



The

Antiquities

Act:

Protecting
America's
Natural
Treasures



THE
WILDERNESS
SOCIETY

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Introduction

An Irreplaceable Natural and Cultural Legacy

Rising 1,267 feet above the Belle Fourche River, Devils Tower casts shadows over the rolling hills, pine forests, and prairie grasses that comprise Devils Tower National Monument in northeastern Wyoming. Proclaimed a National Monument on September 24, 1906, by President Theodore Roosevelt, Devils Tower is our oldest National Monument and represents the first time the Antiquities Act of 1906 was used to preserve some of the remarkable resources found throughout the United States. Since that autumn day in Wyoming, 14 of the next 17 presidents used the Antiquities Act to preserve icons of the American landscape.

From the rocky margin where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Maine coast in Acadia National Park, to the sandy point bars along the Colorado River in the bottom of the Grand Canyon, our system of National Monuments allowed for early protection of some of our nation's most revered landscapes, archeological sites, and historical places. Most presidents since Roosevelt have continued to build upon this rich tradition by further enhancing our system of protected areas through the creation of additional National Monuments.

While the vast majority of American citizens applaud our presidents' outstanding efforts to preserve vulnerable natural and cultural resources, a vocal minority of Americans and political leaders have condemned past presidents for seeking to create a lands legacy for the benefit of current and future generations. During the 106th Congress, a group of representatives and senators repeatedly sought to undercut presidential authority to create new National Monuments by attacking the Antiquities Act and by adding anti-monument riders to appropriations measures. Fortunately, these attempts were unsuccessful.

Since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, more than one hundred National Monuments have been designated. Many of these Monuments, including Grand Canyon, Mount Olympus (Olympic National Park), and Mukuntuweap (Zion National Park), were later expanded and re-designated National Parks by acts of Congress. Collectively, our National Monuments, past and present, inspire, amaze, educate, and entrance approximately 50 million visitors annually. To suggest that National Monuments are anything but a critical facet of the American experience is a gross misunderstanding of United States history.

Explored by John Muir and home to rivers of ice stretching from mountain cirques to the ocean, Glacier Bay is a spectacular treasure. Designated as Glacier Bay National Monument by President Coolidge in 1925, the Monument was expanded in 1980 to form the 3.2- million-acre Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

On July 18, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson declared 5,000 acres of breathtaking New England coastline as Sieur de Monts National Monument. Thirteen years later, Congress expanded the boundaries, creating Acadia National Park.

In 1936, President F.D. Roosevelt designated 378,000 acres of the southern California landscape as Joshua Tree National Monument. Expanded and re-designated Joshua Tree National Park in 1994, the Park is home to a rich diversity of plants and animals.

Only 140 miles from downtown Los Angeles, Monument designation protected an irreplaceable landscape from inevitable development.

The Antiquities Act

Since its passage by Congress in 1906, the Antiquities Act has been a critically important tool for the preservation of our public lands—lands that belong to all Americans. Serving as a vital “insurance policy” for our nation’s natural treasures, the Antiquities Act gives the president the power to grant National Monument status to areas possessing significant historical, scenic, and/or scientific values. This bipartisan presidential tool has been used to create a diverse array of National Monuments, ranging from the small (one acre) and historic Fort Matanzas in Florida to the large (10,600,000 acres) and spectacular Yukon Flats National Monument in Alaska.

The Act Itself

The Antiquities Act of 1906 declares: *“The President of the United States 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 there of parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”*

The Antiquities Act requirement for presidential designation of “. . . the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management . . .” has been widely interpreted by past presidents. Presidents accomplish the designation by issuing a proclamation declaring lands as National Monuments. This proclamation is used to carefully describe places, values, and resources that are to be protected. Theodore Roosevelt, the first president to utilize the Act, protected more than one million acres by designating 18 National Monuments in 9 states. President Carter, on December 1, 1978, declared 56 million acres spread over 14 areas in Alaska as National Monuments. More than 25 percent of the presidentially created National Monuments exceed 50,000 acres, including many Monuments that ultimately became National Parks such as Grand Canyon, Glacier Bay, Bryce Canyon, Death Valley, Olympic, and Joshua Tree. Timely action under the Antiquities Act protected these important places until Congress could act to designate them as National Parks.

The Act: By the Numbers . . .

- Between 1906 and January 2001, 14 U.S. presidents used the Antiquities Act to proclaim 118 National Monuments. The only three presidents who did not use the Act were Presidents Nixon, Reagan, and George H.W. Bush.
- Congress has re-designated 30 National Monuments as National Monuments, most recently in 1999 (Black Canyon of the Gunnison in Colorado). In fact, nearly a quarter of the Monuments currently in our National Park System were initially protected under the Antiquities Act.

- Congress has the power to declare National Monuments and has done so in 29 cases. Congress also has the power to abolish National Monuments but has utilized this option only on rare occasions and usually to provide some alternative form of protection. More frequently, Congress has acted to enlarge the Monuments, adjust their boundaries, or change their status from National Monuments to National Monuments.
- Thirty-six National Monuments were more than 50,000 acres in size when originally designated, including lands that are now part of Grand Canyon National Park, Olympic National Park, and Glacier Bay National Park.

Public Support for Monuments

Polling data consistently demonstrates that the public supports Monument designations. The American public understands that Monument designation is a critical method of protecting land from the onslaught of sprawl, development, and unchecked overuse. Similarly, the public understands that Monument designations are not “land grabs” and do not “lock up” and close lands, but rather protect them to ensure that they remain open for recreation and enjoyment in the years to come.

Attacks on the Act

Although 14 of the past 17 U.S. presidents have used the Antiquities Act to protect dozens of remarkable national treasures, implementation of the Act often stirs controversy and has been the focus of numerous attacks since its creation. Recently, in the 106th Congress several bills were introduced to limit presidential authority vested in the Antiquities Act. All of these attempts have failed. Indications are that similar legislation is pending introduction in the 107th Congress.

The Wilderness Society’s Position

The Antiquities Act is one of our nation’s valued conservation statutes. The Act establishes appropriate roles for both the president and Congress in the protection of important federal land resources. It allows the president to act quickly, while maintaining congressional authority to designate National Monuments, change Monument boundaries, direct resources for Monument management, re-designate Monuments as National Monuments, and even abolish Monuments.

The Wilderness Society supports the Antiquities Act and the fundamental authority it grants to all presidents. We oppose any legislation that undermines the basic principles of the Act or inappropriately limits presidential authority to protect our nation’s valuable and unique natural heritage. The Antiquities Act has played a pivotal role in the protection of many unique American treasures and has helped expand our world-renowned National Park System.

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Efforts to Undercut Protections Afforded to Our Newest National Monuments

Soon after her appointment as U.S. Interior Secretary, Gale Norton proposed shrinking the boundaries of the country's newest National Monuments in order to accommodate Big Oil. National Monument status is given to unique areas of our public lands in order to protect their special values from threats such as oil and gas development, off-road vehicles, and mining. What Secretary Norton is proposing undercuts the very protections that have been granted to these wild places. She is putting corporate interest ahead of sound environmental policy. In order to justify the Administration's anti-environmental agenda, Secretary Norton has misrepresented some important facts and has proceeded to cultivate opponents of the new Monuments entrusted to her stewardship.

For example, Secretary Norton has repeatedly and erroneously claimed that there was no public input or consultation with public officials by the Clinton Administration prior to designation of our newest National Monuments. However, one of the most notable aspects of last year's Monument initiatives was the emphasis local news stories and editorials gave to the broad based local support for protecting these places. In addition, polling data consistently showed that the public supports Monument designations.

In addition, Secretary Norton sent letters to local officials affected by National Monuments soliciting input regarding what uses should be accommodated within the new Monuments, claiming that she wished "to identify the activities that are best suited to the needs of local residents and others." If the Bush Administration is as environmentally friendly as they would like the public to believe the tone of Secretary Norton's letter would have been more balanced by also requesting ideas regarding how the protection afforded these newest national treasures could be enhanced. The selective input she requested and subsequently will receive could prejudice the Bureau of Land Management's Monument (BLM) planning process.

The conservation community hopes that the BLM will frame the Monument planning process in terms of how to best fulfill the intention of each Monument proclamation, and offer all Americans meaningful opportunities to participate in the planning process. The Wilderness Society sees this as opportunity to work with the BLM and others to explore management options that are respectful of traditional uses and that will lead to improved ecological conditions in the Monuments.

The following pages outline the level of public outreach and consultation that preceded Monument designations, as well as the level of public support.

Public Process for Newest National Monuments

Buck Island: Seeking to provide greater protection for the sensitive coral reef resources in the Caribbean, former U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt traveled to the U.S. Virgin Islands in November 1999 and began a dialogue with Governor Charles Turnbull (D-VI). Since that visit, the Territorial Submerged Lands Act surveys of the U.S. Virgin Islands were completed. These surveys showed submerged lands for which the federal government was responsible. Secretary Babbitt returned to the Virgin Islands in September 2000 to discuss the proposals with the governor, U.S. Delegate Donna Christian-Christiansen (D-VI), the director of Natural Resources and Planning, other government officials, and the press. Public meetings were subsequently held on St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix to discuss the surveys and management options. On December 22, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

California Coastal: In June 1999, Congressman Sam Farr (D-CA) of Monterey, introduced, for the second time, a bill (H.R. 2277, 106th Congress) to designate these islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast of California as wilderness. No hearings were held on this bill. In September 1999, Secretary Babbitt, accompanied by Congressman Farr as well as state and community leaders, visited the coastline to discuss protection for the rocks and islands including possible designation as a National Monument. On December 10, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 11, 2000.

