

RESOLUTION OF THE
NAABIK'IYATI' COMMITTEE OF THE
NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

23RD Navajo Nation Council - Third Year, 2017

AN ACTION

RELATING TO NAABIK'IYATI'; SUPPORTING THE PROCLAMATION
ESTABLISHING THE BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES BARACK OBAMA AND OPPOSE CONGRESSIONAL
ACTION TO REVERSE THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS:

- A. Statements of policy, enactment of positive law, intergovernmental agreements, budget resolutions, and reallocations, must be reviewed and approved by resolution by the appropriate standing committee(s) and the Navajo Nation Council except as otherwise provided herein. 2 N.N.C. § 164 (A). oppose
- B. The Navajo Nation established the Naabik'iyati' Committee as a Navajo Nation Council standing committee and as such empowered Naabik'iyati' Committee to coordinate all federal programs and to assist and coordinate all requests for information, appearances and testimony relating to federal legislation impacting the Navajo Nation. 2 N.N.C. §§ 164 (A)(9), 700 (A), 701 (A)(4), 701(A)(6) (2015); see also CO-45-12.
- C. The Navajo Nation has a government-to-government relationship with the United States of America, Treaty of 1868, Aug. 12, 1868, 15 Stat. 667.
- D. The Navajo Nation hereby supports the proclamation establishing the Bears Ears National Monument by the President of the United States Barack Obama, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. See also <https://www.whitehouse.gov>.
- E. Abundant rock art, ancient cliff dwellings, ceremonial sites, and countless other artifacts provide an extraordinary archaeological and cultural record that is important to us all, but most notably the land is profoundly sacred to many Native American tribes, including the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, Hopi Nation, and Zuni Tribe. *Id.*

- F. The Protection of the Bears Ears area will preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of natural and scientific resources, ensuring that the prehistoric, historic and scientific values of this area remain for the benefit of all Americans. *Id.*
- G. The Bears Ears area has been proposed for protection by members of Congress, Secretaries of the Interior, State and tribal leaders, and local conservationists for at least 80 years. *Id.*
- H. The Antiquities Act authorizes the President, 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 Federal Government to be national monuments. 54 U.S.C. §320301 (2014); *See also Exhibit B.*
- I. The Navajo Nation opposes any further congressional action to reverse the presidential proclamation in establishing the Bears Ears National Monument.
- J. The people of Utah include many Native American tribes and to undo the designation would not honor the will of the people of Utah.
- K. The Navajo Nation finds it in the best interest of the Navajo People to support the proclamation establishing the Bears Ears National Monument by the President of the United States Barack Obama and oppose further congressional action to reverse the presidential proclamation.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- A. The Navajo Nation hereby authorizes the Navajo Nation President, the Navajo Nation Speaker, the Navajo Nation Chief Justice and their designees, to support the proclamation establishing the Bears Ears National Monument by the President of the United States Barack Obama and to advocate support from the 115th Congress and the Trump Administration to oppose further congressional action to reverse the presidential proclamation.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Naabik'íyáti' Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council at a duly called meeting in Window Rock, Navajo Nation (Arizona), at which a quorum was present and that the same was passed by a vote of in 19 favor and 0 oppose, this 5th day of January, 2017.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lorenzo C. Bates', with a large, stylized initial 'L'.

Honorable Lorenzo C. Bates, Chairperson
Naabik'íyáti' Committee

Motion: Nelson S. BeGaye
Second: Alton Joe Shepherd



The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 28, 2016

Proclamation -- Establishment of the Bears Ears National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Rising from the center of the southeastern Utah landscape and visible from every direction are twin buttes so distinctive that in each of the native languages of the region their name is the same: Hoon'Naqvut, Shash Jáa, Kwiyaqatu Nukavachi, Ansh An Lashokdiwe, or "Bears Ears." For hundreds of generations, native peoples lived in the surrounding deep sandstone canyons, desert mesas, and meadow mountaintops, which constitute one of the densest and most significant cultural landscapes in the United States. Abundant rock art, ancient cliff dwellings, ceremonial sites, and countless other artifacts provide an extraordinary archaeological and cultural record that is important to us all, but most notably the land is profoundly sacred to many Native American tribes, including the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, Hopi Nation, and Zuni Tribe.

The area's human history is as vibrant and diverse as the ruggedly beautiful landscape. From the earliest occupation, native peoples left traces of their presence. Clovis people hunted among the cliffs and canyons of Cedar Mesa as early as 13,000 years ago, leaving behind tools and projectile points in places like the Lime Ridge Clovis Site, one of the oldest known archaeological sites in Utah. Archaeologists believe that these early people hunted mammoths, ground sloths,

and other now-extinct megafauna, a narrative echoed by native creation stories. Hunters and gatherers continued to live in this region in the Archaic Period, with sites dating as far back as 8,500 years ago.

Ancestral Puebloans followed, beginning to occupy the area at least 2,500 years ago, leaving behind items from their daily life such as baskets, pottery, and weapons. These early farmers of Basketmaker II, and III and builders of Pueblo I, II and III left their marks on the land. The remains of single family dwellings, granaries, kivas, towers, and large villages and roads linking them together reveal a complex cultural history. "Moki steps," hand and toe holds carved into steep canyon walls by the Ancestral Puebloans, illustrate the early people's ingenuity and perseverance and are still used today to access dwellings along cliff walls. Other, distinct cultures have thrived here as well -- the Fremont People, Numic- and Athabaskan-speaking hunter-gatherers, and Utes and Navajos. Resources such as the Doll House Ruin in Dark Canyon Wilderness Area and the Moon House Ruin on Cedar Mesa allow visitors to marvel at artistry and architecture that have withstood thousands of seasons in this harsh climate.

The landscape is a milieu of the accessible and observable together with the inaccessible and hidden. The area's petroglyphs and pictographs capture the imagination with images dating back at least 5,000 years and spanning a range of styles and traditions. From life-size ghostlike figures that defy categorization, to the more literal depictions of bighorn sheep, birds, and lizards, these drawings enable us to feel the humanity of these ancient artists. The Indian Creek area contains spectacular rock art, including hundreds of petroglyphs at Newspaper Rock. Visitors to Bears Ears can also discover more recent rock art left by the Ute, Navajo, and Paiute peoples. It is also the less visible sites, however -- those that supported the food gathering, subsistence and ceremony of daily life -- that tell the story of the people who lived here. Historic remnants of Native American sheep-herding and farming are scattered throughout the area, and pottery and Navajo hogans record the lifeways of native peoples in the 19th and 20th centuries.

For thousands of years, humans have occupied and stewarded this land. With respect to most of these people, their contribution to the historical record is unknown, but some have played a more public role. Famed Navajo headman K'aayélie was born around 1800 near the twin Bears Ears buttes. His band used the area's remote canyons to elude capture by the U.S. Army and avoid the fate that befell many other Navajo bands: surrender, the Long Walk, and forced relocation to

Bosque Redondo. Another renowned 19th century Navajo leader, "Hastiin Ch'ihaajin" Manuelito, was also born near the Bears Ears.

The area's cultural importance to Native American tribes continues to this day. As they have for generations, these tribes and their members come here for ceremonies and to visit sacred sites. Throughout the region, many landscape features, such as Comb Ridge, the San Juan River, and Cedar Mesa, are closely tied to native stories of creation, danger, protection, and healing. The towering spires in the Valley of the Gods are sacred to the Navajo, representing ancient Navajo warriors frozen in stone. Traditions of hunting, fishing, gathering, and wood cutting are still practiced by tribal members, as is collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear. The traditional ecological knowledge amassed by the Native Americans whose ancestors inhabited this region, passed down from generation to generation, offers critical insight into the historic and scientific significance of the area. Such knowledge is, itself, a resource to be protected and used in understanding and managing this landscape sustainably for generations to come.

Euro-Americans first explored the Bears Ears area during the 18th century, and Mormon settlers followed in the late 19th century. The San Juan Mission expedition traversed this rugged country in 1880 on their journey to establish a new settlement in what is now Bluff, Utah. To ease the passage of wagons over the slick rock slopes and through the canyonlands, the settlers smoothed sections of the rock surface and constructed dugways and other features still visible along their route, known as the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail. Cabins, corrals, trails, and carved inscriptions in the rock reveal the lives of ranchers, prospectors, and early archaeologists. Cattle rustlers and other outlaws created a convoluted trail network known as the Outlaw Trail, said to be used by Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. These outlaws took advantage of the area's network of canyons, including the aptly-named Hideout Canyon, to avoid detection.

The area's stunning geology, from sharp pinnacles to broad mesas, labyrinthine canyons to solitary hoodoos, and verdant hanging gardens to bare stone arches and natural bridges, provides vital insights to geologists. In the east, the Abajo Mountains tower, reaching elevations of more than 11,000 feet. A long geologic history is documented in the colorful rock layers visible in the area's canyons.

