

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT

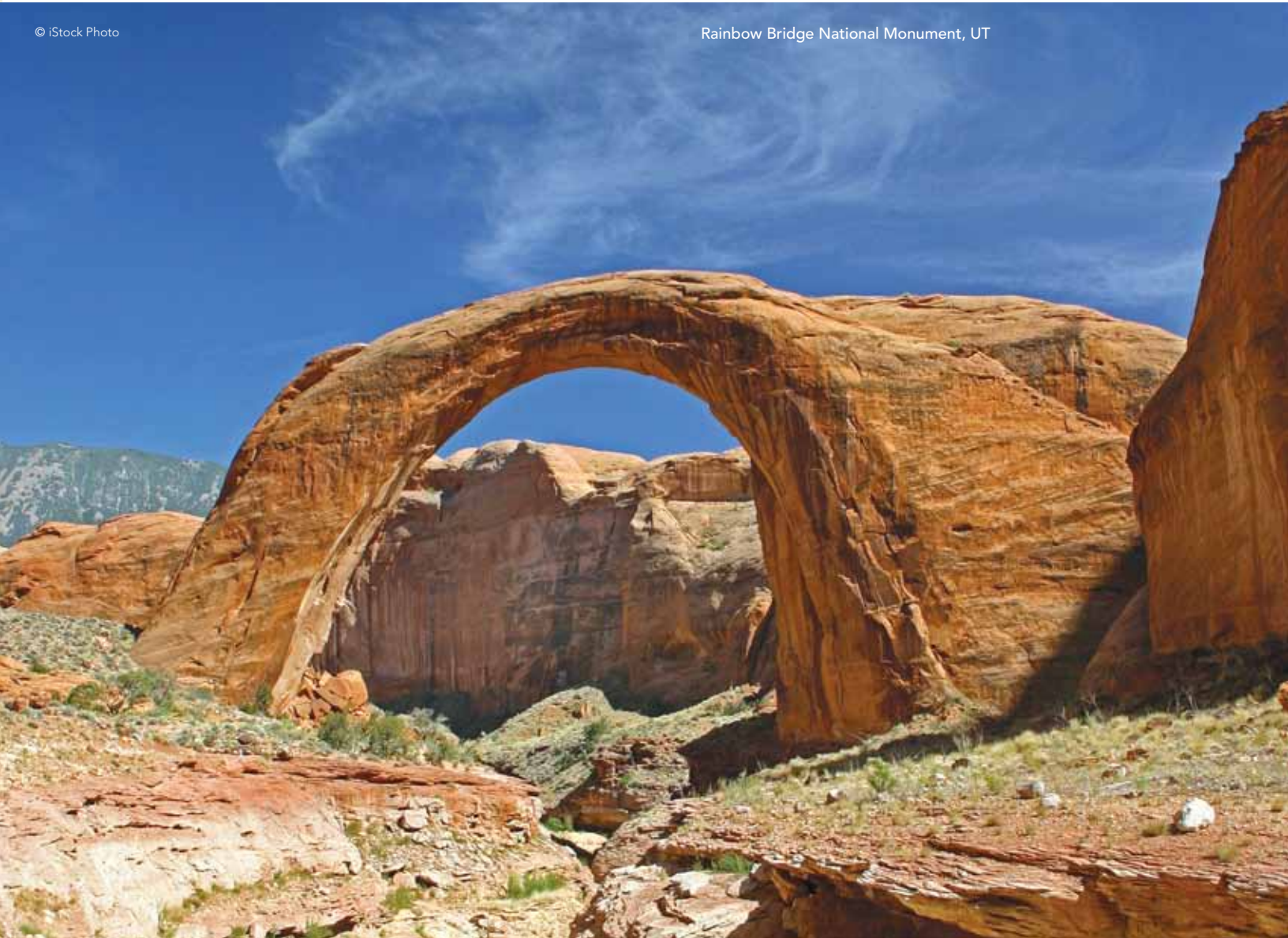


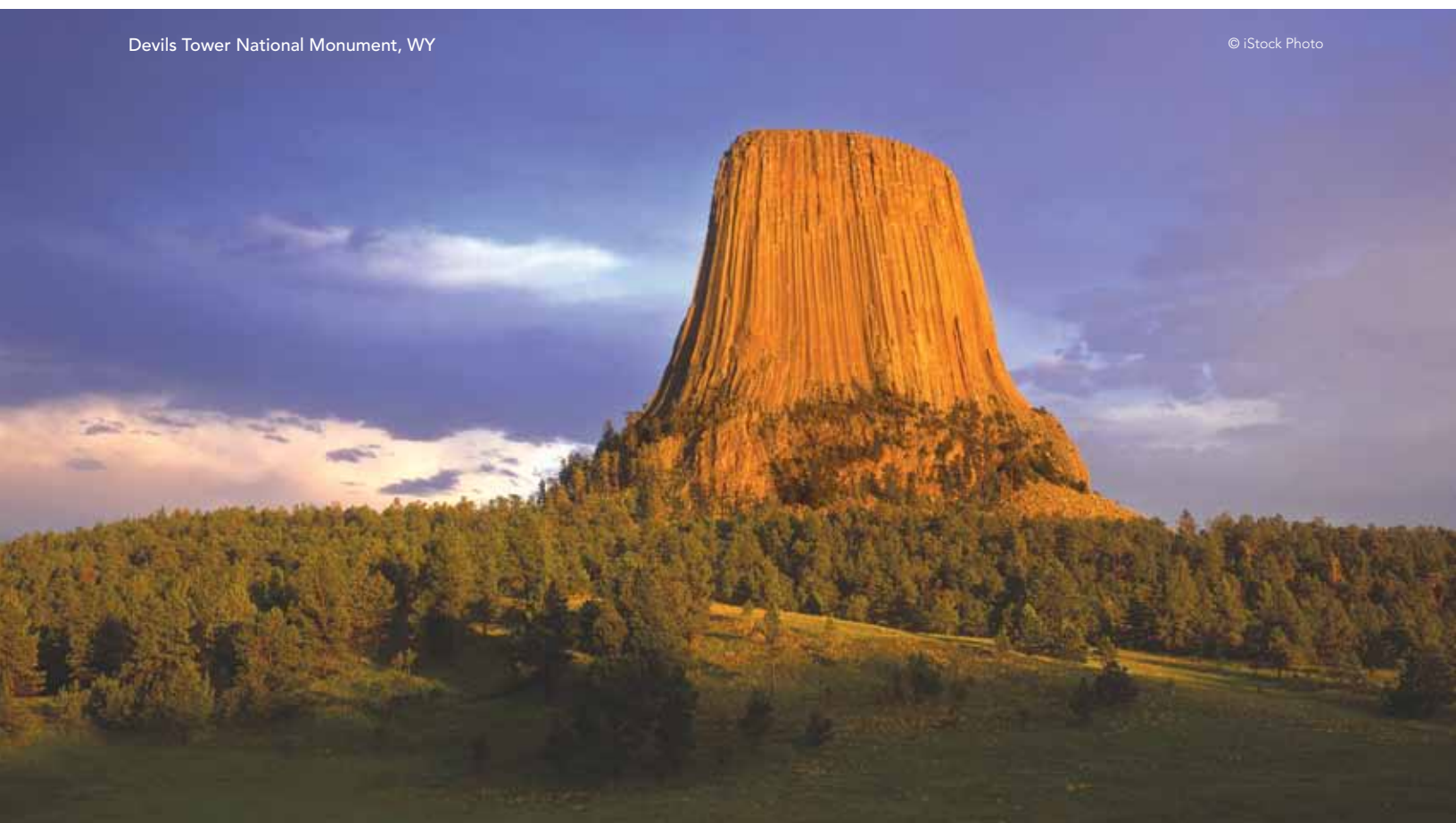
PROTECTING AMERICA'S NATURAL & CULTURAL TREASURES

MONUMENT • DEVIL'S TOWER, WY • EL MORRO, NM • MONTEZUMA, AZ • PETRIFIED FOREST, AZ • CHACO CANYON, NM • GILA CLIFF FIGS, NM • TONTO, AZ • LASSEN PEAK, CA • CINDER CONE, CA • MUIR WOODS, CA • TUMACACORI, AZ • GRAND CANYON I, AZ • PINNACLES, CA • JEWEL CAVE, SD • NATURAL BRIDGES, UT • LEWIS AND CLARK, MT • WHEELER, CO • MOUNT OLYMPUS, WA • NAVAJO, AZ • GRAN CANYON II, AZ • OREGON CAVES, OR • MUKUNTUWEAP, UT • SHOSHONE, WY • SITKA, AK • BIG HOLE, MT • RAINBOW BRIDGE, UT • COLORADO SPRINGS, CO • DEVILS POSTPILE, CA • PAPAGO SAGUARO, AZ • CABRILLO, CA • WALNUT CANYON, AZ • DINOSAUR, UT & CO • BANDELIER, NM • OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, TN • VERENDRYE, ND • SIEUR DE MONTS, ME • CAPULIN MT., NM • CASA GRANDE RUINS, AZ • KATMAI, AK SCOTT'S BLUFF, NE • YUCCA HOUSE, AZ • AZTEC RUINS, NM • HOVENWEEP, UT, CO • MOUND CITY GROUP, OH • PIPE SPRING, AZ • LEHMAN CAVES, NV • TIMPANOGOS CAVE, UT • FOSSIL CYCAD, SD • BRYCE, UT • CARLSBAD CAVE, NM • CASTILLO DE