Canyons of the Ancients: Public discussions regarding protection of this area date back to 1894 when the Salt Lake Times ran a story detailing interest in protecting the region. In 1979, a bill was introduced in Congress to designate the area as a National Conservation Area. In the spring of 1999, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt began a dialogue with the local communities concerning proper management and protection of the area. The local resource advisory council held five public meetings, consulted with local governments, and forwarded management

recommendations to the secretary in August 1999. Secretary Babbitt held three meetings in the local community that included extensive interactions with local ranchers and representatives of Shell, the company that holds most of the CO2 leases at McElmo Dome. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-CO) introduced new National Conservation Area legislation in February 2000 (S. 2034, 106th Congress), but he suspended all action on his bill on March 23, 2000. On May 31, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on June 9, 2000.

Carrizo Plain: Congresswoman Lois Capps (D-CA) introduced the "Carrizo Plain National Conservation Area Act" (H.R. 1751, 106th Congress) in May 1999. This began a public process, which included recommendations from the local resource advisory council that were forwarded to the congresswoman and Secretary Babbitt in December 1999 and incorporated into the bill. The RAC recommendations included vigorous management proscriptions and long-term local involvement mechanisms. In late 1999, Secretary Babbitt made two trips to the area to hold public meetings. Although the bill was reported from the House Resources Committee, neither the House nor the Senate acted on the proposed legislation. On December 22, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

Craters of the Moon expansion: Presidential Proclamations have adjusted the boundary of the Monument on four occasions – in 1928, 1930, 1941, and 1962. In 1989, then-Rep. Richard Stallings (D-ID) introduced legislation to create Craters of the Moon National Park, a proposal that included almost twice as many acres as the Monument expansion affected by this designation.

Between April and July 2000, Secretary Babbitt visited the area three times and led a process to solicit public input and advice about the future management and protection of the Craters of the Moon region, meeting with leading geologists, local ranchers, local elected officials, and staff from the Idaho congressional delegation. Three public meetings were held in May and June 2000 in nearby communities to discuss the area's possible designation as a National Monument. Senator Larry Craig (R-ID) also held a field hearing on June 17, 2000, on the Monument expansion proposal. Secretary Babbitt's staff held two additional meetings with leaders in the ranching community to develop the boundaries for the expansion. The secretary regularly interacted with the delegation and Governor Dirk Kempthorne (R-ID) regarding the proposal. On August 11, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended the expansion of Craters of the Moon National

Monument to President Clinton. The president expanded the National Monument on November 9, 2000.

Grand Canyon-Parashant: President Theodore Roosevelt first set aside a portion of what is now the Grand Canyon National Park as a National Monument under the Antiquities Act in 1908. In 1919, Congress converted the Grand Canyon National Monument to a National Park. Additional lands were made National Monuments by Presidential Proclamation in 1932 and 1969. Congress enlarged the Park in 1975 to include these lands, but that act left open whether several drainages north of the Grand Canyon should be protected and directed that the secretary of the Interior Department study the lands and issue a report on them. Most of the studied lands are included within the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.

In November 1998, Secretary Babbitt came to northern Arizona and began a dialogue that has included two more secretarial visits, two large public meetings, and more than 59 other meetings with concerned local governments, tribes, and other groups regarding the future of these lands. In August 1999, Congressman Bob Stump (R-AZ) introduced a bill (H.R. 2795, 106th Congress) that would have established a National Conservation Area in this region, but this bill actually would have lowered protections in existing law, thus allowing the degradation of these lands in perpetuity. Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ) also introduced legislation on this subject (S. 1560, 106th Congress), but no hearings were held on the bill. On December 10, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. President Clinton designated the area as a National Monument on January 11, 2000.

Hanford Reach: In 1988, Congress passed Public Law 100-605, which directed the National Park Service (NPS) to study the Hanford Reach of the Columbia to recommend protection measures. In 1994, the NPS completed an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that recommended designation of a National Wildlife Refuge north and east of the river and a National Wild and Scenic River designation for the Hanford Reach. Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) promptly introduced legislation in 1995 to implement the Park Service's EIS by designating the Reach as a Wild and Scenic River. In 1997, Senator Murray and Representative Norm Dicks (D-WA) introduced companion bills, S. 200 and H.R. 1477, that would designate the Hanford Reach a wild and scenic river. Intense discussions followed until 1999 but failed to produce legislation.

In 1999, after extensive discussions with the state of Washington, tribes, local governments, other federal agencies, environmental groups, and the public, the Department of Energy issued a

Record of Decision for future land uses of the entire Hanford site that designated the lands covered in the proposed Monument for preservation. In the spring of 2000, Senator Patty Murray asked the secretary of the Interior Department to consider recommending Monument designation to protect the area. In May 2000, Secretary Babbitt visited the area to discuss protection for the Hanford Reach and for surrounding land that had a wide variety of affected interests. On May 31, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on June 9, 2000.

Ironwood Forest: The Pima County Board of Supervisors forwarded a resolution to Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt in March 2000 seeking National Monument designation for the area. The secretary toured the area and discussed the proposal with the Pima County Board of Supervisors and members of the community. The Tohono O'odham Nation and the Pima County Board of Supervisors gave their support to the proposal. On May 31, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on June 9, 2000.

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks: In May 2000, Sandoval County petitioned Secretary Babbitt to consider recommending the Tent Rocks area as a National Monument. In the months that followed, the community developed overwhelming support for protecting the area. In December 2000, Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) asked Secretary Babbitt to travel to the area and meet with the local community. The tour and meetings in December demonstrated a high level of support in the community for this designation. Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM) Bernalillo County, Santa Fe County, and the Pueblo de Cochiti also publicly supported the designation. On January 8, 2001 Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

Pinnacles expansion: Consisting of 2,060 acres, Pinnacles was originally designated a National Monument by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908 and expanded five times by subsequent presidents and once by Congress. This expansion—discussed at length in local communities in recent years—will bring important pieces of adjacent public land into Pinnacles National Monument. Congressman Sam Farr (D-CA) of Monterey, has on two occasions proposed an expansion, along with wilderness designation. No committee hearings have been held on his bill (H.R. 2279, 106th Congress). Secretary Babbitt visited Pinnacles National Monument and the adjacent public lands in October 1999 to discuss the expansion proposal

with private ranchers and other landowners as well as with community and environmental leaders. At the request of the adjacent landowners, an important section of private land was included on the east side of the Monument. On December 10, 1999, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 11, 2000.

Pompey's Pillar: The Montana congressional delegation sent letters to Secretary Babbitt in the spring of 2000 asking that the secretary recommend Pompey's Pillar to the president for National Monument designation. Secretary Babbitt toured the area and held public meetings in Montana in November 2000. On December 22, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

Sonoran Desert: The area has long been considered important to sustaining the Sonoran Desert ecosystem. Over the past decade, National Park and National Conservation Area proposals have been considered to afford greater protection to the area. Secretary Babbitt made two trips to the area in the fall of 2000, meeting with local community leaders, tribal representatives, hunters, and conservationists. He also met with Governor Jane Dee Hull (R-AZ) about the proposal and other local issues. Two additional conference calls were held with tribal representatives of the O'odham family and three conference calls were held with representatives of the electric power industry. In each case, language was developed to address their specific management and use needs. That language was included in the proclamation and associated documents. On January 8, 2001, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

Upper Missouri River Breaks: In 1976, Congress designated the Missouri River segment and corridor in this area as a National Wild and Scenic River (Pub. L. No. 94-486). Secretary Babbitt toured the area in May 1999 with Senator Max Baucus (D-MT), author/historian Stephen Ambrose, and author Dayton Duncan. Following that trip, the local Resource Advisory Council (RAC) held numerous meetings over five months and developed recommendations pertaining to the management of the area that were sent to the secretary in December 1999. More than 800 pieces of testimony were collected by the RAC. Secretary Babbitt's office consulted with the governor and the Montana delegation throughout the process. The secretary made two more trips and held an additional meeting with the RAC and members of the public in the spring of 2000. In June 2000,

Secretary Babbitt met with the Montana delegation in Washington, DC, to discuss the status of the proposal, legislative options, and the importance of holding true to the recommendations of the Resource Advisory Council. On December 22, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

Vermilion Cliffs: Approximately 89,000 acres within the Monument were designated by Congress as the Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area in 1984. The Paria Plateau was designated a Resource Conservation Area in the 1992 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan. Beginning in June 2000, Secretary Babbitt made three trips to the area and met with local elected officials, lodge owners, ranching interests, chamber of commerce representatives, and other interested groups to discuss protecting the area. The local BLM office held three additional meetings with the local community and permit holders. On August 11, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on November 9, 2000.

Virgin Islands Coral Reef: Congress created the U.S. Virgin Islands National Park in 1956 and expanded it in 1962. Seeking to provide greater protection for the sensitive coral reef resources in the federal submerged lands outside the Park, Secretary Babbitt traveled to the Virgin Islands in November 1999 and began a dialogue with Governor Charles Turnbull (D-VI). Since that visit, the Territorial Submerged Lands Act surveys of the U.S. Virgin Islands were completed. These surveys showed submerged lands for which the federal government was responsible. Secretary Babbitt returned to the Virgin Islands in September 2000 to discuss the proposals with the governor, U.S. Delegate Donna Christian-Christiansen (D-VI), the director of Natural Resources and Planning, other government officials, and the press. Public meetings were subsequently held on St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix to discuss the surveys and management options. On December 22, 2000, Secretary Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the area be designated a National Monument. The president designated the area as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.

What Newspapers Are Saying About Our National Monuments

On public process and consultation . . .

"Among the durable achievements of Bill Clinton's presidency, none may outlast the dozen or so National Monuments he has created on federal lands. These were praiseworthy moves, bold and necessary responses to an era of stalemate, when congressional attitudes toward landscape preservation ranged too often from inattention to hostility.

Foes of federal land ownership will say that Clinton abused his authority by decreeing what he could not move Congress to enact, but he owes no consideration to those claims. Such authority is precisely the purpose of the Antiquities Act of 1906, which has been applied more than 100 times, without apology, by every chief executive since Theodore Roosevelt - except for Presidents Nixon, Reagan and Bush."