For long periods over 300 million years ago, these lands were inundated by tropical seas and hosted thriving coral reefs. These seas infused the area's black rock shale

with salts as they receded. Later, the lands were bucked upwards multiple times by the Monument Upwarp, and near-volcanoes punched up through the rock, leaving their marks on the landscape without reaching the surface. In the sandstone of Cedar Mesa, fossil evidence has revealed large, mammal-like reptiles that burrowed into the sand to survive the blistering heat of the end of the Permian Period, when the region was dominated by a seaside desert. Later, in the Late Triassic Period more than 200 million years ago, seasonal monsoons flooded an ancient river system that fed a vast desert here.

The paleontological resources in the Bears Ears area are among the richest and most significant in the United States, and protection of this area will provide important opportunities for further archaeological and paleontological study. Many sites, such as Arch Canyon, are teeming with fossils, and research conducted in the Bears Ears area is revealing new insights into the transition of vertebrate life from reptiles to mammals and from sea to land. Numerous ray-finned fish fossils from the Permian Period have been discovered, along with other late Paleozoic Era fossils, including giant amphibians, synapsid reptiles, and important plant fossils. Fossilized traces of marine and aquatic creatures such as clams, crayfish, fish, and aquatic reptiles have been found in Indian Creek's Chinle Formation, dating to the Triassic Period, and phytosaur and dinosaur fossils from the same period have been found along Comb Ridge. Paleontologists have identified new species of plant-eating crocodile-like reptiles and mass graves of lumbering sauropods, along with metoposaurus, crocodiles, and other dinosaur fossils. Fossilized trackways of early tetrapods can be seen in the Valley of the Gods and in Indian Creek, where paleontologists have also discovered exceptional examples of fossilized ferns, horsetails, and cycads. The Chinle Formation and the Wingate, Kayenta, and Navajo Formations above it provide one of the best continuous rock records of the Triassic-Jurassic transition in the world, crucial to understanding how dinosaurs dominated terrestrial ecosystems and how our mammalian ancestors evolved. In Pleistocene Epoch sediments, scientists have found traces of mammoths, short-faced bears, ground sloths, primates, and camels.

From earth to sky, the region is unsurpassed in wonders. The star-filled nights and natural quiet of the Bears Ears area transport visitors to an earlier eon. Against an absolutely black night sky, our galaxy and others more distant leap into view. As one of the most intact and least roaded areas in the contiguous United States, Bears Ears has that rare and arresting quality of deafening silence.

Communities have depended on the resources of the region for hundreds of generations. Understanding the important role of the green highlands in providing habitat for subsistence plants and animals, as well as capturing and filtering water from passing storms, the Navajo refer to such places as "Nahodishgish," or places to be left alone. Local communities seeking to protect the mountains for their watershed values have long recognized the importance of the Bears Ears' headwaters. Wildfires, both natural and human-set, have shaped and maintained forests and grasslands of this area for millennia. Ranchers have relied on the forests and grasslands of the region for ages, and hunters come from across the globe for a chance at a bull elk or other big game. Today, ecological restoration through the careful use of wildfire and management of grazing and timber is working to restore and maintain the health of these vital watersheds and grasslands.

The diversity of the soils and microenvironments in the Bears Ears area provide habitat for a wide variety of vegetation. The highest elevations, in the Elk Ridge area of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, contain pockets of ancient Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, aspen, and subalpine fir. Mesa tops include pinyon-juniper woodlands along with big sagebrush, low sage, blackbrush, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush, four-wing saltbush, shadscale, winterfat, Utah serviceberry, western chokecherry, hackberry, barberry, cliff rose, and greasewood. Canyons contain diverse vegetation ranging from yucca and cacti such as prickly pear, claret cup, and Whipple's fishhook to mountain mahogany, ponderosa pine, alder, sagebrush, birch, dogwood, and Gambel's oak, along with occasional stands of aspen. Grasses and herbaceous species such as bluegrass, bluestem, giant ryegrass, ricegrass, needle and thread, yarrow, common mallow, balsamroot, low larkspur, horsetail, and peppergrass also grow here, as well as pinnate spring parsley, Navajo penstemon, Canyonlands lomatium, and the Abajo daisy.

Tucked into winding canyons are vibrant riparian communities characterized by Fremont cottonwood, western sandbar willow, yellow willow, and box elder. Numerous seeps provide year-round water and support delicate hanging gardens, moisture-loving plants, and relict species such as Douglas fir. A few populations of the rare Kachina daisy, endemic to the Colorado Plateau, hide in shaded seeps and alcoves of the area's canyons. A genetically distinct population of Kachina daisy was also found on Elk Ridge. The alcove columbine and cave primrose, also regionally endemic, grow in seeps and hanging gardens in the Bears Ears landscape. Wildflowers such as beardtongue, evening primrose, aster, Indian paintbrush, yellow and purple beflower, straight bladderpod, Durango tumble mustard, scarlet

gilia, globe mallow, sand verbena, sego lily, cliffrose, sacred datura, monkey flower, sunflower, prince's plume, hedgehog cactus, and columbine, bring bursts of color to the landscape.

The diverse vegetation and topography of the Bears Ears area, in turn, support a variety of wildlife species. Mule deer and elk range on the mesas and near canyon heads, which provide crucial habitat for both species. The Cedar Mesa landscape is home to bighorn sheep which were once abundant but still live in Indian Creek, and in the canyons north of the San Juan River. Small mammals such as desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, prairie dog, Botta's pocket gopher, white-tailed antelope squirrel, Colorado chipmunk, canyon mouse, deer mouse, pinyon mouse, and desert woodrat, as well as Utah's only population of Abert's tassel-eared squirrels, find shelter and sustenance in the landscape's canyons and uplands. Rare shrews, including a variant of Merriam's shrew and the dwarf shrew can be found in this area.

Carnivores, including badger, coyote, striped skunk, ringtail, gray fox, bobcat, and the occasional mountain lion, all hunt here, while porcupines use their sharp quills and climbing abilities to escape these predators. Oral histories from the Ute describe the historic presence of bison, antelope, and abundant bighorn sheep, which are also depicted in ancient rock art. Black bear pass through the area but are rarely seen, though they are common in the oral histories and legends of this region, including those of the Navajo.

Consistent sources of water in a dry landscape draw diverse wildlife species to the area's riparian habitats, including an array of amphibian species such as tiger salamander, red-spotted toad, Woodhouse's toad, canyon tree frog, Great Basin spadefoot, and northern leopard frog. Even the most sharp-eyed visitors probably will not catch a glimpse of the secretive Utah night lizard. Other reptiles in the area include the sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, plateau striped whiptail, western rattlesnake, night snake, striped whipsnake, and gopher snake.

Raptors such as the golden eagle, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, northern harrier, northern goshawk, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, American kestrel, flammulated owl, and great horned owl hunt their prey on the mesa tops with deadly speed and accuracy. The largest contiguous critical habitat for the threatened Mexican spotted owl is on the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Other bird species found in the area include Merriam's turkey, Williamson's sapsucker,

common nighthawk, white-throated swift, ash-throated flycatcher, violet-green swallow, cliff swallow, mourning dove, pinyon jay, sagebrush sparrow, canyon towhee, rock wren, sage thrasher, and the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher.

As the skies darken in the evenings, visitors may catch a glimpse of some the area's at least 15 species of bats, including the big free-tailed bat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, spotted bat, and silver-haired bat. Tinajas, rock depressions filled with rainwater, provide habitat for many specialized aquatic species, including pothole beetles and freshwater shrimp. *Eucosma navajoensis*, an endemic moth that has only been described near Valley of the Gods, is unique to this area.

Protection of the Bears Ears area will preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of natural and scientific resources, ensuring that the prehistoric, historic, and scientific values of this area remain for the benefit of all Americans. The Bears Ears area has been proposed for protection by members of Congress, Secretaries of the Interior, State and tribal leaders, and local conservationists for at least 80 years. The area contains numerous objects of historic and of scientific interest, and it provides world class outdoor recreation opportunities, including rock climbing, hunting, hiking, backpacking, canyoneering, whitewater rafting, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Because visitors travel from near and far, these lands support a growing travel and tourism sector that is a source of economic opportunity for the region.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, 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 Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the Bears Ears lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and

interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Bears Ears National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 1.35 million acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws or laws applicable to the U.S. Forest Service, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights, including valid existing water rights. If the Federal Government acquires ownership or control of any lands or interests in lands that it did not previously own or control within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, such lands and interests in lands shall be reserved as a part of the monument, and objects identified above that are situated upon those lands and interests in lands shall be part of the monument, upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Federal Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretaries) shall manage the monument through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The USFS shall manage that portion of the monument within the boundaries of the National Forest System (NFS), and the BLM shall manage the remainder of the monument. The lands administered by the USFS shall be managed as part of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. The lands administered by the BLM shall be managed as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, pursuant to applicable legal authorities.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretaries shall jointly prepare a management plan for the monument and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as they deem appropriate. The Secretaries, through the USFS and the BLM, shall consult with other Federal land

management agencies in the local area, including the National Park Service, in developing the management plan. In promulgating any management rules and regulations governing the NFS lands within the monument and developing the management plan, the Secretary of Agriculture, through the USFS, shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. The Secretaries shall provide for maximum public involvement in the development of that plan including, but not limited to, consultation with federally recognized tribes and State and local governments. In the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretaries shall maximize opportunities, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, for shared resources, operational efficiency, and cooperation.