SAN MARCO, FL • FORT MATANZAS, FL • FORT PULASKI, GA • STATE PARK, NY • CASTLE PINCKNEY, SC • WUPATKI, AZ • CHIRICAHUA, AZ • CRATERS OF THE MOON, ID • MERIWETHER LEWIS, TN • FATHOM POINT, VT • FETTER CROSS, NY • GLACIER BAY, AK • LAVA BEDS, CA • ARCHES, UT • HOLY CROSS, CO • SUNSET CRATER, AZ • GREAT SAND DUNES, CO • GRAND CANYON II, AZ • WHITE SANDS, NM • DEATH VALLEY, CA • SAGUARO, AZ • BLACK CANYON, CO • CEDAR BREAKS, UT • FORT JEFFERSON, TX • GOSHUTE TRAIL, NV • SHUA TREE, CA • ZION, UT • ORGAN PIPE CACTUS, AZ • CAPITOL REEF, UT • SANTA ROSA ISLAND, FL • CHANNEL ISLANDS, CA • FORT MONROE, VA • HIE, WY • TUZIGOOT, AZ • JACKSON HOLE, WY • EFFIGY MOUNDS, IA • EDISON LAB, NJ • C&O CANAL, MD, DC, & VA • RUSSELL CAVE, AL • BAHAMA LAND REEF, VI • MARBLE CANYON, AZ • DENALI, AK • GATES OF THE ARCTIC, AK • KENAI FJORDS, AK • KOBUK VALLEY, AK • LAKE CLAWSON, AK • NOATAK, AK • WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS, AK • YUKON-CHARLEY, AK • ANIAKCHAK, AK • BERING LAND BRIDGE, AK • CAPE KRUSENSTEN, AK • MISTY FJORDS, AK • ADMIRALTY ISLAND, AK • BECHAROF, AK • YUKON FLATS, AK • GRAND STAIRCASE-ESCALANTE, UT • AGUA FRIA, NM • CALIFORNIA COASTAL, CA* • GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT, AZ • GIANT SEQUOIA, CA • CANYONS OF THE ANCIENTS, CO • IRONWOOD CANYON, AZ • HANFORD REACH, WA • CASCADE SISKIYOU, OR • ANDERSON COTTAGE, DC • VERMILLION CLIFFS, AZ • CARRIZO PLAIN, CA •

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SECTION ONE: OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

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, 15 of the next 18 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, archaeological 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 111th Congress, a group of representatives and senators sought to undercut presidential authority to create new National Monuments by attacking the Antiquities Act. 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.

This document provides an overview of the Act's historical use and impact, so readers can also see its importance in the future.

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. The Antiquities Act gives the president the power to grant National Monument status to areas of our federal public lands and waters 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 ACT: BY THE NUMBERS...