Minneapolis Star Tribune, December 23, 2000

"[Norton] has criticized the presidential Monument declarations for the failure to consult "the people whose lives were most affected. But she has demurred as to what course of action, if any, she might embark upon...There has been public input on the Arizona Monuments, and Norton would do well to devote her energy to moving forward, not creating angst by turning back the clock on any of these Monuments."

The Arizona Republic, January 12, 2001

"President-elect George W. Bush has served notice that he will review all of Clinton's late-term executive orders particularly Monument designations that are opposed by development interests. In considering whether to undo Clinton's acts, Bush would be wise to note the strong national consensus for protecting our natural resources from exploitation."

San Francisco Chronicle, January 19, 2001

"Norton also perpetuated the false, yet widely repeated notion that the Monuments were created without the knowledge of local and state officials, and without public input. In fact, officials were informed and public hearing were held long before the designations occurred. Polls suggest the Grand Canyon-Parashant and Agua Fria Monument designations in Arizona were extraordinarily well received by Arizonans. In Utah, there has been a shift in local opinion in favor of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument."

Harrisburg Patriot, February 28, 2001

"Indeed, claims that the Monuments were declared without consulting regional officials are based more on partisanship than truth. In southwestern Colorado, for instance, Babbitt raised his concerns in public comments, traveled to the area and met with residents. He then waited for Colorado's congressional delegation to devise a compromise. Only after U.S. Sen. Ben Campbell, a Colorado Republican, withdrew his legislative proposal did Babbitt ask Clinton to designate the Monument.

In the Grand Junction area . . . citizens and local officials worked with U.S. Rep. Scott McInnis, a Western Slope Republican, on a legislative compromise that created the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area. Consequently, Babbitt didn't seek Monument designation for the area."

Denver Post, March 12, 2001

"The Bush administration has contended that Clinton rammed the five Monuments in Arizona and nine more in other Western states down the throats of the states' residents. The claim is often made that Clinton did not even consult leaders in affected areas.

Arizona Gov. Jane Hull has been one critic. She complained that Clinton and then-Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt acted hastily, without consulting sufficiently with Arizonans. But since the Monuments enjoy such popular support, she has not joined those who think the Monuments should be undone.

Given that contentious background, it is worth noting in the Ironwood Monument's case that both the Pima County and Pinal County boards of supervisors urged Clinton to declare the Monument. The Monument also drew strong support from environmental groups, scientists at the Arizona Sonora Desert Museum, the Tohono O'odham Nation and some neighborhood groups near the Silverbell Mountains."

Arizona Daily Star, April 8, 2001

"These few voices of complaint should not speak louder than the chorus of the many people who support the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and agree that the new protections are needed for this still wild land of rare plants, at least 100 species of butterflies and many other species of wildlife."

Portland Oregonian, May 17, 2001

On energy development in the Monuments . . .

"Hansen attacked Clinton decisions on roadless forests, new National Monuments, the banning of snowmobiles in Yellowstone and other National Parks, and new protections for Marine Resource Areas and Fish and Wildlife Refuges. All of these, Hansen said, violate "the good stewardship of our public lands. This is pro-development doublespeak reminiscent of the Ronald Reagan-James Watt era of land management. To them, stewardship meant turning the public lands over to private companies for exploitation and profit. But the public didn't buy that philosophy in the 1980s and it won't now."

Los Angeles Times, January 7, 2001

"Bush, our president with an MBA, said his decision to look and drill for oil in National Monuments and other public lands would be based partly on a "cost-benefit ratio." But in reality his announcement offers a glimpse of the extremism that drives this administration."

Intelligencer Journal (Lancaster, PA), March 21, 2001

"These [Bush administration rollbacks of Clinton environmental regulations] were minor affronts to the Clinton legacy. The two defining environmental decisions of Mr. Bush's early months have been his renunciation of the Kyoto agreement on global warming and the beginning of what may be a broad effort to turn the oil and mining industries loose on public lands, many of which deserve special protection . . . Mr. Bush seems bent on carving out large swaths of public land to satisfy his appetite for new energy reserves. His interior secretary, Gale Norton, is talking about making "boundary adjustments" to allow commercial activity in some of the 22 National Monuments created or expanded by Mr. Clinton."

New York Times, April 22, 2001

Economically Recoverable Oil & Gas in the New Bureau Of Land Management (BLM) National Monuments

Monument	Economically Recoverable OIL <i>(As a Portion of Total U.S. Consumption)</i>	Economically Recoverable GAS <i>(As a Portion of Total U.S. Consumption)</i>
Agua Fria, AZ	0	0
California Coastal, CA	13 days	5 days
Canyons of Ancients, CO	3 hours	3 hours
Carrizo Plain, CA	2 days	19 hours
Cascade Siskiyou, OR	0	0
Craters of the Moon, ID	0	0
Grand Canyon-Parashant, AZ	16 minutes	Less than 1 minute
Grand Staircase-Escalante, UT	4 hours	1 hour
Ironwood Forest, AZ	0	0
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, NM	Less than 1 minute	Less than 1 minute
Pompey's Pillar, MT	Less than 1 minute	Less than 1 minute
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mts, CA	0	0
Sonoran Desert, AZ	0	0
Upper Missouri River Breaks, MT	1 hour	15 hours
Vermillion Cliffs, AZ	10 minutes	8 minutes
TOTALS	15 days, 12 hrs, 28 mins	7 days, 2 hrs, 11 mins

This analysis was supervised by Pete Morton, Ph.D., Resource Economist at The Wilderness Society.

Data were obtained from the United States Geological Service (USGS) 1995 National Assessment of United States Oil and Gas Resources, which divides the U.S. into oil and gas plays. Plays are defined as a set of known or postulated accumulations of oil or gas that share similar geologic, geographic and temporal properties. Our estimates utilized USGS mean value estimates because they provide the best, unbiased estimate of the expected value oil and gas resources.

Geographic Information System (GIS) software were used to determine the area of intersection between oil and gas plays and national Monument boundaries in order to derive the economically recoverable amount of oil and gas based on financial cost functions and recovery rates developed by USGS scientists. In the table above, economically recoverable oil and gas amounts were estimated with a high price scenario of \$30/barrel of oil and \$3.34/thousand cubic feet of gas.

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Monument Designations

MONUMENT	LOCATION	DESIGNATION DATE	ACREAGE	MANAGEMENT AGENCY
Agua Fria	Arizona	11-Jan-00	71,000	BLM
Anderson Cottage	Washington, DC	7-Jul-00	2	NPS
Buck Island Reef [Expansion]	U.S. Virgin Islands	17-Jan-01	18,135	NPS
California Coastal	California	11-Jan-00	840 x 12 miles	BLM
Canyons of the Ancients	Colorado	9-Jun-00	164,000	BLM
Carrizo Plain	California	17-Jan-01	204,107	BLM
Cascade Siskiyou	Oregon	9-Jun-00	52,000	BLM
Craters of the Moon [Expansion]	Idaho	9-Nov-00	661,287	BLM/NPS
Giant Sequoia	California	15-Apr-00	327,769	USFS
Governor's Island	New York	20-Jan-01	20	NPS
Grand Canyon-Parashant	Arizona	11-Jan-00	1,014,000	BLM
Grand Staircase-Escalante	Utah	18-Sep-96	1,700,000	BLM
Hanford Reach	Washington	9-Jun-00	195,000	FWS
Ironwood Forest	Arizona	9-Jun-00	128,917	BLM
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	New Mexico	17-Jan-01	4,148	BLM*
Minidoka Internment	Idaho	17-Jan-01	73	BR**
Pinnacles [Expansion]	California	10-Jan-00	2,980	NPS
Pompey's Pillar	Montana	17-Jan-01	51	BLM
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains	California	24-Oct-00	272,000	BLM/FS*
Sonoran Desert	Arizona	17-Jan-01	486,149	BLM
Upper Missouri River Breaks	Montana	17-Jan-01	377,346	BLM
U.S. Virgin Islands Coral Reef	U.S. Virgin Islands	17-Jan-01	12,708	BLM
Vermilion Cliffs	Arizona	9-Nov-00	293,000	BLM

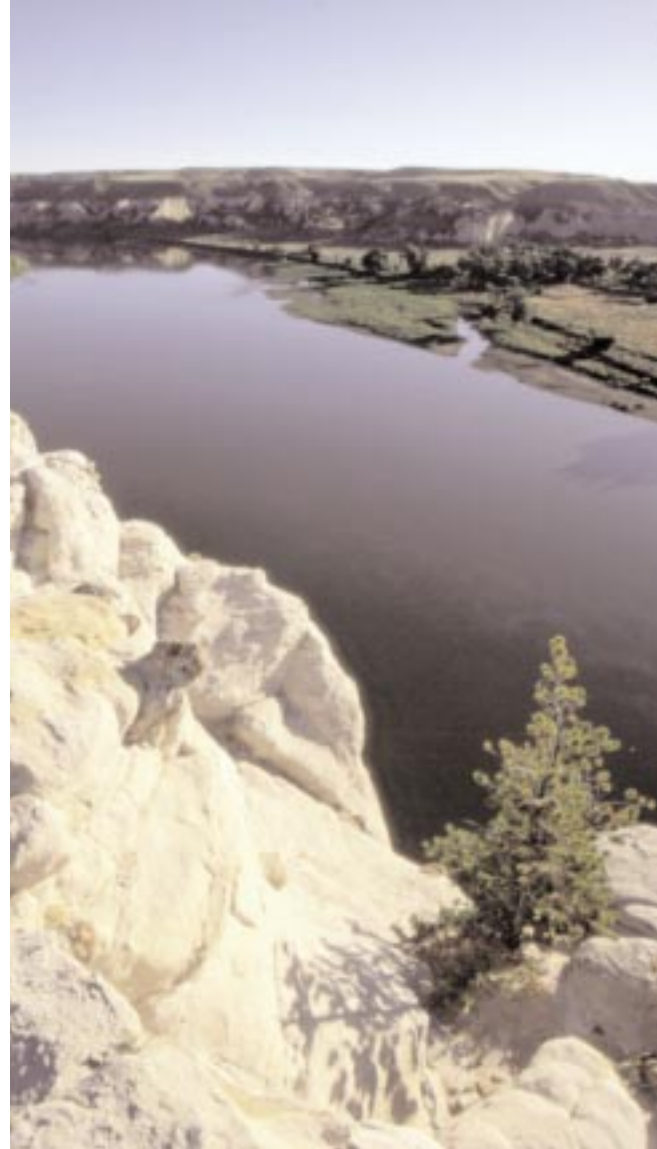
* Managed in cooperation with state and private entities.

