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To: [Rateike, Bradley A. EOP/WHO](#); [Love, Kelly A. EOP/WHO](#); [Dorr, Kaelan K. EOP/WHO](#); [Megan Bloomgren](#); [Magallanes, Downey](#); [Laura Rigas](#)
Subject: DOCUMENTS FROM ZINKE LAND
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Attachments: [Intro_AAEQ.docx](#)
[TalkingPoints_EOAA_OnePage.docx](#)
[FactSheet_EO_AA.docx](#)

1. Remarks for the Secretary at the podium
2. One page talking points (TalkingPoints_EOAA_OnePage)
3. One page front and back plus chart of EO facts and background info (FactSheet_EO_AA)

I was thinking Both for distro to Hill and admin. Fact Sheet distro to media but your call.

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Tomorrow the President will come to the Department of the Interior to sign an executive order to review abuses of the Antiquities Act.

The Executive Order directs me the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to review prior monument designations and suggest legislative changes or modifications to the monument.

All monument designations as of January 1, 1996, that were made under the Act that total 100,000 acres or more are on the table for review. At DOI that includes about 24 monuments on land and marine areas.

This Executive Order directs the Interior to provide an interim report to the President within 45 days of the date of the order and a final report to the President within 120 days of the date of the order.

Over the last 20 years in particular, the Antiquities Act has been used to designate tens of millions of acres of land and marine areas, putting this areas “off limits” for traditional multiple-uses like farming, ranching, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas exploration, fishing, and motorized recreation.

The designations of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in 1996 and the Bears Ears National Monument in 2016 represent the book-ends of modern Antiquities Act.

The President’s authority is singular; there is no requirement for public input before the designation of a monument. There is also no NEPA requirement.

But, this Administration and Congress has heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments

may have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. In the case of significant land planning, we feel that public input should be considered.

That's why the President is asking for a review of all the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful **voice** in this process.

I can tell you as a Montana guy, today's executive order to review the Antiquities Act over the past two decades is a long overdue.

This policy is consistent with President Trump's promise to rural Americans to give them a voice and make sure their voices are heard.

The President believes, like I do and many of my neighbors in Western States, that the Federal government can be a good neighbor, can protect areas of cultural and ecological importance, and that we can use federal lands for economic development – just as Teddy Roosevelt envisioned.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.

Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

The average acreage of national monument designations has drastically increased over the years. Since the 1900s, when the Act was first used, the average size of national monuments exploded from an average of 422 acres per monument. Now it's not uncommon for a monument to be more than a million acres.

What the Executive Order does:

- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional “multiple-use” philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.
- And - This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What it does NOT do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.

I also have my Advisor Downey Magallenes with me today who can help answer questions about the mechanics and process. With that I'll take your questions.

TALKING POINTS

Executive Order: Reviewing Abuses of the Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the president to declare federal lands of historic or scientific value to be "National Monuments" and thereby restrict the types of uses to which those lands can be put. Past administrations have overused this power and designated large swaths of land well beyond the areas in need of protection. The Antiquities Act Executive Order directs the Department of the Interior to review prior monument designations and suggest legislative changes or modifications to the monument proclamations.

- This country has many significant objects of cultural, historical, and scientific value that should be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. But that shouldn't come at the expense of valuable economic activity that provides tangible benefits through increased wages and reduced costs of goods for families and workers.
- Over the last 20 years, and especially over the last 8, certain monument designations have locked up millions of acres of economically productive land and waters and shut out some recreation opportunities.
- The onerous restrictions resulting from monument designations have taken energy development, timber harvesting, grazing, the construction of infrastructure, and commercial fishing off the table on federal lands and waters.
- This has hurt families and workers in the counties and local areas in or near the monuments, counties that in many cases are some of the most impoverished in the country.
- This Administration and Congress has heard from states and local leaders that, in some cases, the designations of monuments have resulted in lost jobs, reduced wages, and residents moving away. That's why the President is asking for a review of all the monuments designated in the last 20 years, to see what changes and improvements can be made, and to give states and local communities a meaningful voice in this process.

What the Executive Order does:

- The Executive Order directs the Department of the Interior to review monuments designated using the Antiquities Act as of January 1, 1996, that are in excess of 100,000 acres, or monuments that were expanded without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- This Executive Order restores trust between local communities and Washington and roots out abuses of power by previous administrations.
- This Executive Order puts America and the Department of the Interior back on track to manage our federal lands in accordance to traditional "multiple-use" philosophy by directing the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized in order to better manage our federal lands.
- This Executive Order gives rural communities across America a voice and restores land use planning by directing the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.

What the Executive Order doesn't do:

- This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
- This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.

