To: Cynthia Staszak[cstaszak@blm.gov]; Betenson, Matthew[mbetenso@blm.gov]
From: Leatherbury, Paul
Sent: 2017-05-19T13:05:18-04:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: pdf pages from the DEIS
Received: 2017-05-19T13:05:46-04:00
DEIS_Consultation_Coordination_pgs5.1_5.6.pdf
Pages from DEIS_pg2.76_managementcommontoall.pdf
Pages from DEIS_pg3.13_AffectedEnvironment.pdf
Pages from DEIS_pgA5.23_WSR.pdf
Pages from DEIS_WSA_pg_A5.10.pdf
WCPD-1996-09-23-Pg1785-2.pdf

Attached are pages extracted from the GSENM DEIS concerning references to tribal consultation and/or tribal concerns.
Also attached is a copy of Pres. Clinton's speech announcing the establishment of GSENM which has a reference to Tribal officials in attendance.

Paul Leatherbury
GIS Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument
Kanab, UT 84741
435-644-1229

FOIA001:01699435

3. Implement additional disabled access provisions for both facilities and opportunities at historic sites (1992:335).

Contemporary Native American Indians recognize some sites and landscapes that are important to their cultural continuity today. These Traditional Cultural Properties and sites of tribal significance need to be managed sensitively in the context of expected increases in recreation demands and continued livestock grazing. The issues of protection of site location and sensitive information is of major concern to the tribes. Of particular interest to Native American Indians are concerns regarding collection of medicinal plants, piñon nuts, wood gathering, hunting, and access. Consultation is underway with the Kaibab Paiute, Paiute Tribe of Utah, San Juan Paiute, Hopi, Navajo, and Zuni groups.

HISTORY

"...The monument has a long and dignified human history; it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West, where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage..." (Proclamation 6920, 1996)

The first European group to traverse the region and leave records was the Dominguez and Escalante expedition, which passed through the southern portion of the Monument in late October 1776. Trappers and prospectors had probably crossed this rugged landscape earlier, following the watercourses, but as elsewhere they left little or no documentation of their explorations of the region. In 1854 the first Mormons entered the region on an exploring trip to locate natural resources and scout for possible sites for new communities (Heath, 1997).

The region played an important part in the early scientific government exploration of the region. John Wesley Powell's mapping expedition used Flag Point, on the southern reaches of the Monument, as one of the main triangulation points for their baseline mapping of the region.

"A large part of the human history of the (Colorado) Plateau can be written in terms of its cliffs. The location of almost all the towns, roads, railroads, dams, and cultivated areas have had to be determined with due regard to these great natural barriers" (Stokes, 1973). These rugged features not only determined where people could travel but determined where and how water was available for people, livestock, and agriculture. Farming in this semi-arid region could only be established in areas where water for irrigation was available or could be made available through the development of canals, diversions, reservoirs, and ditches.

The Pahreah area was first settled in 1865 (around Rock House Spring). The Pahreah town site on the Paria River was settled in 1871, at the same time as the town of Adairville, by families that abandoned Rock House Spring. Adairville was abandoned a few years later, when the inhabitants moved up river to Pahreah.

Pioneers moved into the region of what is now eastern Garfield County beginning in the 1870s. Georgetown (1874-1900), Cannonville (1874), and Henrieville (1878) were settled by "refugees" from Pahreah after various flood events washed out most of the farmable soils surrounding the town. Escalante was settled by people from Panguitch in 1875. Tropic (1892) was settled by people from Cannonville and Henrieville only after the "ditch" was created from the East Fork of the Sevier across what is now the northern part of Bryce Canyon National Park. The first livestock in the Boulder area were brought in from Sanpete and Wayne Counties in 1879 and the first full time residents of Boulder arrived in 1889.

There are approximately 150 known historic sites within the Monument. Approximately 40 of these sites have been recorded.

The Monument has contracted for a Historical Resources Overview with the Utah Division of State History in the collection of oral

DOI-2021-03 02285

APPENDIX 5 WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SUITABILITY

Another concern expressed by Garfield County was for private landowners. It was suggested that BLM exclude those river segments from being suitable. Private landowners have .9 acres along the Escalante River upstream and downstream of the Highway 12 bridge, and own 1.7 miles along Deer Creek upstream of the Burr Trail. Wild and Scenic River designation does not affect private landowners and their senior water rights. Therefore, this is not a concern.