** Bureau of Reclamation

New Treasures

Fourteen of the last seventeen American presidents used the authority granted by the Antiquities Act to protect portions of our national heritage. Historic sites, ancient archaeological treasures, glacial fjords, towering mountains, and fragile deserts have been preserved through presidential proclamation and National Monument designation. During the Reagan and Bush administrations, the Antiquities Act rested dormant and unused. In 1996, President Clinton reinvigorated the power of this benchmark piece of conservation legislation. Today, an unprecedented interest in protecting the dwindling wildlands and ever-threatened American landscape promises to enrich the future of our society. The following National Monuments are among the newest additions and expansions to the great system of protected areas in the United States.

Historically, the National Park Service and the Forest Service and not the Bureau of Land Management have been charged with management authority for National Monuments. In 1996, President Clinton granted to BLM the management responsibility for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument thereby altering the traditional trend. Subsequently, 15 of the recently designated Monuments are managed by BLM.



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana



Agua Fria National Monument, Arizona

Agua Fria National Monument, Arizona

Approximately 40 miles north of central Phoenix lies this expansive mosaic of semi-desert accented by ribbons of valuable riparian forest. The relative availability of water and the diversity of topographical features throughout the 71,000-acre Agua Fria Monument support outstanding biological resources including a wide array of sensitive wildlife species. Agua Fria also contains 450 prehistoric sites. These ancient ruins, with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs, allow the Monument to be recognized as one of the most significant systems of late prehistoric sites in the Southwest. On January 11, 2000, the area was declared a National Monument to be preserved as the national treasure its serenity and history represent.

Buck Island Reef National Monument, U.S. Virgin Islands

The Buck Island Reef National Monument was expanded by presidential designation on January 17, 2001. The expansion includes 18,135 marine acres of federal submerged lands off of St. Croix, within the 3-mile belt around Buck Island. Buck Island Reef National Monument was established on December 28, 1961, by presidential proclamation. The 1961 proclamation describes Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations as "one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea" and as an area of "great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public."



California Coastal National Monument

California Coastal National Monument

The nutrient-rich waters of the Pacific pounds the 840-mile California coastline and created the islands exposed reefs, pinnacles, and tide pools of the wildlife haven known as the California Coastal National Monument. Part of a narrow and important flight lane in the Pacific flyway, this breathtaking intersection of broken land and sea has proven itself to be essential feeding and nesting habitat for some 200,000 bird species including the Bald Eagle. As part of California's near-shore ocean zone, the Monument is rich in biodiversity and holds many species of scientific interest that can be particularly sensitive to disturbance. This biological treasure was designated a National Monument on January 11, 2000.



Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado

Located in Colorado and home to more than 5,000 archeologically important sites, the 164,000-acre Canyons of the Ancients National Monument contains the highest density of archeological sites in the nation. In addition to its immense historical value the Monument is also a geographical wonder and provides critical habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species including golden eagles and the Mesa Verde nightsnake. To ensure that this evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years is preserved, the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was designated on June 9, 2000.

Carrizo Plain National Monument, California

Carrizo Plain is located in central California, just off the southwest edge of the San Joaquin Valley, between San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield. Dramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone, the area is the largest undeveloped remnant of this ecosystem, providing critical habitats that will help ensure the long-term survival of the many endemic plant and animal species that inhabit the area. The area was designated as a National Monument on January 17, 2001.



Carrizo Plain National Monument, California



Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon

Cascade Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon

Designated on June 9, 2000, the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in southern Oregon is best characterized by its unmatched biological diversity. Here, a wide variety of habitat-sensitive plants and animals make homes amidst the towering fir forests, peaceful sunlit oak groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The 52,000-acre Monument is also home to one of the highest densities of butterfly species in the United States and contains habitat crucial to the threatened Northern Spotted Owl and numerous other bird species.

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho

Located some 160 miles east of Boise, the Craters of the Moon National Monument is a topographical wonder where one can find scientifically significant evidence of the earth's creative processes. The Monument's central focus is the Great Rift, a 62-mile-long crack in the earth's crust around which is a rare and remarkably preserved volcanic landscape with lava fields, more than 20 volcanic cones, and 60 lava flows. Additional points of interest are the lava tubes and pit craters known for their unusual preservation of winter ice and snow during the hot summer months due to shielding from the sun and the insulating properties of basalt. In November 2000, the Monument was expanded by presidential designation to approximately 661,000 acres.



Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho

Giant Sequoia National Monument, California

Amidst mountainsides of pines and cedars, the giant sequoia towers as a sentinel guarding the grand sanctuaries of the Sierra Nevada. Peering skyward from the quiet floor of a giant sequoia grove, a visitor is struck by the impossible magnitude, the incomprehensible size of these ultimately inspiring trees. The serene quiet of the groves, punctuated by the occasional fall of a cone, the song of a bird, or the whisper of a gentle breeze, are now protected in Giant Sequoia National Monument. Designated on April 15, 2000, Giant Sequoia will be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.



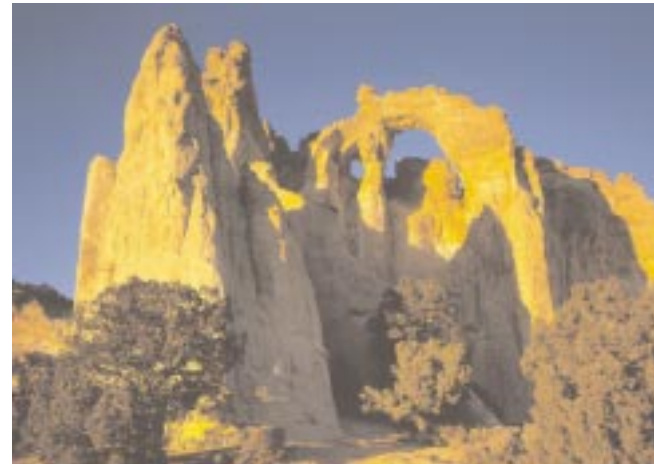
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona

On January 11, 2000, President Clinton designated more than one million acres of high desert lands adjacent to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon as Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. Protecting a rich diversity of plants, animals, cultural sites, and critical watersheds, these remote lands help safeguard the grandest of canyons and preserve intact vital watersheds that contribute to the ongoing evolution of the Grand Canyon's unequalled beauty and geological story. Home to endangered species, great tracts of roadless wilderness, and unparalleled opportunities to experience true solitude, Grand Canyon-Parashant is a stunning landscape and an important component of the greater Grand Canyon ecosystem.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah

Designated in 1996, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument protects a broad expanse of arid wilderness in Utah’s spectacular canyon country. Colorful badlands, sagebrush basins, water-carved canyons of impossible shape, and remote ridges dotted with pinyon pine and juniper harbor the kind of natural quiet absent elsewhere in the lower 48 states. Solitude, space, and rugged beauty abound in this desert Monument totaling more than 1.7 million acres, which include approximately 900,000 acres of Wilderness Study Areas.



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah

Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington

Located in south-central Washington along the Columbia River, this Monument encompasses more than 200,000 acres of land within the Department of Energy’s Hanford Reservation. The Monument contains the largest remnant of the shrub-steppe ecosystem that once blanketed the Columbia River Basin. The Hanford Reach is the last free-flowing, non-tidal stretch of the Columbia River, where approximately 80 percent of fall chinook salmon spawn. The Hanford Reach National Monument supports a wealth of rare native plant and animal species, the size and diversity of which is unrivaled in the Columbia Basin. Migrating salmon, birds, and hundreds of other native plant and animal species rely on its natural ecosystems. In addition to its biological wealth, the Monument is also rich in archeological history, with artifacts more than 10,000 years old. President Clinton designated the Monument on June 9, 2000. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service manages Hanford Reach.



Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington

Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona

The Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona is home to rich, drought-adapted vegetation and areas of scientific interest significant enough to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The geologic and topographic variability of the Monument contributes to the area’s high level of biological diversity. Ironwoods, known to live in excess of 800 years, are the dominant nurse plants of the region and greatly influence an understory of plants which form critical habitat for many threatened and endangered species. An example of this can be found in the Monument’s resident population of desert bighorn sheep, which is considered to be the last viable population indigenous to the Tucson region. The 128,917 acre Ironwood Forest National Monument was designated on June 9, 2000.



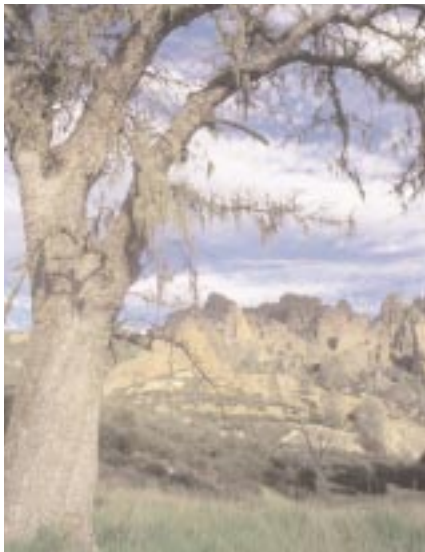
Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona



*Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument,
New Mexico*

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument, New Mexico

Designated on January 17, 2001, the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument is located in north-central New Mexico near Santa Fe. It is a remarkable outdoor laboratory, offering an opportunity to observe, study, and experience the geological processes that shape natural landscapes, as well as other cultural and biological objects of interest. Rich in pumice, ash, and tuff deposits, the light-colored, cone-shaped tent rock formations are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between six and seven million years ago. The Monument includes approximately 4,114 acres of federal land, and elevations within the Monument range from about 5,560 feet to about 6,760 feet above sea level.