The Secretaries, through the BLM and USFS, shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of the management plan and, as appropriate, management of the monument. This advisory committee shall consist of a fair and balanced representation of interested stakeholders, including State and local governments, tribes, recreational users, local business owners, and private landowners.

In recognition of the importance of tribal participation to the care and management of the objects identified above, and to ensure that management decisions affecting the monument reflect tribal expertise and traditional and historical knowledge, a Bears Ears Commission (Commission) is hereby established to provide guidance and recommendations on the development and implementation of management plans and on management of the monument. The Commission shall consist of one elected officer each from the Hopi Nation, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and Zuni Tribe, designated by the officers' respective tribes. The Commission may adopt such procedures as it deems necessary to govern its activities, so that it may effectively partner with the Federal agencies by making continuing contributions to inform decisions regarding the management of the monument.

The Secretaries shall meaningfully engage the Commission or, should the Commission no longer exist, the tribal governments through some other entity composed of elected tribal government officers (comparable entity), in the development of the management plan and to inform subsequent management of the monument. To that end, in developing or revising the management plan, the Secretaries shall carefully and fully consider integrating the traditional and historical knowledge and special expertise of the Commission or comparable entity. If the

Secretaries decide not to incorporate specific recommendations submitted to them in writing by the Commission or comparable entity, they will provide the Commission or comparable entity with a written explanation of their reasoning. The management plan shall also set forth parameters for continued meaningful engagement with the Commission or comparable entity in implementation of the management plan.

To further the protective purposes of the monument, the Secretary of the Interior shall explore entering into a memorandum of understanding with the State that would set forth terms, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, for an exchange of land currently owned by the State of Utah and administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration within the boundary of the monument for land of approximately equal value managed by the BLM outside the boundary of the monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President by January 19, 2017, regarding the potential for such an exchange.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to interfere with the operation or maintenance, or the replacement or modification within the current authorization boundary, of existing utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities located within the monument in a manner consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights or jurisdiction of any Indian tribe. The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of Indian sacred sites and traditional cultural properties in the monument and provide access by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites), including collection of medicines, berries and other vegetation, forest products, and firewood for personal noncommercial use in a manner consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretaries shall prepare a transportation plan that designates the roads and trails where motorized and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use will be allowed. Except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, motorized and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for such use, consistent with the care and management of such objects. Any additional

roads or trails designated for motorized vehicle use must be for the purposes of public safety or protection of such objects.

Laws, regulations, and policies followed by USFS or BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under their jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument to ensure the ongoing consistency with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Utah, including its jurisdiction and authority with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude low-level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special use airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the lands reserved by this proclamation consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the authority or responsibility of any party with respect to emergency response activities within the monument, including wildland fire response.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-first.

BARACK OBAMA

54 USC 320301: National monuments

Text contains those laws in effect on December 28, 2016

From Title 54-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Subtitle III-National Preservation Programs

DIVISION C-AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES

CHAPTER 3203-MONUMENTS, RUINS, SITES, AND OBJECTS OF ANTIQUITY

Jump To:[Source Credit](#)[Miscellaneous](#)**§320301. National monuments**

(a) Presidential Declaration.-The President may, in the President's discretion, declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated on land owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments.

(b) Reservation of Land.-The President may reserve parcels of land as a part of the national monuments. The limits of the parcels shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

(c) Relinquishment to Federal Government.-When an object is situated on a parcel covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the parcel, or so much of the parcel as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Federal Government and the Secretary may accept the relinquishment of the parcel on behalf of the Federal Government.

(d) Limitation on Extension or Establishment of National Monuments in Wyoming.-No extension or establishment of national monuments in Wyoming may be undertaken except by express authorization of Congress.

(Pub. L. 113-287, §3, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3259 .)

Historical and Revision Notes

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
320301(a) through (c)	16 U.S.C. 431.	June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, §2, 34 Stat. 225 .
320301(d)	16 U.S.C. 431a.	Sept. 14, 1950, ch. 950, §1 (proviso relating to national monuments), 64 Stat. 849 .

In subsection (c), the word "parcel" is substituted for "tract" for consistency in this section.

In subsection (d), the word "further" is omitted as obsolete.

National Monuments Established Under Presidential Proclamation

Ackia Battleground National Monument, Mississippi [see section 450r of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2307, Oct. 25, 1938, 53 Stat. 2494.

Admiralty Island National Monument, Alaska [Monument established within Tongass National Forest by Pub. L. 96-487, title V, §503(b), Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2399 ; Pub. L. 104-123, Apr. 1, 1996, 110 Stat. 879 ; Pub. L. 105-60, Oct. 10, 1997, 111 Stat. 1269].-Proc. No. 4611, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1446.

African Burial Ground National Monument, New York.-Proc. No. 7984, Feb. 27, 2006, 71 F.R. 10793.

Agua Fria National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 7263, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2817.

Andrew Johnson National Monument, Tennessee [Monument redesignated Andrew Johnson National Historical Site, see section 450o of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2554, Apr. 27, 1942, 56 Stat. 1955.

Aniakchak National Monument, Alaska [Monument established as unit of National Park System, see section 410hh(1) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 4612, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1448.

Arches National Monument, Utah [Monument abolished and funds made available to Arches National Park, see section 272 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1875, Apr. 12, 1929, 46 Stat. 2988; Proc. No. 2312, Nov. 25, 1938, 53 Stat. 2504; Proc. No. 3360, July 22, 1960, 74 Stat. c79; Proc. No. 3887, Jan. 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 920.

Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 1650, Jan. 24, 1923, 42 Stat. 2295; Proc. No. 1840, July 2, 1928, 45 Stat. 2954; Proc. No. 1928, Dec. 19, 1930, 46 Stat. 3040; Proc. No. 2787, May 27, 1948, 62 Stat. 1513; Pub. L. 100-559, title VI, §§601-604, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2800 .

Badlands National Monument, South Dakota [Monument redesignated Badlands National Park, see section