Escalante and Boulder are the only communities within the river area. It is anticipated that these communities would be most affected by possible designation of the river. Much of the economy of Escalante is dependant on agriculture and the scarce water supplies available. The viability of Escalante is dependant of the continuation of existing water diversions (Franson and Noble). These diversions are upstream from the river study area.

Native American Indian tribes are concerned about rock art in the canyons. Wild and Scenic River designation would ensure that the rock art and surrounding area would remain intact.

Ability to Manage

The Escalante River system is considered to be manageable based on the current level and type of activities taking place, and adequate staff and funding is available to carry out management of a designated Wild and Scenic River. Designation of the Canyons of the Escalante may raise the level of management needed above that being proposed in the Monument Plan. Free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, and riparian values identified in the determination of eligibility can be protected through management actions. If the river segments are designated, a management plan would be developed within 3 years pursuant to the WSR Act to determine management objectives and strategy for long-term protection of the river's outstandingly remarkable values to the full extent of the WSRA.

About 87 percent of the river segments are on public land. River protection measures are being applied in environmental assessments of proposed projects and considered in all land use and activity plans.

All river segments are within Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Almost half of the river mileage is in Outstanding Natural Areas which became Instant Study Areas in the wilderness study process. These other administrative designations including wilderness study areas would complement WSR designation and provide specific authority and guidance for BLM to protect and manage the rivers.

Historical or Existing Rights That Could be Adversely Affected by Designation

No impact on existing or historical rights would occur as a result of designation, although there is a perception that existing water rights could be adversely affected. Section 13 (b) of the Act states that jurisdiction over waters is determined by established principles of law. Existing, valid water rights are not affected by designation.

Alterations to existing irrigation or water withdrawal facilities may be approved under Section 7 of the Act as long as there is no direct adverse effect to the values for which the river was designated. The valid and existing rights of present land owners to use water and shorelines are not affected.

The Federal government may acquire water rights under state law. In some instances, the Federal government can purchase water from private citizens who have vested rights.

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Chapter 5

Consultation and Coordination

DOI-2021-03 02287

CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

There have been and will continue to be many ways for the public to participate in the planning process for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. From May 1997 through October 1998 nine Planning Update Letters were sent to those on the mailing list and made available to those visiting the Monument. The update letters contained information on how to become involved in the planning process, identified preliminary planning criteria, announced the call for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Wild and Scenic River nominations, summarized comments from scoping, identified planning issues, and outlined management scenarios.

The following *Federal Register* Notices were published announcing important aspects of the plan preparation:

C *Federal Register* (Vol. 62, No. 130, pages 36570-36571) July 8, 1997 --- Notice of Intent to Prepare a Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

C *Federal Register* (Vol 62, Nol 141, page 39534) July 23, 1997 --- Notice of Intent to Prepare a Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement: Correction [phone number]

C *Federal Register* (Vol. 62, No. 147, page 41074) July 31, 1997 --- Notice of Public Involvement and Scoping Opportunities for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan and Associated Environmental Impact Statement

C *Federal Register* (Vol. 63, No. 31, pages 7820-7822) February 17, 1998 --- Call for Information on the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan Regarding Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and Wild & Scenic Rivers (W&SR)

SUMMARY OF SCOPING

Fifteen scoping workshops were held between August and October 1997, in Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Washington, D.C. The dates and locations of the workshops were announced in the July 31, 1997 Federal Register (V. 62, No. 147, p. 41074) and in local media sources for the city or town where the meetings were held.

Each workshop began with an introductory overview of the Monument and the planning process, then participants broke into smaller facilitated groups. In these smaller groups, members were encouraged to identify what they valued about the Monument, what they envisioned as the purposes of management, and how they saw the role of local communities. Over 1,100 people attended the workshops.

· Big Water, Utah, 8/12/97, 33 attended
· Escalante, Utah, 8/14/97, 83 attended
· Orderville, Utah, 8/19/97, 21 attended
· Kanab, Utah, 8/21/97, 68 attended
· Cedar City, Utah, 8/26/97, 58 attended
· Tropic, Utah, 8/27/97, 61 attended
· Panguitch, Utah, 8/28/97, 23 attended
· Salt Lake City, Utah, 9/2/97, 172 attended
· Las Vegas, Nevada, 9/4/97, 52 attended
· Flagstaff, Arizona, 9/16/97, 104 attended
· Lakewood, Colorado, 9/30/97, 88 attended
· Santa Fe, New Mexico, 10/2/97, 105 attended
· San Francisco, California, 10/9/97, 89 attended
· Moab, Utah, 10/14/97, 66 attended
· Washington, D.C., 10/16/97, 85 attended

In addition to the scoping meetings, Visions Kits were sent to over 2,000 individuals on the Monument mailing list. These scoping kits , which elicited public input on the values, purposes, and management of the Monument, were also distributed at information centers and at meetings attended by Planning Team members.