Presidents and The Antiquities Act

Between 1906 and January 2009, 15 U.S. presidents have used the Antiquities Act to proclaim 127 National Monuments. The only three presidents who did not use the Act were Presidents Nixon, Reagan, and George H.W. Bush.

Congress and The Antiquities Act

Congress has re-designated 32 National Monuments as National Parks, most recently in 2004 (Great Sand Dunes in Colorado). Nearly a quarter of the Monuments in our National Park System were initially protected under the Antiquities Act.

Congress Declares National Monuments

Congress has the power to declare National Monuments and has done so in 40 instances. 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 Parks.

Monuments That Were More Than 50,000 Acres

Forty-three 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.

THE NEWEST NATIONAL MONUMENTS-PRESIDENTS CLINTON AND BUSH:

"Our compact with the past must always be part of our commitment to the future. So today I am proud to designate President Lincoln's summer home, the Soldiers' Home, as a national monument. I am using the power vested in me under the Antiquities Act, because conservation applies not only to places of great natural splendor but to places of great national import. This cottage, in its way, is just as precious as a giant sequoia, as irreplaceable as the ruins of cultures long past, and it is our profound obligation to preserve and protect it for future generations."

—President William J. Clinton, July 7, 2000

"President Roosevelt left office with many achievements, and the most enduring of all was his commitment to conservation. As he once said: "Of all the questions which can come before the nation, short of the actual preservation of its existence in a great war, there is none which compares in importance with leaving this land even a better land for our descendants than it is for us." That spirit has guided the conservation movement for a century; ... Under the Antiquities Act that Theodore Roosevelt signed in 1906, the President can set aside places of historic or scientific significance to be protected as national monuments. With the proclamations I will sign in a few moments, I am using that authority to designate three beautiful and biologically diverse areas of the Pacific Ocean as new marine national monuments...Taken together, these three new national monuments cover nearly 200,000 square miles, and they will now receive our nation's highest level of environmental recognition and conservation."

—President George W. Bush, January 6, 2009

The Antiquities Act requirement for presidential designation of "...the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected..." has been widely interpreted by past presidents. However, the Supreme Court has upheld the scope of every monument designation since the size of the Grand Canyon National Monument (now a National Park) was first challenged in the early twentieth century.

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 40 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. Congress later acted to designate them as National Parks.

Public Support for Monuments

Polling has consistently demonstrated public support for National Monuments. 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. In FY 2009 for instance, volunteers on units of BLM's National Landscape Conservation System, which includes National Monuments, contributed approximately 500,000 hours of service in the restoration, protection and stewardship of these special places.

Attacks on the Act

Although 15 of the past 18 U.S. presidents have used the Antiquities Act to protect our nation's remarkable national treasures, the Act has been the focus of numerous attacks since its creation. In the 112th Congress, several bills have been introduced to limit presidential authority under the Antiquities Act. All recent attempts to weaken the Act have failed.

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 Parks, and even abolish Monuments.

The Wilderness Society supports the Antiquities Act and the authority it grants to all presidents to protect public lands and waters. We oppose any legislation that undermines the president's authority to protect our nation's valuable and unique natural and cultural 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 as well as America's newest conservation system, the National Landscape Conservation System.

PUBLIC LANDS SNAPSHOT:

BLM Managed National Monuments

BLM- managed National Monuments include 16 areas across some 4.8 million acres of public land.

Oil and Gas Industry

Through Fiscal Year 2009, the oil and gas industry had approximately 45 million acres of public land under lease and, notably, had developed less than 13 million of those acres.

Off-Road Vehicle Use

Just 4% of the 245 million acres managed by the BLM are closed to off-road vehicle use.

Statue of Liberty National Monument, NY/NJ



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Grand Canyon National Park, AZ

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SECTION TWO: MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC PROCESS

Although some critics of the Antiquities Act assert that it does not provide sufficient opportunities for the public to participate in National Monument designations, in fact recent designations under the Act have featured significant public participation. The following examples outline the level of public outreach and consultation that preceded some recent Monument designations.

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 degra-

dation 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, which 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, brought 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. 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.