- 441e-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2320, Jan. 25, 1939, 53 Stat. 2521.
- Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 1322, Feb. 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 1764; Proc. No. 1991, Feb. 25, 1932, 47 Stat. 2503; Proc. No. 3388, Jan. 9, 1961, 75 Stat. 1014; Proc. No. 3539, May 27, 1963, 77 Stat. 1006; Pub. L. 94-578, title III, §309, Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2736; Pub. L. 105-85, div. C, title XXXI, §3164, Nov. 18, 1997, 111 Stat. 2050; Pub. L. 105-376, Nov. 12, 1998, 112 Stat. 3388.
- Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada.-Proc. No. 9297, July 10, 2015, 80 F.R. 41969.
- Becharof National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4613, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1450.
- Belmont-Paul Women's Equality National Monument, District of Columbia.-Proc. No. 9423, Apr. 12, 2016, 81 F.R. 22505.
- Bering Land Bridge National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4614, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1451.
- Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 9298, July 10, 2015, 80 F.R. 41975.
- Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana [Monument redesignated Big Hole National Battlefield, see section 430uu of Title 16, Conservation].-Ex. Ord. No. 1216, June 23, 1910; Proc. No. 2339, June 29, 1939, 53 Stat. 2544.
- Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado [Monument abolished and lands incorporated in, and funds made available for, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, see section 410fff-2 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2033, Mar. 2, 1933, 47 Stat. 2558; Proc. No. 2286, May 16, 1938, 52 Stat. 1548; Proc. No. 2372, Oct. 28, 1939, 54 Stat. 2669; Proc. No. 3344, Apr. 8, 1960, 74 Stat. c56; Pub. L. 98-357, July 13, 1984, 98 Stat. 397.
- Browns Canyon National Monument, Colorado.-Proc. No. 9232, Feb. 19, 2015, 80 F.R. 9975.
- Bryce Canyon National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 1664, June 8, 1923, 43 Stat. 1914; Proc. No. 1930, Jan. 5, 1931, 46 Stat. 3042; Proc. No. 1952, May 4, 1931, 47 Stat. 2455.
- Buck Island Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands.-Proc. No. 3443, Dec. 28, 1961, 76 Stat. 1441; Proc. No. 4346, Feb. 1, 1975, 89 Stat. 1237; Proc. No. 4359, Mar. 28, 1975, 89 Stat. 1254; Proc. No. 7392, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7335.
- Cabrillo National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 1255, Oct. 14, 1913, 38 Stat. 1965; Proc. No. 3273, Feb. 2, 1959, 73 Stat. c19; Proc. No. 4319, Sept. 28, 1974, 88 Stat. 2514.
- California Coastal National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 7264, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2821; Proc. No. 9089, Mar. 11, 2014, 79 F.R. 14603.
- Canyon De Chelly National Monument, Arizona [see section 445 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1945, Apr. 1, 1931, 47 Stat. 2448; Proc. No. 2036, Mar. 3, 1933, 47 Stat. 2562.
- Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Colorado.-Proc. No. 7317, June 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 37243.
- Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Alaska [Monument established as unit of National Park System, see section 410hh(3) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 4615, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1453.
- Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah [Monument abolished and funds made available to Capitol Reef National Park, see section 273 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2246, Aug. 2, 1937, 50 Stat. 1856; Proc. No. 3249, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. c48; Proc. No. 3888, Jan. 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 922.
- Capulin Mountain National Monument, New Mexico [Monument redesignated Capulin Volcano National Monument by Pub. L. 100-225, title V, §506(g), Dec. 31, 1987, 101 Stat. 1547].-Proc. No. 1340, Aug. 9, 1916, 39 Stat. 1792.
- Capulin Volcano National Monument, New Mexico [Monument changed from Capulin Mountain National Monument, see section 460uu-46(g) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1340, Aug. 9, 1916, 39 Stat. 1792; Pub. L. 87-635, Sept. 5, 1962, 76 Stat. 436; Pub. L. 100-225, title V, §506(g), Dec. 31, 1987, 101 Stat. 1547.
- Carlsbad Cave National Monument, New Mexico [Monument redesignated Carlsbad Caverns National Park, see section 407 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1679, Oct. 25, 1923, 43 Stat. 1929.
- Carrizo Plain National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 7393, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7339.
- Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 1470, Aug. 3, 1918, 40 Stat. 1818.
- Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon.-Proc. No. 7318, June 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 37249; Pub. L. 111-11, title I, §§1401-1406, Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1026-1031.
- Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida [Monument changed from Fort Marion National Monument by act June 5, 1942, ch. 337, 56 Stat. 312].-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; Pub. L. 108-480, Dec. 23, 2004, 118 Stat. 3907.
- Castle Mountains National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 9394, Feb. 12, 2016, 81 F.R. 8365.
- Castle Pinckney National Monument, South Carolina.-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968.
- Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 2054, Aug. 22, 1933, 48 Stat. 1705.
- César E. Chávez National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 8884, Oct. 8, 2012, 77 F.R. 62413.
- Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico [Monument abolished and funds made available to Chaco

- Culture National Historical Park, see section 410ii-1(a) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 740, Mar. 11, 1907, 35 Stat. 2119; Proc. No. 1826, Jan. 10, 1928, 45 Stat. 2937.
- Channel Islands National Monument, California [Monument abolished and incorporated in Channel Islands National Park, see section 410ff of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2281, Apr. 26, 1938, 52 Stat. 1541; Proc. No. 2825, Feb. 9, 1949, 63 Stat. 1258; Pub. L. 93-477, title IV, §401, Oct. 26, 1974, 88 Stat. 1447; Pub. L. 94-578, title II, §201(9), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2733.
- Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers National Monument, Ohio.-Proc. No. 8945, Mar. 25, 2013, 78 F.R. 18777.
- Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, Maryland.-Proc. No. 3391, Jan. 18, 1961, 75 Stat. 1023.
- Chimney Rock National Monument, Colorado.-Proc. No. 8868, Sept. 21, 2012, 77 F.R. 59275.
- Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 1692, Apr. 18, 1924, 43 Stat. 1946; Proc. No. 2288, June 10, 1938, 52 Stat. 1551.
- Cinder Cone National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 753, May 6, 1907, 35 Stat. 2131.
- Colonial National Monument, Virginia [Monument redesignated Colonial National Historical Park, see section 81 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1929, Dec. 30, 1930, 46 Stat. 3041; Proc. No. 2055, Aug. 22, 1933, 48 Stat. 1706.
- Colorado National Monument, Colorado.-Proc. No. 1126, May 24, 1911, 37 Stat. 1681; Proc. No. 2037, Mar. 3, 1933, 47 Stat. 2563; Proc. No. 3307, Aug. 7, 1959, 73 Stat. c69; Pub. L. 94-578, title III, §302(a), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2734.
- Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho.-Proc. No. 1694, May 2, 1924, 43 Stat. 1947; Proc. No. 1843, July 23, 1928, 45 Stat. 2959; Proc. No. 1916, July 9, 1930, 46 Stat. 3029; Proc. No. 2499, July 18, 1941, 55 Stat. 1660; Proc. No. 3506, Nov. 19, 1962, 77 Stat. 960; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title II, §205, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4106; Proc. No. 7373, Nov. 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 69221; Pub. L. 107-213, §1, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1052.
- Death Valley National Monument, California and Nevada [Monument abolished and incorporated in Death Valley National Park, see section 410aaa-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2028, Feb. 11, 1933, 47 Stat. 2554; Proc. No. 2228, Mar. 26, 1937, 50 Stat. 1823; Proc. No. 2961, Jan. 17, 1952, 66 Stat. c18; Pub. L. 103-433, title III, §302, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4485.
- Denali National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4616, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1455.
- Devil Postpile National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 1166, July 6, 1911, 37 Stat. 1715.
- Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming.-Proc. No. 658, Sept. 24, 1906, 34 Stat. 3236; act Aug. 9, 1955, ch. 647, 69 Stat. 575.
- Dinosaur National Monument, Utah-Colorado.-Proc. No. 1313, Oct. 4, 1915, 39 Stat. 1752; Proc. No. 2290, July 14, 1938, 53 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 100-701, §§2-4, Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4641.
- Edison Laboratory National Monument, New Jersey [Monument and Edison Home National Historic Site together with certain adjacent lands redesignated Edison National Historic Site by Pub. L. 87-628, §1, Sept. 5, 1962, 76 Stat. 428; Pub. L. 87-628 repealed and references to the Edison National Historic Site deemed to refer to the Thomas Edison National Historical Park by Pub. L. 111-11, title VII, §7110(c)(4), (5), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1198, see section 410mmm of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 3148, July 14, 1956, 70 Stat. c49.
- Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa.-Proc. No. 2860, Oct. 25, 1949, 64 Stat. a371; Pub. L. 106-323, Oct. 19, 2000, 114 Stat. 1289.
- El Morro National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 695, Dec. 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 3264; Proc. No. 1377, June 18, 1917, 40 Stat. 1673.
- First State National Monument, Delaware [Monument redesignated First State National Historical Park, see section 410rrr of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 8944, Mar. 25, 2013, 78 F.R. 18769.
- Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida [Monument abolished and incorporated in Dry Tortugas National Park, see section 410xx of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2112, Jan. 4, 1935, 49 Stat. 3430; Pub. L. 96-287, title II, June 28, 1980, 94 Stat. 600; Pub. L. 102-525, title II, §201(c), Oct. 26, 1992, 106 Stat. 3440.
- Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming [Monument redesignated Fort Laramie National Historic Site by Pub. L. 86-444, §3, Apr. 29, 1960, 74 Stat. 84].-Proc. No. 2292, July 16, 1938, 53 Stat. 2461.
- Fort Marion National Monument, Florida [Monument redesignated Castillo de San Marcos National Monument by act June 5, 1942, ch. 337, 56 Stat. 312].-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968.
- Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida.-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; Proc. No. 2114, Jan. 9, 1935, 49 Stat. 3433; Proc. No. 2773, Mar. 24, 1948, 62 Stat. 1491; Pub. L. 106-524, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2493.
- Fort Monroe National Monument, Virginia.-Proc. No. 8750, Nov. 1, 2011, 76 F.R. 68625.
- Fort Niagara National Monument, New York.-Proc. No. 1745, Sept. 5, 1925, 44 Stat. 2582.
- Fort Ord National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 8803, Apr. 20, 2012, 77 F.R. 24579.
- Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia.-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; June 26, 1936, ch. 844,

49 Stat. 1979 ; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title VIII, §807, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4188 .

Fort Wood National Monument, New York.-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968.

Fossil Cycad National Monument, South Dakota.-Proc. No. 1641, Oct. 21, 1922, 42 Stat. 2286.