An online Visions Kit was also available on the Monument's home page for those with access to the Internet. The online Kit provided the same background information

FOIA001:01699429

that was provided at each scoping meeting, and furnished a place for comments. Approximately 35 percent of the comments received were from the Internet.

More than 2,500 comments were received at the Planning Office by October 31, 1997. Beginning in November, the Planning Team began analysis of the comments for incorporation into the Draft Plan.

PLANNING CONSISTENCY

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Title II, Section 202, provides guidance for the land use planning system of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to coordinate planning efforts with Native American Indian tribes, other Federal departments, and agencies of the state and local governments. In order to accomplish this directive, the Bureau of Land Management is directed to keep apprised of state, local, and tribal plans; assure that consideration is given to such plans; and to assist in resolving inconsistencies between such plans and Federal planning. The section goes on to state in Subsection c) (9) that *"Land use plans of the Secretary under this section shall be consistent with State and local plans to the maximum extent he finds consistent with Federal law and the purposes of this Act."* The provisions of this section of FLPMA are echoed in Section 1610.3 of the BLM Resource Management Planning regulations.

In keeping with the provisions of this section, the Planning Team established regular opportunities for interaction with state, local and tribal officials. State, county, and municipal officials have participated in regular information meetings. As mentioned elsewhere, the team included five professionals nominated by the Governor of Utah. Further coordination with the counties and State included: providing Federal money to assist in planning and other Monument related issues, cooperating with the State of Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget on developing the economic analysis for the plan, and cooperating with the State of Utah to integrate and share GIS data. Planning Team members also attended many tribal government meetings, in order to consult with tribal officials regarding the Monument planning process.

Consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act was begun by letter in April 1998. A list of threatened and endangered plant and animal species was requested. A copy of the letter from the FWS can be found in Appendix 13.

Ten municipal plans, 2 county plans, 2 regional plans, 16 Utah State agency plans, and 8 Federal agency plans were reviewed. No major inconsistencies were identified. In some cases, specific provisions of the alternatives described in this Draft Monument Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement have been formulated to coordinate with other agency plans. For example, the group size recommendations in each alternative correspond to adjacent Federal agency group size limits.

According to Section 1610.4-7 of the Bureau of Land Management Resource Management Planning Regulations, the Draft Monument Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement is provided to the Governor, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and Native American Indian tribes for comment. The resulting comments will be addressed in the Proposed Management Plan. The formal 60-day consistency review by the Governor will occur after the Proposed Management Plan is published in 1999, as outlined in 1610.3-2(e) of the BLM Planning Regulations.

The following plans were evaluated for consistency:

- Boulder, Utah General Plan (6 April 1994)
- Cannonville, Utah General Plan (20 November 1997)
- Escalante, Utah General Plan (21 March 1995)

DOI-2021-03 02289

FOIA001:01699429

CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

C Henrieville, Utah General Plan (12 November 1997)
C Tropic, Utah General Plan (14 February 1996)
C Alton Town General Plan (April 1981)
C Big Water, Utah General Plan (16 January 1996, as amended)
C Glendale, Utah General Plan (preliminary draft, not adopted)
C Kanab, Utah General Plan (26 September 1995)
C Orderville, Utah General Plan (April 1981)

C Garfield County, Utah General Plan (13 March 1995, as amended)
C Kane County, Utah General Plan (22 June 1998)

C Kane County Water Conservancy District Plan (July 1997)
C Washington County Water Conservancy (March 1995)
C District Lake Powell Pipeline Study (March 1995)

C Five County Association of Governments Consolidated Plan (January 1998)
C Western Regional Corridor Study (1992)
C Garkane Power Association 1997-2000 Construction Work Plan (April 1997)

C Utah State Water Plan-West Colorado River Basin Committee Review Draft (May 1998)