Pinnacles National Monument, California

Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho

The Minidoka Internment National Monument is located in south-central Idaho, in Jerome County approximately 20 miles northeast of Twin Falls. The Monument includes portions of the Minidoka Relocation Center, a World War II-era Japanese-American internment camp and approximately 73 acres of federal land currently managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The Minidoka Internment National Monument was designated on January 17, 2001.

Pinnacles National Monument, California

The January 10, 2000, expansion of Pinnacles National Monument adds an additional 7,900 acres to this existing unit of the National Park System. President Theodore Roosevelt established the Monument in 1908 under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Five presidents and Congress have enlarged the original boundaries to its present size of 32,165 acres. Located in central California, Pinnacles National Monument features complex geology, dramatic 1,000-foot rock spires, caves, and a variety of volcanic features. Lands added to the preexisting Monument protect wilderness quality lands, important watersheds, and habitat for sensitive amphibians and birds of prey.



Pompey's Pillar National Monument, Montana

Pompey's Pillar National Monument, Montana

Pompey's Pillar is on 51 acres of federal land along the Yellowstone River in southeastern Montana, 28 miles east of Billings. President Clinton designated this Monument on January 17, 2001. Its geological distinction as the only major sandstone formation in the area has made it a celebrated landmark and an outstanding observation point for more than 11,000 years of human occupation. On July 25, 1806, Clark carved his name and date into the pillar's sandstone surface. The pillar also bears Native American drawings and other historical inscriptions. Clark originally named the rock after his nickname for Sacajawea's infant son. His journal entry described it as "...a remarkable rock [with] the most extensive view in every direction."

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana

Located in central Montana, the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument covers approximately 377,346 acres, including the Missouri Breaks country north of the Missouri River. It is also the premier segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Of the Breaks, Captain Lewis wrote, "The hills and river cliffs which we passed today exhibit a most romantic appearance...it seemed as if those scenes of visionary enchantment would never end." Little has changed in this historic stretch of the Missouri River since then. Missouri Breaks was designated on January 17, 2001.



Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana

U.S. Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument

The U.S. Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument includes 12,708 acres of federal submerged lands within the 3-mile belt off of St. John, including Hurricane Hole and areas north and south of St. John. The area 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. This Monument was designated on January 17, 2001.

Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona

Designated on November 19, 2000, this 293,000-acre Monument is both breathtakingly beautiful and scientifically significant. Some of the earliest rock art in the Southwest can be found in the Monument. In the northwest portion lies a geologically impressive area where crossbeds of Navajo sandstone display colorful banding in hues of yellow, orange, pink, and red caused by the precipitation of manganese, iron, and other oxides. The Monument's arid climate allows for an exceptional combination of cold desert vegetation and warm desert grassland and includes one threatened species, Welsh's milkweed.



Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, California

Located within the California Desert Conservation Area, this Monument encompasses more than 272,000 acres in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains and is home to 500 plant and animal species. The Santa Rosa Mountains were originally designated America's fourth National Scenic Area in 1990. The Monument was designated on October 24 2000, by Congress to protect and preserve the nationally significant biological, cultural, geological, wilderness, educational, and scientific resources.



Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, California



Sonoran Desert National Monument, Arizona

Sonoran Desert National Monument, Arizona

The Sonoran Desert in southern Arizona appears at first glance to be a harsh, arid landscape, armed with spines, thorns, and venomous snakes. But a closer look shows a land of fragile beauty, bursting with flowers and fruit after a wet winter; a homeland for ancient peoples, where the signs of their art and culture still inspire awe and imagination; and a vanishing oasis of habitat for vulnerable plants and wildlife, such as the majestic desert bighorn. This landscape also includes the Sand Tank Mountains, which have not suffered the incompatible land uses of mining, livestock grazing, or cross-country vehicle travel for more than 50 years while under management of the Department of Defense. As a result, the wildlife habitat in the Sand Tank Mountains is rare in its diversity and in the health of the native plant communities found there. It was designated on January 17, 2001.



PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
DEVILS TOWER, WY	T. Roosevelt (R)	1906	1,194	1,346.91	"Extraordinary example...of wind erosion in the higher Mountains" (Proc. No. 658). Enlarged by an act of Congress in 1955.
EL MORRO, NM	T. Roosevelt (R)	1906	160	1,039.92	At "El Morro," which is Spanish for "the bluff," the entire crew who came with the Spanish explorer Coronado signed their names upon the rocks.
MONTEZUMA, AZ	T. Roosevelt (R), F. D. Roosevelt (D)	1906	161	840.86	"Prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings" (Proc. No. 2226).
PETRIFIED FOREST, AZ, (National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R), Taft (R), Hoover (R)	1906	60,776	93,492.57	"Mineralized remains of Mesozoic forests" (Proc. No. 697). Re-designated as National Park, 1962. Wilderness (50,260 acres), 1970
CHACO CANYON, NM, (Chaco Culture National Historical Park)	T. Roosevelt (R), Coolidge (R)	1907	10,643	31,084.74	"Extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins" (Proc. No. 740). Re-designated and re-named "Chaco Culture National Historical Park," 1980. Named a World Heritage Site, 1987.
GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS, NM	T. Roosevelt (R), Kennedy (D)	1907	160	533.13	"Group of cliff-dwellings...the best representative of the Cliff-dwellers' remains of that region" (Proc. No. 3467).
TONTO, AZ	T. Roosevelt (R), F. D. Roosevelt (D)	1907	640	1,120	"Prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff-dwellings" (Proc. No. 787).
LASSEN PEAK, CA, (Lassen Volcanic National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R)	1907	1,280	106,366.70	Lassen Peak is the southern point "of the line of extinct volcanoes in the Cascade Range" (Proc. No. 754). Lassen Peak NM and Cinder Cone NM were combined to form Lassen Volcanic National Park, 1916. Wilderness (78,982 acres), 1972.
CINDER CONE, CA, (Lassen Volcanic National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R)	1907	5120	106,366.70	Along with Lassen Peak, Cinder Cone is "of special importance in tracing the history of volcanic phenomena" (Proc. No. 1907).
MUIR WOODS, CA	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	295	522.55	Due to its out of the way location, Muir Woods is one of the few places on the Pacific Coast that still has coastal redwoods. "An extensive growth of redwood trees" (Proc. No. 793).
TUMACACORI, AZ, (National Historic Park)	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	10	46.52	"One of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest" (Proc. No. 821). Re-designated as National Historical Park, 1990.
GRAND CANYON I, AZ, (National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	808,120	1,180,618	Re-designated as National Park, 1919. Combined with another Grand Canyon NM (32), Marble Canyon NM (69), and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead NRAs to form Grand Canyon National Park, 1975. World Heritage Site, 1979.
PINNACLES, CA	T. Roosevelt (R), Clinton (D)	1908	1,320	32,165	The Monument features spike-like rock formations 500-1,200 feet high and a variety of volcanic features that rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside (Proc. No. 796). Wilderness (12,952 acres), 1976.
JEWEL CAVE, SD	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	1,275	1,274.56	"Significant caverns and other geological features" (Act of Oct. 9, 1965).
NATURAL BRIDGES, UT	T. Roosevelt (R), Taft (R), Wilson (D), Kennedy (D)	1908	120	7,636.49	The mesa is covered with pinyon and juniper and is bisected by deep canyons, exposing the Permian Period cedar sandstone.
LEWIS AND CLARK, MT	T. Roosevelt (R), Taft (R)	1908	160	0	Abolished, 1937.
WHEELER, CO	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	300	0	Abolished, 1950.

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
MOUNT OLYMPUS, WA, (Olympic National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R), Taft (R), Wilson (D), Hoover (R)	1909	639,200	922,651.01	"The slopes of Mount Olympus...embrace...the summer range and breeding ground of the Olympic Elk" (Proc. No. 869). Established as Olympic National Park, 1938. Wilderness (876,669 acres), 1988. Biosphere Reserve, 1976. World Heritage Site, 1981.
NAVAJO, AZ	Taft (R)	1909	360	360	"A number of prehistoric cliff-dwellings and pueblo ruins" (Proc. No. 873). Right of way of 4.59 acres granted to Park Service from tribe, 1977.
GRAN QUIVIRA, NM	Taft (R), Wilson (D)	1909	184	1,071.42	"One of the largest and most important of early Spanish church ruins" (Proc. No. 882). Name changed to Salinas National Monument and enlarged, 1980. Two state Monuments absorbed, 1981. Name changed to Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, 1988.
OREGON CAVES, OR	Taft (R)	1909	466	466.23	This Monument is home to unusual marble caves and the Douglas fir with the widest girth of any such tree in Oregon.
MUKUNTUWEAP, UT, (Zion National Park)	Taft (R), Wilson (D), F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1909	16,000	146,597.64	"The features of geographic interest include a labyrinth of remarkable canyons with highly ornate and beautifully covered walls" (Proc. No.1435). Incorporated into Zion National Monument, 1918. Established as a National Park, 1919.
SHOSHONE, WY	Taft (R)	1909	210	0	Abolished, 1954.
SITKA, AK, (National Historic Park)	Taft (R), Truman (D)	1910	51	106.17	"The decisive battleground of the Russian conquest of Alaska in 1804" (Proc. No. 959). Re-designated as National Historical Park, 1972.
BIG HOLE, MT, (National Battleground)	Taft (R), F. D. Roosevelt (D)	1910	5	655.61	Big Hole National Battifield is a memorial to the combatants who fought and died there on August 9 and 10, 1877, in the Nez Perce war. Re-designated as Big Hole National Battifield, 1963.
RAINBOW BRIDGE, UT	Taft (R)	1910	160	160	"An extraordinary natural bridge...three hundred and nine feet high and two hundred and seventy-eight feet span...an example of eccentric stream erosion" (Proc. No. 1043).
COLORADO, CO	Taft (R), Hoover (R), Eisenhower (R)	1911	13,466	19,925.91	The large canyon that makes up Colorado NM is a good example of high desert country.
DEVILS POSTPILE, CA	Taft (R)	1911	798	798.46	The hot lava that cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago, formed magnificent basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high.
PAPAGO SAGUARO, AZ	Wilson (D), Harding (R)	1914	2,050	0	Abolished, 1930.
CABRILLO, CA	Wilson (D)	1913	1	137.06	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo and party were the first Europeans to walk on the Pacific Coast. Cabrillo also explored much of the coastline of California.
WALNUT CANYON, AZ	Wilson (D)	1915	960	2,011.62	"Prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff-dwellings" (Proc. No. 1318).
DINOSAUR, UT & CO	Wilson (D), Coolidge (R)	1915	80	210,844.02	"Deposit of Dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian remains" of the Jurassic Period (Proc. No. 1313).
BANDELIER, NM	Wilson (D), Hoover (R), Eisenhower (R)	1916	23,352	32,737.20	"Pueblo type archaeological ruins" (Proc. No. 3388). Wilderness (23,267 acres), 1976.
OLD KASSAN, AK	Wilson (D)	1916	43	0	Abolished, 1955.