Gates of the Arctic National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4617, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1457.

Giant Sequoia National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 7295, Apr. 15, 2000, 65 F.R. 24095.

Gila Cliff-Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 781, Nov. 16, 1907, 35 Stat. 2162; Proc. No. 3467, Apr. 17, 1962, 76 Stat. 1465.

Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska [Monument redesignated Glacier Bay National Park, see section 410hh-1(1) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1733, Feb. 26, 1925, 43 Stat. 1988; Proc. No. 2330, Apr. 18, 1939, 53 Stat. 2534; Proc. No. 3089, Mar. 31, 1955, 69 Stat. c27; Proc. No. 4618, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1458.

Governors Island National Monument, New York.-Proc. No. 7402, Jan. 19, 2001, 66 F.R. 7855; Proc. No. 7647, Feb. 7, 2003, 68 F.R. 7053.

Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico [Monument abolished and funds made available to Salinas National Monument by Pub. L. 96-550, title VI, §601(b), Dec. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 3231 . Salinas National Monument redesignated Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument by Pub. L. 100-559, title I, §101, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2797].-Proc. No. 882, Mar. 20, 1909, 36 Stat. 2503; Proc. No. 1545, Nov. 25, 1919, 41 Stat. 1778.

Grand Canyon National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 794, Jan. 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 2175; Proc. No. 2022, Dec. 22, 1932, 47 Stat. 2547; Proc. No. 2393, Apr. 4, 1940, 54 Stat. 2692.

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 7265, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2825.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 6920, Sept. 18, 1996, 110 Stat. 4561; Pub. L. 105-335, Oct. 31, 1998, 112 Stat. 3139 ; Pub. L. 105-355, title II, §201, Nov. 6, 1998, 112 Stat. 3252 ; Pub. L. 106-176, title III, §307, Mar. 10, 2000, 114 Stat. 33 .

Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado [Monument abolished and incorporated in Great Sand Dunes National Park, see section 410hhh-2 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1994, Mar. 17, 1932, 47 Stat. 2506; Proc. No. 2681, Mar. 12, 1946, 60 Stat. 1339; Proc. No. 3138, June 7, 1956, 70 Stat. c31.

Hanford Reach National Monument, Washington.-Proc. No. 7319, June 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 37253.

Harriet Tubman-Underground Railroad National Monument, Maryland.-Proc. No. 8943, Mar. 25, 2013, 78 F.R. 18763.

Holy Cross National Monument, Colorado [Monument abolished by act Aug. 3, 1950, ch. 530, 64 Stat. 404].-Proc. No. 1877, May 11, 1929, 46 Stat. 2993.

Honouliuli National Monument, Hawaii.-Proc. No. 9234, Feb. 24, 2015, 80 F.R. 11069.

Hovenweep National Monument, Colorado-Utah.-Proc. No. 1654, Mar. 2, 1923, 42 Stat. 2299; Proc. No. 2924, Apr. 26, 1951, 65 Stat. c8; Proc. No. 2998, Nov. 20, 1952, 67 Stat. c21; Proc. No. 3132, Apr. 6, 1956, 70 Stat. c26.

Ironwood Forest National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 7320, June 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 37259.

Jackson Hole National Monument, Wyoming [Monument abolished and incorporated in Grand Teton National Park, see section 406d-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2578, Mar. 15, 1943, 57 Stat. 731.

Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota.-Proc. No. 799, Feb. 7, 1908, 35 Stat. 2180; Pub. L. 89-250, Oct. 9, 1965, 79 Stat. 971 .

Joshua Tree National Monument, California [see section 450ii of Title 16, Conservation] [Monument abolished and incorporated in Joshua Tree National Park, see section 410aaa-22 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2193, Aug. 10, 1936, 50 Stat. 1760; Pub. L. 103-433, title IV, §402, Oct. 31, 1994, 108 Stat. 4488 .

Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 7394, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7343.

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, Maine.-Proc. No. 9476, Aug. 24, 2016, 81 F.R. 59121.

Katmai National Monument, Alaska [Monument redesignated Katmai National Park, see section 410hh-1(2) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1487, Sept. 24, 1918, 40 Stat. 1855; Proc. No. 1950, Apr. 24, 1931, 47 Stat. 2453; Proc. No. 2177, June 15, 1936, 49 Stat. 3523; Proc. No. 2564, Aug. 4, 1942, 56 Stat. 1972; Proc. No. 3890, Jan. 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 926; Proc. No. 4619, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1460.

Kenai Fjords National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4620, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1462.

Kobuk Valley National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4621, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1463.

Lake Clark National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4622, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1465.

Lassen Peak National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 754, May 6, 1907, 35 Stat. 2132.

Lava Beds National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 1755, Nov. 21, 1925, 44 Stat. 2591; Proc. No. 2925, Apr. 27, 1951, 65 Stat. c9.

Lehman Caves National Monument, Nevada [Monument abolished and lands incorporated in, and funds made available for, Great Basin National Park, see section 410mm(d) of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1618,

- Jan. 24, 1922, 42 Stat. 2260.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern National Monument, Montana.-Proc. No. 807, May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 2187; Proc. No. 1123, May 16, 1911, 37 Stat. 1679.
- Marble Canyon National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 3889, Jan. 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 924.
- Marianas Trench Marine National Monument, Northern Mariana Islands and Guam.-Proc. No. 8335, Jan. 6, 2009, 74 F.R. 1557.
- Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee [Monument included in Natchez Trace Parkway, see section 460-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1730, Feb. 6, 1925, 43 Stat. 1986; Proc. No. 1825, Dec. 6, 1927, 45 Stat. 2935.
- Minidoka Internment National Monument, Idaho [Monument abolished and lands incorporated in Minidoka Historic Site by Pub. L. 110-229, title III, §313, May 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 770, as amended by Pub. L. 113-171, §1, Sept. 26, 2014, 128 Stat. 1895].-Proc. No. 7395, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7347.
- Misty Fjords National Monument, Alaska [Monument established within Tongass National Forest by Pub. L. 96-487, title V, §503(a), Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2399].-Proc. No. 4623, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1466.
- Mojave Trails National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 9395, Feb. 12, 2016, 81 F.R. 8371.
- Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 696, Dec. 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 3265; Proc. No. 2226, Feb. 23, 1937, 50 Stat. 1817; Pub. L. 108-190, Dec. 19, 2003, 117 Stat. 2867.
- Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio [Monument redesignated Hopewell Culture National Historic Park, see section 401uu of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 1653, Mar. 2, 1923, 42 Stat. 2298; Pub. L. 96-607, title VII, §701, Dec. 28, 1980, 94 Stat. 3540.
- Mount Olympus National Monument, Washington [Monument abolished and lands incorporated in Mount Olympus National Park, see section 251 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 869, Mar. 2, 1909, 35 Stat. 2247; Proc. No. 1191, Apr. 17, 1912, 37 Stat. 1737; Proc. No. 1293, May 11, 1915, 39 Stat. 1726; Proc. No. 1862, Jan. 7, 1929, 45 Stat. 2984.
- Muir Woods National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 793, Jan. 9, 1908, 35 Stat. 2174; Proc. No. 1608, Sept. 22, 1921, 42 Stat. 2249; Proc. No. 2122, Apr. 5, 1935, 49 Stat. 3443; Proc. No. 2932, June 26, 1951, 65 Stat. c20; Proc. No. 3311, Sept. 8, 1959, 73 Stat. c76.
- Mukuntuweap National Monument, Utah [Monument redesignated Zion National Monument by Proc. No. 1435, Mar. 18, 1918, 40 Stat. 1760, and later redesignated Zion National Park, see section 344 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 877, July 31, 1909, 36 Stat. 2498.
- Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 804, Apr. 16, 1908, 35 Stat. 2183; Proc. No. 881, Sept. 25, 1909, 36 Stat. 2502; Proc. No. 1323, Feb. 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 1764; Proc. No. 3486, Aug. 14, 1962, 76 Stat. 1495.
- Navajo National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 873, Mar. 20, 1909, 36 Stat. 2491; Proc. No. 1186, Mar. 14, 1912, 37 Stat. 1733.
- Noatak National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4624, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1468.
- Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Marine National Monument, Hawaii [Monument redesignated Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument by Proc. No. 8112, Feb. 28, 2007, 72 F.R. 10031].-Proc. No. 8031, June 15, 2006, 71 F.R. 36443.
- Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia [see section 447a of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2212, Dec. 23, 1936, 50 Stat. 1798; Proc. No. 2493, June 13, 1941, 55 Stat. 1654; Pub. L. 102-67, July 9, 1991, 105 Stat. 325.
- Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska [Monument abolished and incorporated in Tongass National Forest by act July 26, 1955, ch. 387, 69 Stat. 380].-Proc. No. 1351, Oct. 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 1812.
- Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon [Monument and land designated as National Preserve to be administered as single unit of National Park System and designated as Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve, see section 410vvv of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 876, July 12, 1909, 36 Stat. 2497.
- Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 9131, May 21, 2014, 79 F.R. 30431.
- Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 2232, Apr. 13, 1937, 50 Stat. 1827; Pub. L. 108-64, July 29, 2003, 117 Stat. 874.
- Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument, Wake, Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Atoll.-Proc. No. 8336, Jan. 6, 2009, 74 F.R. 1565.
- Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument Expansion, Wake and Jarvis Islands, Johnston Atoll.-Proc. No. 9173, Sept. 25, 2014, 79 F.R. 58645.
- Papago Saguaro National Monument, Arizona [Monument abolished by act Apr. 7, 1930, ch. 107, 46 Stat. 142, as amended by Pub. L. 109-163, div. B, title XXVIII, §2873, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3535].-Proc. No. 1262, Jan. 31, 1914, 38 Stat. 1991.
- Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Hawaii [Monument changed from Northwestern Hawaiian