FACT SHEET

Executive Order: Reviewing Abuses of the Antiquities Act of 1906

BACKGROUND

- The Antiquities Act of 1906, (Pub.L. 59–209, 34 Stat. 225, 54 U.S.C. § 320301–320303), is an act passed by the United States Congress and signed into law by Theodore Roosevelt on June 8, 1906. The Act grants the President the authority to declare “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” on federal lands.
- Concerned about potential federal overreach, Antiquities Act authors specified the scope of the authority was to designate the “smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”
- The Act was first used in 1906 to designate Devils Tower National Monument (WY) on 1,193.9 acres. Since 1906, 16 Presidents have designated more than 185 monuments covering more than 747 million acres of land and marine areas.
- The President’s authority is singular; there is no requirement for public input before the designation of a monument. There is also no NEPA requirement.

HISTORIC TRENDS

- Since the 1900s, when the Act was first used, the average size of national monuments exploded from an average of 422 acres per monument. Now it’s not uncommon for a monument to be more than a million acres.
- President Obama designated more areas of land and water than any previous President. Added up, Obama has established or expanded land use limits on more than [550 million acres](#) (according to the Washington Post).
- The designations of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) in 1996 and the Bears Ears National Monument (BENM) in 2016 represent the book-ends of modern Antiquities Act overreach.

LOCAL CONCERN: Abuse of the Antiquities Act

- Over the last ten years in particular, the Antiquities Act has been used to designate tens of millions of acres of land and marine areas, putting these areas “off limits” for traditional multiple-uses like farming, ranching, timber harvest, mining, oil and gas exploration, fishing, and motorized recreation.
- Designating too much land for a national monument is harmful to the local economic base via the elimination of grazing, timber and mineral leases, as well as the elimination of motorized recreation.
- President Obama designated more areas of land and water ([550 million acres](#)) than any previous President. This was often done over the opposition of states, counties and local officials.

EXECUTIVE ORDER: Reviewing Abuses of the Antiquities Act of 1906

The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the president to declare federal lands of historic or scientific value to be "National Monuments" and thereby restrict the types of uses to which those lands can be put. Past administrations have overused this power and designated large swaths of land well beyond the areas in need of protection. The Antiquities Act Executive Order directs the Department of the Interior to review prior monument designations and suggest legislative changes or modifications to the monument proclamations.

- The Executive Order directs the Department of the Interior to review monuments designated using the Antiquities Act as of January 1, 1996, that are in excess of 100,000 acres, or monuments that were expanded without adequate public outreach and coordination with relevant stakeholders.
- There are 24 DOI-managed national monuments that were designated within the past 21 years. (full list of reviewable monument designations attached)
- What it does do:
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to conduct a review of monuments designated in the last 21 years that are more than 100,000 acres
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to make recommendations to the President on whether a monument should be rescinded, resized, no action recommended, or other.
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with, as appropriate, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the heads of any other executive departments or agencies concerned with areas designated under the Act.
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Interior to consult and coordinate with the Governors of States affected by monument designations or other relevant officials of affected State, Tribal, and local governments.
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide an interim report to the President within 45 days of the date of the order.
 - This Executive Order directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide a final report to the President within 120 days of the date of the order.
- What it doesn't do:
 - This Executive Order does NOT strip any monument of a designation.
 - This Executive Order does NOT loosen any environmental or conservation regulations on any land or marine areas.

| Monument | Location | Year | Acreage |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument | Pacific Ocean | 2006/2016 | 89,600,000.00 |
| Marianas Trench Marine National Monument | Pacific Ocean | 2009 | 60,938,240.00 |
| Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument | Pacific Ocean | 2009 | 55,608,320.00 |
| Rose Atoll Marine National Monument | | 2009 | 8,609,045.00 |
| World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument | Hawaii, Alaska, California | 2008 | 4,038,400.00 |
| Northeast Canyons & Seamounts Marine National Monument | Atlantic Ocean/Massachusetts | 2016 | 3,144,320.00 |
| Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument | Utah | 1996 | 1,700,000.00 |
| Mojave Trails National Monument | California | 2016 | 1,600,000.00 |
| Bears Ears National Monument | Utah | 2016 | 1,353,000.00 |
| Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument | Arizona | 2000 | 1,014,000.00 |
| Basin and Range National Monument | Nevada | 2015 | 703,585.00 |
| Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument | New Mexico | 2014 | 496,330.00 |
| Sonoran Desert National Monument | Arizona | 2001 | 486,149.00 |
| Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument | Montana | 2001 | 377,346.00 |
| Berryessa Snow Mountain | California | 2015 | 330,780.00 |
| Giant Sequoia National Monument | California | 2000 | 327,769.00 |
| Gold Butte National Monument | Nevada | 2016 | 296,937.00 |
| Vermilion Cliffs National Monument | Arizona | 2000 | 279,568.00 |
| Rio Grande del Norte National Monument | New Mexico | 2013 | 242,555.00 |
| Carrizo Plain National Monument | California | 2001 | 204,107.00 |
| Hanford Reach National Monument | Washington | 2000 | 194,450.93 |
| Canyons of the Ancients National Monument | Colorado | 2000 | 175,160.00 |
| Sand to Snow National Monument | California | 2016 | 154,000.00 |
| Ironwood Forest National Monument | Arizona | 2000 | 128,917.00 |