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
VERENDRYE, ND	Wilson (D)	1917	253	0	Abolished, 1956.
SIEUR DE MONTS, ME, (Acadia National Park)	Wilson (D)	1916	5,000	46,995.98	"The topographic configuration, the geology, the fauna and the flora of the island...are of great scientific interest" (Proc. No. 1339). Established as Lafayette National Park, 1919. Changed to Acadia National Park, 1929.
CAPULIN MT., NM	Wilson (D)	1916	640	792.84	"Striking examples of recent extinct volcanoes" (Proc. No. 1340). Changed to Capulin Volcano National Monument, 1987.
CASA GRANDE RUINS, AZ	Wilson (D)	1918	480	472.5	The ruins and ancient buildings are where a tribe of Hohokam people lived between 300 B.C. and A.D. 1450.
KATMAI, AK, (National Park and National Preserve)	Wilson (D), Hoover (R), F. D. Roosevelt (D), Johnson (D), Carter (D)	1918	1,088,000	3,674,540.87	The Mt. Katmai eruption of 1912 still offers science the chance to study "the cause and the catastrophe" of volcanic eruptions. Established as a National Park and Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (3,473,000), 1980.
SCOTTS BLUFF, NE	Wilson (D), Hoover (R), F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1919	2,053	3,003.03	The highest point in the state of Nebraska, Scotts Bluff was used as a landmark by travelers going west on the Oregon Trail.
YUCCA HOUSE, CO	Wilson (D)	1919	10	9.6	"Relic of the prehistoric inhabitants of that part of the country" (Proc. No. 1549).
AZTEC RUINS, NM	Harding (R)	1923	319.49	319.73	The most significant sites of the Chaco and Mesa Verde Anasazi are found at Aztec Ruins. Designated a World Heritage Site in 1987.
HOVENWEEP, UT, CO	Harding (R), Truman (D), Eisenhower (R)	1923	286	784.93	"Four groups of ruins...show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States" (Proc. No. 1654).
MOUND CITY GROUP, OH, (Hopewell Culture National Historic Park)	Harding (R)	1923	57	1,130.33	The Five Mounds are a monument to an ancient Native American culture, known as the Hopewell Culture. The act of mound building was shared by many Native American groups in the United States.
PIPE SPRING, AZ	Harding (R)	1923	0	40	"Only water between Hurricane, UT, and Fredonia, AZ, a distance of 62 miles...used as a place of refuge from hostile Indians by early settlers" (Proc. No. 1663).
LEHMAN CAVES, NV	Harding (R)	1922	593	77,180	Incorporated into Great Basin National Park, 1986.
TIMPANOGOS CAVE, UT	Harding (R), Kennedy (D)	1922	250	250	Located on the side of Mount Timpanogos, the colorful limestone cavern is unique for its water-created formations, which grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity.
FOSSIL CYCAD, SD	Harding (R)	1923	320	0	Abolished, 1956.
BRYCE, UT, (Bryce Canyon National Park)	Harding (R)	1923	7440	35,835	Bryce Canyon's rock features, hoodoos, and arches make it unique. Authorized as Utah National Park, 1924. Re-designated as to Bryce Canyon National Park, 1928.
CARLSBAD CAVE, NM, (Carlsbad Caverns National Park)	Coolidge (R)	1923	719	46,766.45	"A limestone cavern of extraordinary proportions and of unusual beauty" (Proc. No. 1679). Established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 1930. Wilderness (3,125 acres), 1978.
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCO, FL	Coolidge (R)	1924	19	20.18	Oldest masonry fort in continuous U.S. Boundary changes: '36, '60.
FORT MATANZAS, FL	Coolidge (R), F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1924	1	298.51	Historic Spanish fort, built between 1740-1742. Boundary changes: '35, '48.

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
FORT PULASKI, GA	Coolidge (R)	1924	20	5,365.13	Historic fort--required 18 years and 25 million bricks to construct. Boundary changes: '36, '59.
STATUE OF LIBERTY, NY	Coolidge (R) FD. Roosevelt (D), Johnson (D)	1924	3	58.38	The Statue of Liberty, a gift from France, symbolizes liberty and represents the role of the United States as a land of freedom and opportunity. Designated World Heritage Site, 1984. Boundary changes: '37, '65.
CASTLE PINCKNEY, SC	Coolidge (R)	1924	4	0	Abolished, 1956.
WUPATKI, AZ	Coolidge (R)	1924	2234	35,253.24	Prehistoric ruins built by the ancestors of the Hopi people.
CHIRICAHUA, AZ	Coolidge (R)	1924	3655	11,982.38	Wilderness (9,440 acres), 1976.
CRATERS OF THE MOON, ID	Coolidge (R), Hoover (R), FD. Roosevelt (D), Kennedy (D), Clinton (D)	1924	22,652	715,287.00	"Remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action" (Proc. No. 1694). Wilderness (43,243 acres), 1970.
MERIWETHER LEWIS, TN	Coolidge (R), FD. Roosevelt (D)	1925	50	51,747.59	"The grave of Captain Meriwether Lewis," American explorer (1774-1809) (Proc. No. 1730). Added to Natchez Trace Parkway, 1961.
FATHER MILLET CROSS, NY	Coolidge (R)	1925	1	0	Abolished, 1956.
GLACIER BAY, AK, (National Park and National Preserve)	Coolidge (R), FD. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower (R), Johnson (D)	1925	1,379,316	3,283,300	Glacier Bay is a unique opportunity for the study of glacial behavior and the development of Alaskan flora and fauna. Established as National Park and Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (2,770,000 acres), 1980. Designated Biosphere Reserve, 1986.
LAVA BEDS, CA	Coolidge (R), Truman (D)	1925	45,590	46,821.33	"Cliffs with petrographic carvings from a prehistoric period" (Proc. No. 2925). Wilderness (28,460 acres), 1972.
ARCHES, UT, (National Park)	Hoover (R), FD. Roosevelt (R), Eisenhower (D), Johnson (D)	1929	4,834	73,378.98	"Extraordinary examples of wind erosion in the shape of gigantic arches, natural bridges, windows, spires, balanced rocks, and other unique windworn sandstone formations" (Proc. No. 1875). Established as a National Park, 1971.
HOLY CROSS, CO	Hoover (R)	1929	1,392	0	Abolished, 1950.
SUNSET CRATER, AZ	Hoover (R)	1930	3,040	3,040	Although the volcano erupted in A.D. 1065, the lava rocks that mark the event still surround the area.
GREAT SAND DUNES, CO	Hoover (R), Truman (D), Eisenhower (D)	1932	35,528	38,662.18	Surrounding mountain erosion has caused the formation of the sand dunes. Due to the harsh living conditions on the dunes, only the toughest creatures survive. Wilderness (33,450 acres), 1976.
GRAND CANYON II, AZ, (Grand Canyon National Park)	Hoover (R), FD. Roosevelt (D)	1932	273,145	1,180,618	Combined with Grand Canyon National Park (19), Marble Canyon NM ('69), and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead NRAs to form Grand Canyon National Park, 1975. World Heritage Site, 1979.
WHITE SANDS, NM	Hoover (R), FD. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower (D)	1933	131,487	143,732.92	White Sands National Monument is one of the few places on the planet where gypsum is found as sand, creating a spectacularly beautiful area.
DEATH VALLEY, CA, (National Park)	Hoover (R), FD. Roosevelt (D), Truman (D)	1933	848,581	3,367,627.68	Death Valley is the lowest point in the United States. Established as a National Park, 1994. Designated a Biosphere Reserve, 1984.