- slands Marine National Monument by Proc. No. 8112, Feb. 28, 2007, 72 F.R. 10031].-Proc. No. 8031, June 15, 2006, 71 F.R. 36443.
- ²apahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument Expansion, Hawaii.-Proc. No. 9478, Aug. 26, 2016, 81 F.R. 60227.
- ³erry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio.-Proc. No. 2182, July 6, 1936, 50 Stat. 1734.
- ⁴etrified Forest National Monument [Monument disestablished on establishment of Petrified Forest National Park, see sections 119 and 444 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 697, Dec. 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 3266; Proc. No. 1167, July 31, 1911, 37 Stat. 1716; Proc. No. 1927, Nov. 14, 1930, 46 Stat. 3040; Proc. No. 1975, Nov. 30, 1931, 47 Stat. 2486; Proc. No. 2011, Sept. 23, 1932, 47 Stat. 2532.
- ⁵innacles National Monument, California [Monument abolished and lands and interests therein incorporated within and made part of Pinnacles National Park, see section 410ooo-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 796, Jan. 16, 1908, 35 Stat. 2177; Proc. No. 1660, May 7, 1923, 43 Stat. 1911; Proc. No. 1704, July 2, 1924, 43 Stat. 1961; Proc. No. 1948, Apr. 13, 1931, 47 Stat. 2451; Proc. No. 2050, July 11, 1933, 48 Stat. 1701; Proc. No. 2528, Dec. 5, 1941, 55 Stat. 1709; Proc. No. 7266, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2831.
- ⁶ipe Spring National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 1663, May 31, 1923, 43 Stat. 1913.
- ⁷ompeys Pillar National Monument, Montana.-Proc. No. 7396, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7351.
- ⁸resident Lincoln and Soldiers' Home National Monument, District of Columbia.-Proc. No. 7329, July 7, 2000, 65 F.R. 43673.
- ⁹ullman National Monument, Illinois.-Proc. No. 9233, Feb. 19, 2015, 80 F.R. 10315.
- ¹⁰ainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 1043, May 30, 1910, 36 Stat. 2703.
- ¹¹ío Grande del Norte National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 8946, Mar. 25, 2013, 78 F.R. 18783.
- ¹²ose Atoll Marine National Monument, American Samoa.-Proc. No. 8337, Jan. 6, 2009, 74 F.R. 1577.
- ¹³ussell Cave National Monument, Alabama.-Proc. No. 3413, May 11, 1961, 75 Stat. 1058.
- ¹⁴aguaro National Monument, Arizona [Monument abolished and incorporated in Saguaro National Park, see section 410zz-1 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2032, Mar. 1, 1933, 47 Stat. 2557; Proc. No. 3439, Nov. 15, 1961, 76 Stat. 1437; Pub. L. 102-61, June 19, 1991, 105 Stat. 303; Pub. L. 103-364, §3, Oct. 14, 1994, 108 Stat. 3467.
- ¹⁵an Gabriel Mountains National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 9194, Oct. 10, 2014, 79 F.R. 62303.
- ¹⁶an Juan Islands National Monument, Washington.-Proc. No. 8947, Mar. 25, 2013, 78 F.R. 18789; Ex. Ord. No. 13708, §1(nn), Sept. 30, 2015, 80 F.R. 60272.
- ¹⁷and to Snow National Monument, California.-Proc. No. 9396, Feb. 12, 2016, 81 F.R. 8379.
- ¹⁸anta Rosa Island National Monument, Florida.-Proc. No. 2337, May 17, 1939, 53 Stat. 2542; Proc. No. 2659, Aug. 13, 1945, 59 Stat. 877.
- ¹⁹cotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska.-Proc. No. 1547, Dec. 12, 1919, 41 Stat. 1779; Proc. No. 1999, June 1, 1932, 47 Stat. 2512; Proc. No. 2391, Mar. 29, 1940, 54 Stat. 2690.
- ²⁰oshone Cavern National Monument, Wyoming [Monument abolished by act May 17, 1954, ch. 203, 68 Stat. 98].-Proc. No. 880, Sept. 21, 1909, 36 Stat. 2501.
- ²¹ieur de Monts National Monument, Maine.-Proc. No. 1339, July 8, 1916, 39 Stat. 1785.
- ²²itka National Monument, Alaska [Monument redesignated Sitka National Historical Park by Pub. L. 92-501, Oct. 18, 1972, 86 Stat. 904, as amended by Pub. L. 106-291, title I, §130, Oct. 11, 2000, 114 Stat. 946].-Proc. No. 959, Mar. 23, 1910, 36 Stat. 2601; Proc. No. 2965, Feb. 25, 1952, 66 Stat. c22.
- ²³onoran Desert National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 7397, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7354.
- ²⁴tatue of Liberty National Monument.-Proc. No. 1713, Oct. 15, 1924, 43 Stat. 1968; Proc. No. 2250, Sept. 7, 1937, 51 Stat. 393; Proc. No. 3656, May 11, 1965, 79 Stat. 1490.
- ²⁵tonewall National Monument, New York.-Proc. No. 9465, June 24, 2016, 81 F.R. 42215.
- ²⁶unset Crater Volcano National Monument, Arizona [Monument changed from Sunset Crater National Monument by Pub. L. 101-612, §15, Nov. 16, 1990, 104 Stat. 3222].-Proc. No. 1911, May 26, 1930, 46 Stat. 3023.
- ²⁷impanogos Cave National Monument, Utah.-Proc. No. 1640, Oct. 14, 1922, 42 Stat. 2285; Proc. No. 3457, Mar. 27, 1962, 76 Stat. 1457; Pub. L. 107-329, title I, Dec. 6, 2002, 116 Stat. 2815.
- ²⁸onto National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 787, Dec. 19, 1907, 35 Stat. 2168; Proc. No. 2230, Apr. 1, 1937, 50 Stat. 1825.
- ²⁹umacacori National Monument, Arizona [Monument abolished and lands incorporated in, and funds made available for, Tumacacori National Historical Park, see section 410ss of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 821, Sept. 15, 1908, 35 Stat. 2205; Proc. No. 3228, Mar. 28, 1958, 72 Stat. c30.
- ³⁰uzigoot National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 2344, July 25, 1939, 53 Stat. 2548.
- ³¹pper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, Montana.-Proc. No. 7398, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7359.
- ³²pendium National Monument, North Dakota.-Proc. No. 4288, June 28, 1917, 40 Stat. 4677.

Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 7374, Nov. 9, 2000, 65 F.R. 69227.

Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, Virgin Islands.-Proc. No. 7399, Jan. 17, 2001, 66 F.R. 7364.

Vaco Mammoth National Monument, Texas.-Proc. No. 9299, July 10, 2015, 80 F.R. 41983.

Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 1318, Nov. 30, 1915, 39 Stat. 1761; Proc. No. 2300, Sept. 24, 1938, 53 Stat. 2469; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title II, §208, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4107 .

Wheeler National Monument, Colorado [Monument abolished by act Aug. 3, 1950, ch. 534, 64 Stat. 405].-Proc. No. 831, Dec. 7, 1908, 35 Stat. 2214.

White Sands National Monument, New Mexico.-Proc. No. 2025, Jan. 18, 1933, 47 Stat. 2551; Proc. No. 2108, Nov. 28, 1934, 49 Stat. 3426; Proc. No. 2295, Aug. 29, 1938, 53 Stat. 2465; Proc. No. 3024, June 24, 1953, 67 Stat. c53; Pub. L. 104-201, div. B, title XXVIII, §2854, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2803 .

World War II Valor In the Pacific National Monument, Alaska, California, and Hawaii.-Proc. No. 8327, Dec. 5, 2008, 73 F.R. 75293.

Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4625, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1470.

Wupatki National Monument, Arizona.-Proc. No. 1721, Dec. 9, 1924, 43 Stat. 1977; Proc. No. 2243, July 9, 1937, 52 Stat. 1841; Proc. No. 2454, Jan. 20, 1941, 55 Stat. 1608; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title II, §207, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4107 .

Yucca House National Monument, Colorado.-Proc. No. 1549, Dec. 19, 1919, 41 Stat. 1781; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title II, §201, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4105 .

Yukon-Charley National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4626, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1472.

Yukon Flats National Monument, Alaska.-Proc. No. 4627, Dec. 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1473.

Zion National Monument, Utah [Monument combined with Zion National Park into a single National park unit, see section 346b of Title 16, Conservation. A prior Zion National Monument, formerly Mukuntuweap National Monument, Proc. No. 877, July 31, 1909, 36 Stat. 2498, and Proc. No. 1435, Mar. 18, 1918, 40 Stat. 1760, was redesignated Zion National Park, see section 344 of Title 16, Conservation].-Proc. No. 2221, Jan. 22, 1937, 50 Stat. 1809.

Miscellaneous National Monuments

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument, Nebraska.- Pub. L. 89-33, June 5, 1965, 79 Stat. 123 .

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument, Texas.- Pub. L. 89-154, Aug. 31, 1965, 79 Stat. 587 . Name changed from Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument by Pub. L. 95-625, title III, §321(c), Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3488 .

Congaree Swamp National Monument, South Carolina [Monument redesignated Congaree National Park, see section 410jjj of Title 16, Conservation].

El Malpais National Monument, New Mexico.- Pub. L. 100-225, title I, §§101-104, Dec. 31, 1987, 101 Stat. 1539 (16 U.S.C. 460uu et seq.).

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument, Colorado.- Pub. L. 91-60, Aug. 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 101 .

Fossil Butte National Monument, Wyoming.- Pub. L. 92-537, Oct. 23, 1972, 86 Stat. 1069 .

Gagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Idaho.- Pub. L. 100-696, title III, §§301-308, Nov. 18, 1988, 102 Stat. 4575 , as amended by Pub. L. 101-512, title I, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1923 ; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title II, §206, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4106 ; Pub. L. 106-421, Nov. 1, 2000, 114 Stat. 1870 .

Hohokam Pima National Monument, Arizona.- Pub. L. 92-525, Oct. 21, 1972, 86 Stat. 1047 .

John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon.- Pub. L. 93-486, title I, §101(a)(2), Oct. 26, 1974, 88 Stat. 1461 .

Kill Devil National Monument, North Carolina.-Act Mar. 2, 1927, ch. 251, 44 Stat. 1264 . Redesignated Wright Brothers National Memorial, Dec. 1, 1953.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana.- Pub. L. 102-201, titles I, II, Dec. 10, 1991, 105 Stat. 1631 .

Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, Washington.- Pub. L. 97-243, Aug. 26, 1982, 96 Stat. 301 ; Pub. L. 105-279, Oct. 23, 1998, 112 Stat. 2690 .

National Military Working Dog Teams Monument, Virginia.- Pub. L. 110-181, div. B, title XXVIII, §2877, Jan. 28, 2008, 122 Stat. 563 ; Pub. L. 111-84, div. B, title XXVIII, §2871, Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2696 .

Newberry National Volcanic Monument, Oregon.- Pub. L. 101-522, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2288 .

Pecos National Monument, New Mexico [included in Pecos National Historical Park by Pub. L. 101-313, title II, §202(b), June 27, 1990, 104 Stat. 278 (16 U.S.C. 410rr-1(b))].- Pub. L. 89-54, June 28, 1965, 79 Stat. 195 ; Pub. L. 94-578, title III, §317, Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2737 ; repealed by Pub. L. 101-313, title II, §202(c),

June 27, 1990, 104 Stat. 278 (16 U.S.C. 410rr-1(c)).

Petroglyph National Monument, New Mexico.- Pub. L. 101-313, title I, June 27, 1990, 104 Stat. 272 , as amended by Pub. L. 103-50, ch. IV, §401, July 2, 1993, 107 Stat. 252 ; Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title VIII, §814 (d)(2)(D), Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4196 ; Pub. L. 105-174, title III, §3005, May 1, 1998, 112 Stat. 82 .

Poverty Point National Monument, Louisiana.- Pub. L. 100-560, Oct. 31, 1988, 102 Stat. 2803 .

Prehistoric Trackways National Monument, New Mexico.- Pub. L. 111-11, title II, §§2101-2105, Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1096-1099 .

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, New Mexico.- Pub. L. 96-550, title VI, §601, Dec. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 3231 , as amended by Pub. L. 100-559, title I, §101, Oct. 28, 1988, 102 Stat. 2797 .

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, California.- Pub. L. 106-351, Oct. 24, 2000, 114 Stat. 1362 ; Pub. L. 106-434, §2, Nov. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 1913 ; Pub. L. 111-11, title I, §1853, Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1068 .

Tule Springs Fossil Beds National Monument, Nevada.- Pub. L. 113-291, div. B, title XXX, §3092(a), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3861 .

National Memorials

AIDS Memorial Grove National Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 104-333, div. I, title V, §516, Nov. 12, 1996, 110 Stat. 4170 .

Arkansas Post National Memorial, Arkansas.- Pub. L. 86-595, July 6, 1960, 74 Stat. 333 ; Pub. L. 94-578, title II, §201(2), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2733 ; Pub. L. 105-83, title I, §126, Nov. 14, 1997, 111 Stat. 1567 .

Astronauts Memorial, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida.-Recognized as national memorial to astronauts who die in line of duty by Pub. L. 102-41, May 8, 1991, 105 Stat. 242 .

Battle of Midway National Memorial, Midway Atoll.- Pub. L. 106-113, div. B, §1000(a)(3) [title I, §126], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1535 , 1501A-164.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial, Pennsylvania.-Designation of Benjamin Franklin Memorial Hall as National Memorial by Pub. L. 92-551, Oct. 25, 1972, 86 Stat. 1164 .

Bosque Redondo Memorial, New Mexico.- Pub. L. 106-511, title II, Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2369 ; Pub. L. 108-204, title I, §101, Mar. 2, 2004, 118 Stat. 543 .

Buffalo Soldiers Memorial, Louisiana.- Pub. L. 109-152, Dec. 30, 2005, 119 Stat. 2887 .

Chamizal National Memorial, Texas.- Pub. L. 89-479, June 30, 1966, 80 Stat. 232 ; Pub. L. 94-578, title II, §201 (3), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2733 .

Coronado National Memorial, Arizona.-Acts Aug. 18, 1941, ch. 365, §1, 55 Stat. 630 , and July 9, 1952, ch. 610, 66 Stat. 510 (16 U.S.C. 450y); Proc. No. 2995, Nov. 5, 1952, 67 Stat. c18.

Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia.-Act Mar. 4, 1925, ch. 562, 43 Stat. 1356 . Made permanent memorial by act June 29, 1955, ch. 223, 69 Stat. 190 .

David Berger Memorial, Ohio.- Pub. L. 96-199, title I, §116, Mar. 5, 1980, 94 Stat. 71 .

Disabled American Veterans Vietnam Veterans National Memorial, New Mexico.-Recognized as a memorial of national significance by Pub. L. 100-164, Nov. 13, 1987, 101 Stat. 905 .

Distinguished Flying Cross National Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 113-132, July 25, 2014, 128 Stat. 1727 .

Father Marquette National Memorial, Michigan.- Pub. L. 94-160, Dec. 20, 1975, 89 Stat. 848 .

Federal Hall National Memorial, New York.-Designated May 26, 1939. Designation changed from Federal Hall Memorial Historic Site by act Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 779, §3, 69 Stat. 633 .

Flight 93 National Memorial, Pennsylvania.- Pub. L. 107-226, Sept. 24, 2002, 116 Stat. 1345 ; Pub. L. 110-161, div. F, title I, §128, Dec. 26, 2007, 121 Stat. 2122 .

Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida.-Act Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 973, 64 Stat. 897 . Established Jan. 16, 1953.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Acts Aug. 11, 1955, ch. 833, 69 Stat. 694 ; Sept. 1, 1959, Pub. L. 86-214, 73 Stat. 445 ; Oct. 18, 1962, Pub. L. 87-842, 76 Stat. 1079 ; Oct. 30, 1965, Pub. L. 89-305, 79 Stat. 1126 ; Sept. 8, 1970, Pub. L. 91-398, 84 Stat. 837 ; June 30, 1972, Pub. L. 92-332, 86 Stat. 401 ; July 28, 1982, Pub. L. 97-224, 96 Stat. 243 ; Oct. 1, 1996, Pub. L. 104-221, §§3, 4, 110 Stat. 3024 ; July 24, 1997, Pub. L. 105-29, 111 Stat. 246 ; Nov. 14, 1997, Pub. L. 105-83, title III, §335, 111 Stat. 1601 .