Pompeys Pillar

The Montana congressional delegation sent letters to Secretary Babbitt in the spring of 2000 asking that the secretary recommend Pompeys 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

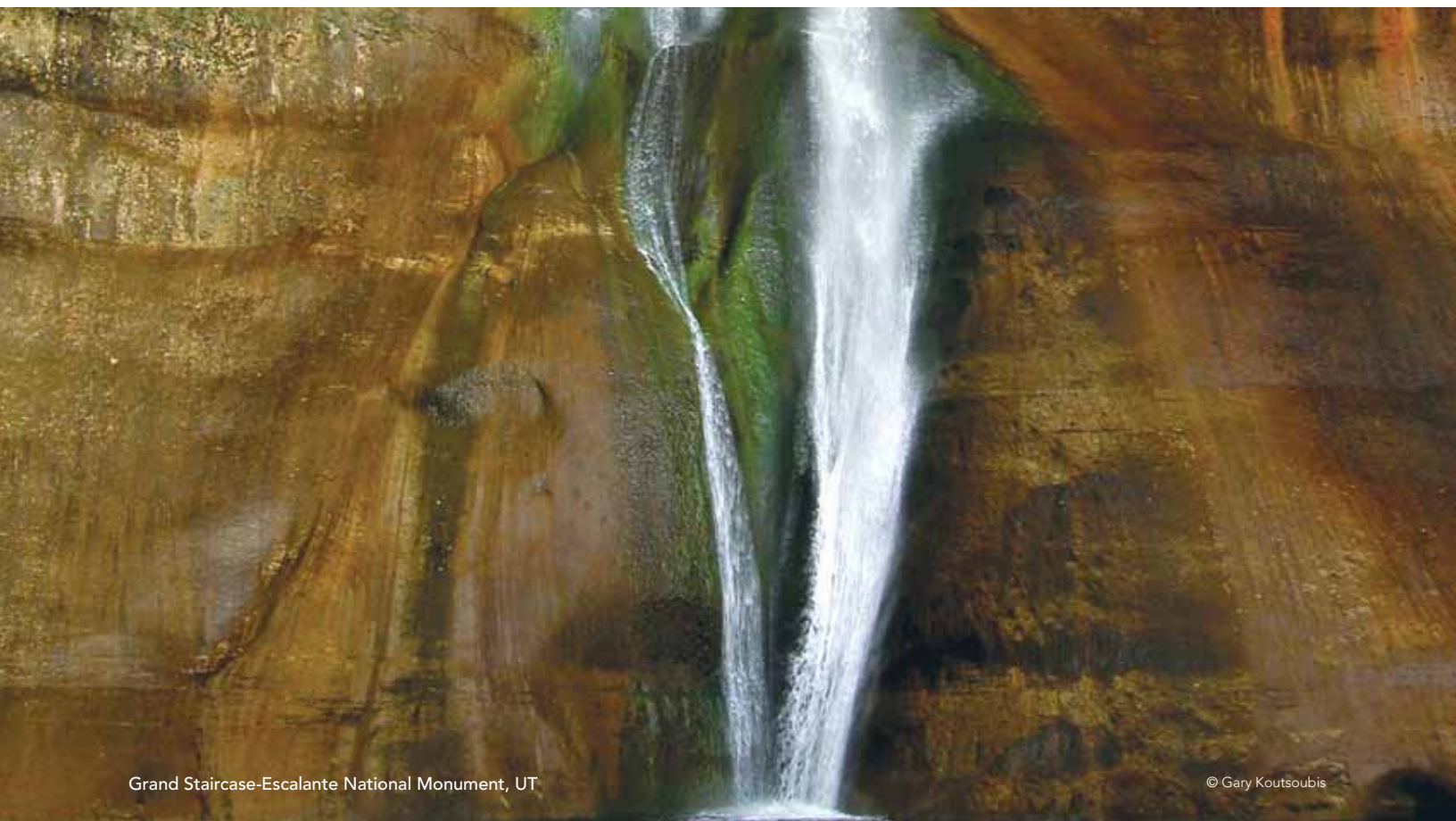
In 1976, Congress designated the Missouri River segment and corridor in this area as a National Wild and Scenic River (Pub. L. No. 94-486). Secretary Babbitt toured the area in May 1999 with Senator Max Baucus (D-MT), author/historian Stephen Ambrose, and author Dayton Duncan. Following that trip, the 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.



Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, UT

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SECTION THREE: OUR NEWEST NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Fifteen of the last eighteen 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 and open ocean have been preserved through presidential proclamation and National Monument designation. During the Reagan and George H. W. 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 or Fish and Wildlife Service 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 as part of the National Landscape Conservation System. During his second term, President Bush used the authority granted by the Antiquities Act to designate six national monuments, including units that are to be managed by the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service:

African Burial Ground National Monument

Located in lower Manhattan in New York City, this Monument preserves a site containing the remains of more than 400 Africans buried during the 17th and 18th centuries. The remains were found in 1991 during the construction of an office building, and was designated a National Historic Landmark on April 19, 1993. Historians estimate there may have been 15,000-20,000 burials there. The site's excavation and study was called the most important historic urban archeological project in the United States. President George W. Bush designated the site a National Monument on February 27, 2006.

World War II Valor in the Pacific

This National Monument created by President Bush on December 5, 2008 honors several aspects of American engagement in World War II, encompassing 9 separate sites in Hawaii, Alaska and California. The national monument focuses on the events leading up to Pearl Harbor through to the Peace Treaty in Tokyo Bay—with an emphasis on the historical events of World War II in the Pacific and its impacts on Americans.

Papahānaumokuākea Marine

This Marine National Monument is a World Heritage listed federally protected area encompassing 140,000 square miles (360,000 km²) of ocean waters, including ten islands and atolls of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, internationally recognized for both its cultural and natural values. The huge area supports over 7,000 species, a quarter of which occur nowhere else on the planet. The name for the area was inspired by the names of the Hawaiian creator goddess Papahānaumoku and her husband Wakea.

Marianas Trench Marine

This National Monument is one of three marine areas protected by George W. Bush via the Antiquities Act in January of 2009. The monument consists of 95,216 square miles of submerged lands and waters in the Mariana Archipelago, one of the most unique and scientifically rich areas on the globe. The reefs and waters are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific, and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered. As such, the monument is one of the only known places in the world where photosynthetic and chemosynthetic communities of life coexist. The monument is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and is managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Pacific Remote Islands Marine

The Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monuments protects the pristine coral reef ecosystems around Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, Howland, Baker, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, and Wake Island – the site of a pivotal battle in World War II and an important military base today. These areas support a large number of nesting seabirds and migratory shorebirds, and their pristine coral reefs contain hundreds of thriving fish species and large apex predators and are also home to endangered turtles. Designated, January 2009.

Rose Atoll Marine

The Rose Atoll Marine National Monument protects the pristine coral reef ecosystem around a remote part of American Samoa. One of its most striking features is the pink hue of fringing reef caused by the dominance of reef building coralline algae. Rare species of nesting petrel, shearwaters, and terns also thrive on this island, and the waters surrounding it are a home for many species depleted elsewhere in the world, including giant clams and reef sharks. Designated, January 2009.



SECTION FOUR: NATIONAL MONUMENTS: 1906-2009

PRESIDENTIALLY DESIGNATED MONUMENTS

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
Devils Tower, WY	T. Roosevelt (R)	1906	1,194	1,347	"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	1,040	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	841	"Prehistoric ruins and ancient cliff dwellings" (Proc. No. 2226)
Petrified Forest, AZ (National Park)	T. Roosevelt (R), Taft (R), Hoover (R)	1906	60,776	93,493	"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	31,085	"Extensive prehistoric communal or pueblo ruins" (Proc. No. 740). Redesignated and re-named "Chaco Culture National Historical Park," 1980. Named a World Heritage Site, 1987.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
Gila Cliff Dwellings, NM	T. Roosevelt (R), Kennedy (D)	1907	160	533	"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	106,367	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	5,120	106,367	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	523	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	"One of the oldest mission ruins in the southwest" (Proc. No. 821). Redesignated 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.
Jewle Cave, SD	T. Roosevelt (R)	1908	1,275	1,275	"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	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
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.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
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 Battlefield)	Taft (R), F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1910	5	655.61	Big Hole National Battlefield 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 Battlefield, 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 Kasaan, AK	Wilson (D)	1916	43	0	Abolished, 1955.
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.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
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 (33,125 acres), 1978.
Castillo De San Marco, FL	Coolidge (R)	1924	19	20.18	Oldest masonry fort in conterminous 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.
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), F.D. 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.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
Craters Of The Moon, ID	Coolidge (R), Hoover (R), F.D. 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), F.D. 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), Hoover (R), F.D. 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 petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period" (Proc. No. 2925). Wilderness (28,460 acres), 1972.
Arches, UT (National Park)	Hoover (R), F.D. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower (R), 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), F.D. 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), F.D. Roosevelt (D), Eisenhower (R)	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), F.D. 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.
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).