C Utah State Deer and Elk Management Plans (23 April 1998)
C Deer Herd-Sub-Unit#25-c (Plateau)
C Deer Herd Unit #26 (Kaiparowits)
C Deer Herd Unit #27 (Paunsaugunt)
C Elk Herd-Sub-Unit #25-c (Boulder)
C Elk Herd Unit #26 (Kaiparowits)
C Elk Herd Unit #27 (Paunsaugunt)
C Utah State Transportation Improvement Plan 1998-2002, Legislative Edition (1998)
C Utah State Draft Wildlife Strategic Plan, Internal/External Assessment Summary (6 February 1998)
C Utah State Statewide Improvement Program (Air Quality) (18 December 1992)
C Utah Tomorrow Strategic Plan 1998 Annual Report (April 1998)
C Utah State Air Quality Implementation Plan (18 December 1992)
C Utah State 1992 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (June 1993)
C Utah Statewide Transportation Improvement Program 1998-2002 (1998)
C Frontiers 2000: A System Plan to Guide Utah State Parks and Recreation into the 21st Century (September 1996)
C Coral Pink Sands Dunes State Park Management Plan
C Kodachrome Basin State Park Management Plan
C Petrified Forest State Park Management Plan
C Anasazi Village State Park Management Plan
C Aquatic Management Plan, Escalante River Drainage Hydrologic Unit (January 1998)

C Ute Ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*) Draft Recovery Plan
C Kodachrome Bladderpod (*Lesquerella tumulosa*) Draft Recovery Plan
C Recovery Plan for Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) (July 1983)
C Recovery Plan for American Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) (December 1984)
C Recovery Plan for Mexican Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis lucida*) (December 1995)

C Cedar Beaver Garfield Antimony Resource Management Plan (October 1984)
C Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (December 1990)
C Dixie National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan (September 1986; amended 1995)
C Kaibab National Forest Land & Resource Management Plan (April 1988; amended 1989, 1990, 1996)
C North Kaibab Ranger District Recreation Strategy (March 1997)
C Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Proposed General Management Plan, Wilderness Recommendation, Road Study

DOI-2021-03 02290

FOIA001:01699429

Alternatives-Final Environmental Statement (July 1979)
C Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Fish Management Plan (April 1996)
C Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Final Commercial Services Plan (22 October 1997)
C Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Final Wahweap Development Concept Plan (15 June 1998)
C Zion National Park Proposed General Management Plan (12 August 1975)
C Zion National Park Zion Canyon Development Concept Plan (December 1980)
C Natural Resource Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for Zion National Park (13 December 1983)
C Draft Visitor Management Resource Protection Plan for Zion National Park (anticipated release February 1999)
C Bryce Canyon National Park General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan (1987)
C Bryce Canyon National Park Statement for Management (1993)
C Capitol Reef National Park Draft General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan (March 1998)

EIS DISTRIBUTION LIST

FEDERAL AGENCIES

U.S. Government Printing Office
Library of Congress
Advisory Council on Historic Places
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Forest Service
  C Dixie National Forest
  C Regional Office, Region 4
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Color Country Resource Conservation and Development Council
Department of the Interior
  C Office of Environmental Affairs
  C Bureau of Land Management
  C Bureau of Reclamation
  C Fish and Wildlife Service
  C Minerals Management Service
  C National Park Service
  C U.S. Geological Survey
Army Corps of Engineers
Department of Energy
  C National Petroleum Council
Department of Transportation
  C Federal Aviation Administration
  C Federal Highway Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Solicitor
Water and Power Resources Service

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer
Brigham Young University
Dixie College
Southern Utah University
University of Utah
Utah Department of Agriculture
Utah Department of Community and Economic Development
Utah Department of Environmental Quality
Utah Department of Natural Resources
Utah Division of Parks and Recreation
Utah Division of Air Quality
Utah Division of Forestry and Fire Control
Utah Division of Water Rights
Utah Division of Water Resources
Utah Division of Water Quality
Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Utah Geological Survey
Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Utah State Clearing House
Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Utah State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration
Utah State University Extension Service
Utah State University
Utah Travel Council

DOI-2021-03 02291

CHAPTER 5 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS AND GROUPS

Hopi Tribe
Navajo Nation
- Historic Preservation Office
- Bodaway & Gap Chapters Navajo Nation
- Cameron Chapter Navajo Nation
- Kaibeto Chapter Navajo Nation
- Lechee Chapter Navajo Nation
- Oljato Chapter Navajo Nation

Paiute Tribes of Utah
Kaibab Paiute
San Juan Paiute
Zuni Tribe
Zuni Tribe Cultural Preservation Office

