Since 1996, by Acres Affected

The following are under review by the Interior Department:

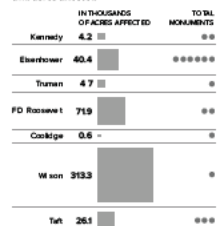
■ CLMOM ■ CBMA ■ Monument designations under review reflecting at least 100,000 acres ■ Designations under review for outreach

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Historically, Presidents Have Diminished Monuments, Only Congress Has Abolished Them

President Andrew has distributed the 350 copies of the monument under the Antiquities Act, which says that the monument area "be confined to the smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected." The Antiquities Act obligates monuments' holders to manage the interior to be leaving only to Congress. The Congressional Research Service notes that "pragmatic" analyses since about the 1930s have concluded that the Antiquities Act, by its terms, does not authorize the president to repeal proclamations and that the president also lacks implied authority to do so. Because no president has ever reversed a predecessor's decision on presidential authority to repeal a monument has been held invalid in court. The court has ordered new rules to be promulgated by Congress. The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the case, but it has not yet decided whether the president has the authority to repeal a monument. Congress declined Timmon's request when the monument was proclaimed, instead of 6 months, 1 year, or 2 years, as he requested. The monument is of national significance. A president has not distributed the boundaries of a monument since 1963 when President John F. Kennedy revised Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico by nearly 4,000 acres, while almost 500,000 acres of the monument were deleted by 2,800 acres.

Total monuments diminished, by president
and acres affected



National monuments abolished by Congress

Total number of former monuments that are now under authority of

[illegible]