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
SAGUARO, AZ, (National Park)	Hoover (R), Kennedy (D)	1933	53,510	91,571.08	"A remarkable display of...undisturbed lower Sonoran desert vegetation" (Proc. No. 3439). Established as National Park, 1994. Wilderness (71,400 acres), 1976.
BLACK CANYON, CO	Hoover (R), F.D. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower(D)	1933	10,288	20,766.14	Formed slowly by water and rock scouring down hard Proterozoic crystalline rock, Black Canyon is like no other canyon in North America. It combines narrow openings, sheer walls, and far-reaching depths. Wilderness (11,180 acres), 1976.
CEDAR BREAKS, UT	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1933	5,701	6,154.60	"Spectacular cliffs, canyons, and features" (Proc. No. 2054).
FORT JEFFERSON, FL, (Dry Tortuga National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1935	47,125	64,700	Located 50 miles from the Florida coast, Fort Jefferson is one of the largest masonry fortifications in the western world. The surrounding area is home to a wide range of bird and marine life. Re-designated and named Dry Tortuga National Park, 1992.
JOSHUA TREE, CA, (National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1936	378,018	792,749.87	Two deserts make up Joshua Tree National Park: the Colorado and Mojave, creating an excellent place to observe contrasting desert ecosystems. Re-designated as National Park, 1994. Wilderness (429,690 acres), 1976. Biosphere Reserve, 1984.
ZION, UT, (National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1937	36,431	146,597.64	"Volcanic phenomena of unusual scientific value" (Proc. No. 2221). Incorporated into Zion National Park (19), 1956.
ORGAN PIPE CACTUS, AZ	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1937	329,199	329,316.31	This Monument, of over 300,000 acres, is in the Sonoran Desert and is one of the few places in the United States where the organ-pipe cactus is found. Wilderness (312,600 acres), 1978. Biosphere Reserve, 1976.
CAPITOL REEF, UT, (National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower (R), Johnson (D)	1937	32,607	241,904.26	"Narrow canyons displaying evidence of ancient sand dune deposits" (Proc. No. 2246). Established as National Park, 1971.
SANTA ROSA ISLAND, FL	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1939	9,500	0	Abolished, 1946.
CHANNEL ISLANDS, CA, (National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D), Truman (D)	1938	1,120	249,353.77	"Fossils of Pleistocene elephants and ancient trees...and...noteworthy examples of ancient volcanism" (Proc. No. 2281). Re-designated as National Park, 1980. Biosphere Reserve, 1976.
FORT LARAMIE, WY, (National Historic Site)	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1938	214	832.85	Fort Laramie had its roots in the fur trade and was bought and used by the Army in 1849 in its fight against the area's Native Americans. Re-designated National Historic Site, 1960.
TUZIGOOT, AZ	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1939	43	800.62	Located northwest of Phoenix, Tuzigoot was built between A.D. 1100-1450 and was home to a culture of Indians known as the Sinatua. Re-designated as National Historic Park, 1990.
JACKSON HOLE, WY, (Grand Teton National Park)	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1943	210,950	309,993.72	The Teton Range is the youngest of the Rocky Mountains. Portions incorporated into Grand Teton National Park (29), National Elk Refuge, and Teton National Forest, 1950.
EFFIGY MOUNDS, IA	Truman (D)	1949	1,000	1,481.39	The earth mounds...are...illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians" (Proc. No. 2860).

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
EDISON LAB, NJ, (National Historic Site)	Eisenhower (R)	1956	2	21.25	This laboratory is home to some of the most revolutionary inventions of the 20th century. Combined with Edison National Historic Site (55) to form new Edison National Historic Site, 1962.
C&O CANAL, MD, DC, & VA, (National Historic Park)	Eisenhower (R)	1961	5264	19,236.60	For 184.5 miles the C&O Canal follows the Potomac River from Washington, DC, to Cumberland, MD. The canal operated from 1828-1924 as a transportation route and primarily hauled coal. Re-designated as National Historical Park, 1971.
RUSSELL CAVE, AL	Kennedy (D)	1961	311	310.45	Russell Cave contains important archeological evidence that sheds invaluable light on how people lived in the Southeast 10,000 years ago.
BUCK ISLAND REEF, VI	Kennedy (D), Ford (R) Clinton (D)	1961	850	18,135.00	"Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea" (Proc. No. 3443).
MARBLE CANYON, AZ, (Grand Canyon National Park)	Johnson (D)	1969	32,547	1,180,618	Combined with Grand Canyon National Park (19) and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead NRAs to form Grand Canyon National Park, 1975. World Heritage Site, 1979.
DENALI, AK, (National Park and Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	3,890,000	6,076,528	Denali's more than six million acres form a complete sub-arctic ecosystem, home to many large mammals: grizzly bears, wolves, Dahl sheep, and moose. Includes Mt. McKinley (20,320). Wilderness (1,900,000 acres), 1980. Biosphere Reserve, 1976.
GATES OF THE ARCTIC, AK, (National Park and Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	8,220,000	8,472,517	Gates of the Arctic contains the grazing areas for the western Arctic caribou herd. Established as National Park and Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (7,052,000 acres), 1980. Portion designated Biosphere Reserve, 1984.
KENAI FJORDS, AK, (National Park)	Carter (D)	1978	570,000	670,642.79	The Kenai Fjords are magnificent coastal mountain fjords set in a nearly untouched ecosystem. Established as National Park, 1980.
KOBUK VALLEY, AK, (National Park)	Carter (D)	1978	1,710,000	1,750,736.86	"Unspoiled laboratory for the study of the northern boreal forest" (Proc. No. 4621). Established as National Park, 1980. Wilderness (190,000 acres), 1980.
LAKE CLARK, AK, (National Park and Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	2,500,000	4,030,500	"An outstanding example of ecological diversity in zones that remain relatively unspoiled" (Proc. No. 4622). Established as National Park and Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (2,470,000), 1980.
NOATAK, AK, (National Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	5,880,000	6,569,904.04	"The largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected by technological human activity" (Proc. No.4624). Established as National Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (5,800,000 acres), 1980. Biosphere Reserve, 1976.
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS, AK, (National Park and Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	10,950,000	13,176,390.99	"The greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14,500 feet...found in the nation" (Proc. No. 4625). Established as National Park and Preserve, 1980. Wilderness (8,700,000 acres), 1980. World Heritage Site, 1979.
YUKON-CHARLEY, AK, (National Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	1,720,000	2,526,509.46	"Outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources" (Proc. No. 4625). Established as National Preserve, 1980.

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
ANIACHAK, AK, (National Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	350,000	602,779	"One of the world's largest calderas (the crater of a collapsed volcanic cone)" (Proc. No. 4612). Established as National Monument and Preserve, 1980.
BERING LAND BRIDGE, AK, (National Preserve)	Carter (D)	1978	2,590,000	2,698,405.72	"The migration route by which many plants, animals and humans arrived on the North American continent" (Proc. No. 4614). Established as National Preserve, 1980.
CAPE KRUSENSTERN, AK	Carter (D)	1978	560,000	649,711.88	"A still recognizable Illinoian glacial esker (winding narrow ridge of sand or gravel)...over 100,000 years old" (Proc. No. 4615).
MISTY FJORDS, AK	Carter (D)	1978	2,285,000	2,294,739	"Extraordinary deep and long fjords with sea cliffs rising thousands of feet" (Proc. No. 4623). USDA-Forest Service Monument.
ADMIRALTY ISLAND, AK	Carter (D)	1978	1,100,000	955,694.00	"Archeological and historical resources in a relatively unspoiled natural ecosystem" (Proc. No. 4611). USDA-Forest Service Monument
BECHAROF, AK, (National Wildlife Refuge)	Carter (D)	1978	1,200,000	1,200,000	"One of the densest known...populations of the great Alaska brown bear" (Proc. No. 4613). Designated National Wildlife Refuge, 1980.
YUKON FLATS, AK, (National Wildlife Refuge)	Carter (D)	1978	10,600,000	8,630,000	"Largest and most complete example of an interior Alaska solar basin" (Proc. No. 4627). Designated National Wildlife Refuge, 1980.
GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE, UT	Clinton (D)	1996	1,700,000	1,700,000	"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 U.S. to be mapped." Proc. 6920
AGUA FRIA, AZ	Clinton (D)	2000	71,100	71,000	"The ancient ruins within the Monument, with their breathtaking vistas and spectacular petroglyphs, provide a link to the past[.]" Proc. 7263
CALIFORNIA COASTAL, CA	Clinton (D)	2000	###	###	"At land's end, the islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the coast above mean high tides provide havens for significant populations of mammals and birds." Proc. 7264
GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT, AZ	Clinton (D)	2000	1,014,000	1,014,000	"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." Proc. 7265
GIANT SEQUOIA, CA	Clinton (D)	2000	327,769	327,769	"Magnificent groves of towering giant sequoias, the world's largest trees, are interspersed within a green belt of coniferous forest, jeweled with mountain meadows." Proc. 7295
CANYONS OF THE ANCIENTS, CO	Clinton (D)	2000	164,000	164,000	"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." Proc. 7317
IRONWOOD FOREST, AZ	Clinton (D)	2000	128,917	128,917	"The landscape of the Ironwood Forest National Monument is swathed in the rich, drought-adapted vegetation of the Sonoran Desert." Proc. 7320
HANFORD REACH, WA	Clinton (D)	2000	195,000	195,000	"The monument is a biological treasure, embracing important riparian, aquatic, and upland shrub-steppe habitats that are rare or in decline in other areas." Proc. 7319