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND COMMISSIONS

Alton Town Council
Antimony Town Council
Big Water Town Council
Boulder Town Council
Cannonville Town Council
Escalante Town Council
Glendale Town Council
Hatch Town Council
Henrieville Town Council
Kanab City Council
Orderville Town Council
Panguitch City Council
Tropic Town Council
Beaver County Commission

Coconino County Commission
Five-County Association of Governments
Garfield County Commission
Grand County Commission
Iron County Commission
Kane County Commission
Mojave County Commission
Wayne County Commission
Washington County Commission

Washington County Water Conservation District
Wide Hollow Water Conservancy District

NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The Access Fund
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Canoe Association
American Hiking Society
American Lands Access Association, Inc.
American Mining Association
American Motorcyclist Association
American Outdoors
American Petroleum Institute
American Recreation Coalition
American Rivers
American Whitewater Affiliation
Audubon Society
Backcountry Horsemen of Utah
Black Diamond Equipment, Ltd.
California Association of 4WD Clubs, Inc.
Council on Utah Resources
Dixie Geological Society
Ecological Society of America
Environmental Defense Fund
The Environmental Law Institute
Escalante Cattlemen's Association
Forever Resorts
Grand Canyon Trust
Garkane Power Association
Helicopter Association International
The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
International Mountain Biking Association
Izaak Walton League
Kampgrounds of America
Kanab Cattlemen's Association
Kanab/Escalante Livestock Permittees
Mineralogical Society of America
Mountain Recreation
National Association of RV Parks and Campgrounds
National Association of Counties
National Council of Public Land Users
National Farm Bureau
National Geographic Society
National Mining Association
National Outdoor Leadership School
National Parks and Conservation Association
National Parks and Recreation Association
National Stock Grower's Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Wildlife Federation

FOIA001:01699429

Natural Resources Defense Council
Natural Areas Association
Nature Conservancy
Outdoor Recreation Coalition of America
Outward Bound
Paleontological Society
Professional Paddlesports Association
Public Lands Council
Public Lands Foundation
Raptor Research Foundation
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Save Our Canyons Committee
Sierra Club
The Soaring Society of America, Inc.
Scenic America
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Range Management
Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance
Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association
Trout Unlimited
Trout Unlimited, Utah Chapter
The Trust for Public Lands
Utah Archaeological Society
Utah Audubon Society
Utah Cattlemen's Association
Utah Farm Bureau
Utah Geological Association
Utah Mining Association
Utah Nature Study Society
Utah Power & Light
Utah Rivers Council
Utah Sportsmen Association
Utah Wildlife & Outdoor Recreation Federation
Utah Wool Growers' Association
Western history Association
Wilderness Society of America
Wildlife Society
Women's Conservation Council of Utah

UTAH CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Senator Orrin Hatch
Senator Robert Bennett
Representative James Hansen
Representative Merrill Cook
Representative Christopher Cannon

INTERESTED/AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS
Permittees
Private Land Inholders

DOI-2021-03 02293

FOIA001:01699446

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

and celebrate the freedom and protection that it has always afforded us.

In commemoration of the signing of our Constitution and in recognition of the importance of informed, responsible citizenship, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), designated September 17 as "Citizenship Day," and by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), requested the President to proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as "Constitution Week."

Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 17, 1996, as Citizenship Day and September 17 through September 23, 1996, as Constitution Week, and urge all Americans to join in observing these occasions with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty first.

William J. Clinton

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:22 a.m., September 18, 1996]

NOTE: This proclamation was published in the *Federal Register* on September 19.

Letter to Speaker Newt Gingrich on Legislation Prohibiting Possession of Firearms by Domestic Violence Offenders

September 17, 1996

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am pleased that you have now joined me in supporting legislation to prohibit domestic violence offenders from obtaining firearms. No one who has committed an act of domestic violence against a spouse or child should be able to possess a firearm.

As you know, Senator Lautenberg and Representative Torricelli have introduced legislation that would achieve this objective. The Senate passed the Lautenberg bill for the second time last week by an overwhelming and bipartisan vote of 97 2. It is now time for the House to act on the Torricelli bill and join the Senate in supporting this bipartisan effort.

There were 88,500 incidents of domestic violence where a firearm was present in 1994. I signed the Brady Law in 1993 and to date it has prevented over 60,000 felons, fugitives and others from buying handguns. My 1994 Crime Bill included the historic Violence Against Women Act, which made it a crime for stalkers and harassers under restraining orders to carry a gun. That provision is beginning to take hold in Kentucky alone, over 300 stalkers and harassers were prohibited from buying firearms in one year. The legislation that you now support will build upon these important provisions.