Hamilton Grange National Memorial, New York.- Pub. L. 87-438, Apr. 27, 1962, 76 Stat. 57 , as amended by Pub. L. 100-701, §1, Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4640 ; Pub. L. 106-482, Nov. 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 2192 .

House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Act June 11, 1896, ch. 420, 29 Stat. 439 .

Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pennsylvania.- Pub. L. 88-546, Aug. 31, 1964, 78 Stat. 752 ; Pub. L. 108-313, Oct. 5, 2004, 118 Stat. 1196 .

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Indiana.- Pub. L. 87-407, Feb. 19, 1962, 76 Stat. 9 .

Lincoln Museum National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Act Apr. 7, 1866, ch. 28, §1, 14 Stat. 23 .

Lincoln National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Act Feb. 9, 1911, ch. 42, 36 Stat. 898 .

Medicine Creek Treaty National Memorial, Washington.- Pub. L. 114-101, §3, Dec. 18, 2015, 129 Stat. 2203 .

Memorial to the Victims of the Shooting at the Washington Navy Yard on September 16, 2013, District of Columbia.- Pub. L. 113-291, div. B, title XXVIII, §2853, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3715 .

Military Divers Memorial.- Pub. L. 113-66, div. B, title XXVIII, §2842, Dec. 26, 2013, 127 Stat. 1024 .

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota.-Act Feb. 25, 1929, ch. 315, 45 Stat. 1300 .

Mt. Soledad Veterans Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 108-447, div. J, title I, §116, Dec. 8, 2004, 118 Stat. 3346 ; Pub. L. 109-272, Aug. 14, 2006, 120 Stat. 770 ; Pub. L. 109-364, div. A, title X, §1071(d), Oct. 17, 2006, 120 Stat. 2401 ; Pub. L. 113-291, div. B, title XXVIII, §2852, Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3713 .

National D-Day Memorial, Virginia.- Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, §1080, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2670 .

National Fallen Firefighters' Memorial, Maryland.- Pub. L. 101-347, Aug. 9, 1990, 104 Stat. 398 .

National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, District of Columbia.-Establishment of Maintenance Fund by Pub. L. 104-329, title II, §201, Oct. 20, 1996, 110 Stat. 4011 ; Pub. L. 109-314, Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1739 .

National Medal of Honor Sites.- Pub. L. 106-83, Oct. 28, 1999, 113 Stat. 1293 .

Patrick Henry National Memorial, Virginia.- Pub. L. 99-296, May 12, 1986, 100 Stat. 429 .

Port Chicago National Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 102-562, title II, Oct. 28, 1992, 106 Stat. 4235 ; Pub. L. 111-84, div. B, title XXVIII, §2853(a), Oct. 28, 2009, 123 Stat. 2685 .

Prisoner of War/Missing in Action National Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 108-454, title VI, §601, Dec. 10, 2004, 118 Stat. 3623 .

Richard L. Kohnstamm Memorial Area, Oregon.- Pub. L. 111-11, title I, §1202(b), Mar. 30, 2009, 123 Stat. 1009 .

Seabees of the United States Navy Memorial.- Pub. L. 92-422, Sept. 18, 1972, 86 Stat. 678 .

Signers of the Declaration of Independence Memorial, District of Columbia.- Pub. L. 95-260, Apr. 17, 1978, 92 Stat. 197 .

Thomas Jefferson National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Act June 26, 1934, ch. 763, 48 Stat. 1243 .

United States Marine Corps Memorial, Virginia.-Act July 1, 1947, ch. 196, 61 Stat. 242 , as amended July 7, 1952, ch. 585, 66 Stat. 441 ; June 16, 1953, ch. 120, 67 Stat. 64 .

United States National Civil Defense Monument, Maryland.-Authorized by Pub. L. 106-103, Nov. 13, 1999, 113 Stat. 1482 .

United States Navy Memorial, District of Columbia.- Pub. L. 96-199, title I, §113, Mar. 5, 1980, 94 Stat. 70 .

U.S.S. Indianapolis Memorial, Indiana.- Pub. L. 103-160, div. A, title XI, §1165, Nov. 30, 1993, 107 Stat. 1765 .

USS Oklahoma Memorial, Hawaii.- Pub. L. 109-163, div. A, title X, §1017, Jan. 6, 2006, 119 Stat. 3425 .

Vietnam Veterans Memorial, District of Columbia.- Pub. L. 96-297, July 1, 1980, 94 Stat. 827 ; Pub. L. 106-214, §1, June 15, 2000, 114 Stat. 335 ; Pub. L. 108-126, title I, §101, Nov. 17, 2003, 117 Stat. 1348 ; Pub. L. 111-270, §1, Oct. 12, 2010, 124 Stat. 2851 ; Pub. L. 112-74, div. E, title IV, §420, Dec. 23, 2011, 125 Stat. 1045 ; Pub. L. 113-21, July 18, 2013, 127 Stat. 490 .

Washington Monument National Memorial, District of Columbia.-Act Aug. 2, 1876, ch. 250, §1, 19 Stat. 123 .

White Cross World War I Memorial, California.- Pub. L. 107-117, div. A, title VIII, §8137, Jan. 10, 2002, 115 Stat. 2278 ; Pub. L. 108-87, title VIII, §8121, Sept. 30, 2003, 117 Stat. 1100 .

World War II Memorial, Guam.- Pub. L. 106-398, §1 [div. B, title XXVIII, §2886], Oct. 30, 2000, 114 Stat. 1654 , 1654A-441, as amended by Pub. L. 107-107, div. B, title XXVIII, §2868, Dec. 28, 2001, 115 Stat. 1334 .

Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina.-Kill Devil Hill National Monument authorized by act Mar. 2, 1927, ch. 251, 44 Stat. 1264 . Redesignated Wright Brothers National Memorial, Dec. 1, 1953.

ALBERT EINSTEIN MEMORIAL

Conveyance of property to National Academy of Sciences for erection and maintenance of a Memorial to Albert Einstein on south side of Square Numbered 88 between 21st Street, 22d Street, and Constitution Avenue, District of Columbia, with reverter of title when no longer used for memorial purposes or public access is restricted, was authorized by Pub. L. 95-625, title VI, §612, Nov. 10, 1978, 92 Stat. 3521 , as amended Pub. L. 96-87, title IV, §401(o), Oct. 12, 1979, 93 Stat. 666 .



MEMORANDUM

To: Speaker LoRenzo C. Bates and the Nabikiyati Committee of the 23rd Navajo Nation Council
From: Professor Charles Wilkinson of the University of Colorado Law School and Special Advisor
to the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition
Date: Thursday, January 5, 2017
Re: Litigation by the State of Utah to Overturn the Bears Ears National Monument

As all of you know, last week President Obama issued a proclamation under the 1906 Antiquities Act creating the Bears Ears National Monument. It was an historic event; tribes had never before joined together to propose a national monument. Most observers would agree that the monument would not exist if it were not for the tribes' work. The Navajo Nation participated fully in this effort and helped enormously in achieving this result.

The Attorney General of Utah has stated that he intends to file a lawsuit, on behalf of the state, to have the monument declared invalid. Existing law recognizes very broad authority to the president in creating monuments, and the high likelihood is that the monument will survive this challenge. At the same time, it is a case that needs to be defended vigorously in order to protect this monument. Environmental organizations are already preparing for the expected lawsuit.

The tribes, however, took the lead in getting the monument established in the first place, and a tribal presence in the litigation process is very important. As just one example, the tribal-federal collaborative management established in the proclamation—a powerful application of tribal sovereignty, the federal trust obligation, and the government-to-government relationship—raises many questions of Indian law, policy, and culture that tribal attorneys are best equipped to present in court. Without question, the Navajo Nation could make a major contribution to the defense of the monument through arguments made by the Navajo Nation Attorney General's Office. In addition, the Native American Rights Fund is now considering whether to participate in the expected litigation. NARF could also play an important role in representing tribes and cooperating with the Navajo Attorney General.

The Utah lawsuit could be filed at any time, although we don't have any inside information on that. We can say that the goal of defending the monument will be maximized if the tribes are ready to jump in immediately.

It is, of course, entirely a matter for the Navajo Nation to decide how you wish to proceed from here. As a result, I am not making any recommendations. I do hope that this memorandum will be of some use to you in making your decision.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Charles Wilkinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Charles" being more prominent and the last name "Wilkinson" following in a similar style.

Charles Wilkinson
Distinguished Professor
Moses Lasky Professor of Law