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS: 1908-2001 *continued*

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	PROCLAIMED ACRES	CURRENT ACRES	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
CASCADE SISKIYOU, OR	Clinton (D)	2000	52,000	52,000	"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." Proc. 7318
ANDERSON COTTAGE, DC	Clinton (D)	2000	2	2	"It was here, in September of 1862, that President Lincoln completed the drafting of the Emancipation Proclamation." Proc. 7329
SANTA ROSE & SAN JACINTO MOUNTAINS, CA	Clinton (D)	2000	272,000	272,000	"[M]agnificent vistas, wildlife, land forms, and natural and cultural resources . . . occupy an unique and challenging position given their proximity to the highly urbanized areas of the Coachella Valley." PL. 106-351
VERMILLION CLIFFS, AZ	Clinton (D)	2000	293,000	293,000	"[O]utstanding objects of scientific and historic interest . . . wide variety of biological objects and . . . a long and rich human history . . . Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude." Proc. 7374
CARRIZO PLAINS, CA	Clinton (D)	2001	204,107	204,107	"[D]ramatically bisected by the San Andreas Fault zone, [Carrizo] is the largest undeveloped remnant of the [San Joaquin grassland] ecosystem, providing crucial habitat for the long-term conservation of the many endemic plant and animal species that still inhabit the area." Proc. 7393
KASHA-KATUWE TENT ROCKS, NM	Clinton (D)	2001	4,148	4,148	"[R]ich in pumice, ash, and tuff deposits, the light-colored, cone-shaped tent rock formations . . . are the products of explosive volcanic eruptions that occurred between 6 and 7 million years ago." Proc. 7394
MINIDOKA INTERNMENT, ID	Clinton (D)	2001	73	73	"[U]nique and irreplaceable historical resource which . . . provides for opportunities for public education and interpretations of . . . the interment of the Japanese Americans during World War II." Proc. 7395
POMPEY'S PILLAR, MT	Clinton (D)	2001	51	51	Along the Yellowstone River in Central Montana, the monument protects an outcrop containing Native American drawings, the signature of explorer William Clark, and other historical inscriptions. Proc. 7396
SONORAN DESERT, AZ	Clinton (D)	2001	486,149	486,149	"[M]agnificent example of untrammeled Sonoran desert landscape." Proc. 7397
UPPER MISSOURI RIVER BREAKS, MT	Clinton (D)	2001	377,346	377,346	"[T]he monument spans 149 miles of the Upper Missouri River. . . and has remained largely unchanged in the nearly 200 years since Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled through it on their epic journey." Proc. 7398
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS CORAL REEF	Clinton (D)	2001	12,708	12,708	"The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitat essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem[.]" Proc. 7399
GOVERNORS ISLAND	Clinton (D)	2001	20	20	"Castle William and Fort Jay represent two of the finest types of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War." Proc. 7402
			*Total:	66,029,162	84,830,183.8

* This figure is accurate to the best of our abilities. However, due to the complexities of redesignations, abolishments and boundary changes it may approximate.

MONUMENTS CREATED BY CONGRESS

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	CURRENT ACRES/PROCLAIMED	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
KILL DEVIL HILL, NC (National Memorial)	Coolidge (R)	1927	428.44	Designated to commemorate the historic first flight of the Wright Brothers. Transferred from the War Department, 1933. Redesignated the Wright Brothers National Memorial, 1953.
BADLANDS, SD (National Memorial)	Coolidge (R)	1929	242,755.94	Badlands National Park contains the world's richest Oligocene epoch fossil beds, dating 23 to 35 million years old. Proclaimed, 1939 (FD. Roosevelt). Redesignated as National Park, 1978. Wilderness (64,250 acres) 1976.
GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE, VA	Hoover (R)	1930	550.23	Created to memorialize George Washington and the place of his birth.
APPTOMATTOX COURTHOUSE, VA (National Historical Park)	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1930	1,775.45	This park in rural Virginia includes the McLean home, the surrender site of Robert E. Lee. Authorized as National Historical Monument, 1935. Designated National Historical Park, 1954.
COLONIAL, VA (National Historic Park)	Hoover (R)	1930	9,349.44	The site of Jamestown and the Yorktown Battlefield, this park also contains extensive wetlands, forest, fields, shorelines and streams, as well as rare and endangered plants and animals. Redesignated National Historical Park, 1936.
CANYON DE CHELLEY, AZ	Hoover (R)	1931	83,840.00	At the base of sheer red cliffs and in canyon wall caves are ruins of Indian villages built between AD 350 and 1,300. (all non-federal acres).
OCMULGEE, GA	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1934	738.8	Ocmulgee preserves 12,000 years of human habitation in the Southeast, from Ice-Age hunters to the Muscogee (Creek) people of historic times.
PATRICK HENRY, VA	FD. Roosevelt (D)	Repealed, 1944.		Repealed, 1944.
FORT STANWIX, NY	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1935	15.52	Fort Stanwix was once a strategic Iroquois Confederacy portage in upstate New York which bridged the waterways between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes. Acquisition completed, 1973.
FORT FEDERICA, GA	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1936	241.42	The park, with Spanish moss, large oaks, and grape vines, is known for its exceptional beauty.
HOMESTEAD, NE	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1936	195.11	Home of the second oldest restored prairie in the nation.
PERRY'S VICTORY, OH	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1936	25.38	This monument commemorates Commodore Oliver H. Perry's defeat of a British squadron of warships at the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. Redesignated as Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, 1972.
PIPESTONE, MN	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1937	281.78	Ancient Plains Indian quarrying site.
FORT McHENRY, MD	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1939	43.26	The defense of Fort McHenry by American forces during a British attack in 1814 inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner."
GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, MO	FD. Roosevelt (D)	1943	210	George Washington Carver's boyhood home, consists of rolling hills, woodlands, and prairies.
CASTLE CLINTON, NY	Truman (D)	1946	1.0	Constructed on the rocks off the tip of Manhattan Island between 1808 and 1811.
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD, MT	Truman (D)	1946	765.34	Renamed Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, 1991.
FT. VANCOUVER, WA (National Historic Site)	Truman (D)	1948	208.89	Fort Vancouver, once the center of political, cultural, and commercial activities in the Pacific Northwest, was the administrative headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations in the Columbia Department. Redesignated as National Historic Site, 1961.
FORT SUMTER, SC	Truman (D)	1948	195.85	Location of the first engagement of the Civil War.
FORT UNION, NM	Eisenhower (R)	1954	720.6	The largest visible network of Santa Fe Trail ruins can be seen at the park.

MONUMENTS CREATED BY CONGRESS continued

MONUMENT	PRESIDENT	YEAR	CURRENT ACRES/PROCLAIMED	SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS AND UNIQUE FEATURES
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, VA	Eisenhower (R)	1956	223.92	Booker T. Washington's birthplace.
GRAND PORTAGE, MN	Eisenhower (R)	1958	709.97	Located in a boreal forest on the shore of Lake Superior, the monument preserves a vital headquarters of the Otjibwe. National Historic Site, 1951, changed to National Monument by Congress, 1958.
AGATE FOSSIL BEDS, NE	Johnson (D)	1965	3,055.22	Once a gathering place for Chief Red Cloud and other Oglala Lakota Indian people, the beds are an important source for 19.2 million year-old Miocene epoch mammal fossils.
BISCAYNE, FL (National Historical Park)	Johnson (D)	1968	172,924.07	Within the park boundaries are the longest stretch of mangrove forest left on Florida's east coast, the clear waters of Biscayne Bay, over 40 of the northernmost Florida Keys, and a spectacular living coral reef. Redesignated as National Park and enlarged, 1980.
PECOS, NM (National Historical Park)	Johnson (D)	1965	6,666.79	Pecos preserves 12,000 years of history including the ancient pueblo of Pecos, two Spanish Colonial Missions, Santa Fe Trail sites, 20th century ranch history of Forked Lightning Ranch, and the site of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass. Redesignated as National Historical Park, 1990.
ALIBATES FLINT QUARRIES, TX	Johnson (D)	1965	1,370.97	Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument, 1965. Changed to Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, 1978.
FLORISSANT FOSSIL BEDS, CO	Nixon (R)	1969	5,998.09	Huge petrified redwoods and incredibly detailed fossils of ancient insects and plants reveal the Colorado of long ago.
FOSSIL BUTTE, WY	Nixon (R)	1972	8,198.00	This 50-million year old lake bed is one of the richest fossil localities in the world.
HOHOKAM PIMA, AZ	Nixon (R)	1972	1,690.00	Preserves the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture.
JOHN DAY FOSSIL BEDS, OR	Nixon (R)	1974	14,056.73	John Day River basin contains a complete fossil record of plants and animals from the Cenozoic Era.
CONGAREE SWAMP, SC	Ford (R)	1976	21,887.53	This Monument preserves, in a wilderness state, the largest intact tract of old-growth bottomland hardwood forest in the United States. Wilderness (15,000), 1988. Biosphere Reserve, 1983.
SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS, NM	Carter (D)	1980	1,071.42	The Monument contains the ruins of four churches, the remains of one of the earliest contacts between Pueblo Indians and Spanish Colonials. Established through the combination of two state monuments and the Gran Quivira National Monument.
EL MALPAIS, NM	Reagan (R)	1987	109,606.50	Volcanic features such as lava flows, cinder cones, pressure ridges and complex lava tube systems dominate the landscape.
MOUNT ST. HELENS, WA	Reagan (R)	1982	110,000.00	Contains the 700 acre, 1,300 year old Big Obsidian Flow.
POVERTY POINT, LA	Reagan (R)	1988	910.85	This park commemorates a culture that thrived during the first and second millennia B.C. Contains some of the largest prehistoric earth works in North America.
HAGERMAN FOSSIL BEDS, ID	Reagan (R)	1988	4,351.15	The Monument is internationally significant because it protects the world's richest know fossil deposits from the late Pliocene epoch, 3.5 million years ago.
NEWBERRY, OR	Bush (R)	1990	55,000	Site of the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens. Now an important research area.
PETROGLYPH, NM	Bush (R)	1990	7,231.61	Petroglyph National Monument protects a variety of cultural and natural resources including five volcanic cones, hundreds of archeological sites and an estimated 25,000 images carved by native peoples and early Spanish settlers.
Total:			867,294.27	

* (currently under different NPS designation)



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Founded in 1935, The Wilderness Society works to protect America's wilderness and to develop a nationwide network of wild lands through public education, scientific analysis, and advocacy. Our goal is to ensure that future generations enjoy the clean air and water, beauty, wildlife, and opportunities for recreation and spiritual renewal provided by the nation's pristine forests, rivers, deserts, and mountains.

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Cover Photo by: David Welling
Lower Calf Creek Fall
Escalante Basin
Escalante Grandstaircase National
Monument, Utah