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
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,	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 moundbuilding culture of the prehistoric American Indians" (Proc. No. 2860).
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.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
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.
Aniakchak, 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.

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
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 pas[t]." 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
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
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

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
Carrizo Plain, 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, 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 internment of the Japanese Americans during World War II." Proc. 7395
Pompeys 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
Governor's Island, NY	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
African Burial Ground, NY	Bush (R)	2006	0.3	0.3	From the 1690s to the 1790s, the African Burial Ground served as the final resting place of enslaved and free Africans in New York City, New York.
World War II Valor In The Pacific	Bush (R)	2008	6,310	6,310	The Monument honors several aspects of American engagement in World War II, encompassing 9 sites in three states- Hawaii, California, and Alaska.
Papahānaumokuākea Marine	Bush (R)	2009	89,470,678	89,470,678	"The area, including the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve... supports a dynamic reef ecosystem with more than 7,000 marine species, of which approximately half are unique to the Hawaiian Island chain." Proc. 8031
Marianas Trench Marine	Bush (R)	2009	60,938,240	60,938,240	"The waters of the [Marianas] archipelago's northern islands are among the most biologically diverse in the Western Pacific and include the greatest diversity of seamount and hydrothermal vent life yet discovered." Proc. 8335

Monument	President	Year	Original Acres	Current Acres	Special Designations and Unique Features
Pacific Remote Islands Marine	Bush (R)	2009	55,608,320	55,608,320	"These islands are an important part of the most widespread collection of marine- and terrestrial-life protected areas on the planet under a single country's jurisdiction. They sustain many endemic species not found elsewhere." Proc. 8336
Rose Atoll Marine	Bush (R)	2009	8,608,640	8,608,640	The waters surrounding Rose Atoll are the home of many rare species, including giant clams and reef sharks—as well as an unusual abundance of rose-colored corals.

MONUMENTS CREATED BY CONGRESS

Monument	President	Year	Current Acres	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 Park)	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 (F.D. 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.
Appottomattox Courthouse, VA (National Historical Park)	F.D. 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 Chelly, 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 1300. (all non-federal acres).
Ocmulgee, GA	F.D. 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	F.D. Roosevelt (D)			Repealed, 1944.
Fort Stanwix, NY	F.D. 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	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1936	241.42	The park, with Spanish moss, large oaks, and grape vines, is known for its exceptional beauty.
Homestead, NE	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1936	195.11	Home of the second oldest restored prairie in the nation.
Perry's Victory, OH	F.D. 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	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1937	281.78	Ancient Plains Indian quarrying site.

Monument	President	Year	Current Acres	Special Designations And Unique Features
Fort Mchenry, MD	F.D. 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	F.D. Roosevelt (D)	1943	210	George Washington Carver's boyhood home, consists of rolling hills, woodlands, and prairies.
Castle Clinton, NY	Truman (D)	1946	1	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 ruts can be seen at the park.
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 Ojibwe. 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.

Monument	President	Year	Current Acres	Special Designations And Unique Features
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.
Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mountains, CA	Clinton (D)	2000	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." P.L. 106-351
Prehistoric Trackways, NM	Obama (D)	2009	5,280	Contain footprints of numerous amphibians, reptiles, and insects (including previously unknown species), plants, and petrified wood dating back 280 million years.
			1,144,575	

* "all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interest in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California."

Founded in 1935, The Wilderness Society's mission is to protect wilderness and inspire Americans to care for our wild places.

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