I welcome your support and determination to complete this job. Protecting innocent women and children from deadly domestic violence is too important to let anything stand in the way. Bringing this bill to a vote in the House is an important step. But we must see it through to the end. Send it to me for my signature without further delay before Congress adjourns so that keeping guns out of the hands of all domestic violence offenders becomes the law of the land.

Sincerely,

Bill Clinton

NOTE: This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 18.

Remarks Announcing the Establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument at Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona

September 18, 1996

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for being here and for being in such good spirits. Thank you, God, for letting the Sun come out. This is a sunny day we ought to have a sunny day for a sunny day.

Thank you, Rob Arnberger, for the work you do here at Grand Canyon National Park and for your participation; to all of our distinguished guests. I want to say a special word

DOI-2021-03 02294

FOIA001:01699446

of thanks to my good friend Governor Roy Romer from Colorado. And thank you, Secretary Bruce Babbitt, for your long, consistent, devoted efforts on behalf of America's natural heritage.

I also want to thank the Harvey High School choir and the students and the faculty from the Grand Canyon Unified School who are here. Where are you all? Thank you. I think this ought to qualify as an excused absence [*laughter*] or maybe even a field trip.

I want to thank all of our tribal leaders who are here and, indeed, all of the Native Americans who are here. We are following in your footsteps and honoring your ethic today.

I want to say a special word of thanks to my longtime friend Norma Matheson. Norma and her late husband, Scott, became great friends of Hillary's and mine when we served together as Governors. After Scott passed away, Norma honored me by asking me to come to Utah to speak at a dinner in his honor for a foundation set up in his memory. I never was with Scott Matheson, I never even talked to him on the phone that I did not feel I was in the presence of a great man. Both of them are truly wonderful human beings. And I am very grateful for her presence here today and for her commitment.

And finally, I want to thank, more strongly than I can ever convey to you, the Vice President for his passion, his commitment, his vision, and his sheer knowledge of environmental and natural heritage issues. It has become a treasure for the United States, and I have mined it frequently for 4 years.

I remember when I was trying to decide what sort of person I wanted to ask to run with me for Vice President, and I made up my mind I wanted somebody who was smarter than I was that left a large field to pick from [*laughter*] someone who was philosophically in tune with me, someone who would work like crazy, and someone who knew things I didn't know. And I read "Earth in the Balance,'' and I realized it was a profoundly important book by someone who knew things I wanted to learn. And we have learned a lot and done a lot together over the last 4 years. Very few things we have done will have a more positive, lasting effect than this, and it will always have Al Gore's signature on it as well. And I thank him for what he has done.

Ladies and gentlemen, the first time I ever came to the Grand Canyon was also in 1971 in the summer. And one of the happiest memories of my entire life was when, for some fluky reason, even in the summertime, I found a place on a rock overlooking the Grand Canyon where I was all alone. And for 2 hours I sat, and I lay down on that rock, and I watched the sunset. And I watched the colors change layer after layer after layer for 2 hours. I could have sat there for 2 days if the Sun had just taken a little longer to set. [*Laughter*] And even today, 25 years later, in hectic, crazy times, in lonely, painful times, my mind drifts back to those 2 hours that I was alone on that rock watching the sunset over this Canyon. And it will be with me till the day I die. I want more of those sights to be with all Americans for all time to come.

As all of you know, today we are keeping faith with the future. I'm about to sign a proclamation that will establish the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. Why are we doing this? Well, if you look at the Grand Canyon behind me, it seems impossible to think that anyone would want to touch it. But in the past there have been those who wanted to build on the Canyon, to blast it, to dam it. Fortunately, these plans were stopped by far sighted Americans who saw that the Grand Canyon was a national treasure, a gift from God that could not be improved upon.

The fact that we stand here is due, in large part, to the Antiquities Act of 1906. The law gives the President the authority to protect Federal lands of extraordinary cultural, historic, and scientific value, and in 1908 that's just what Theodore Roosevelt did when he protected the Grand Canyon.

Since then, several Presidents of both parties, Republicans and Democrats, have worked to preserve places that we now take for granted as part of our own unchanging heritage: Bryce Canyon, Zion, Glacier Bay, Olympic, Grand Teton. These places many of you have been to, and I've been to many of them myself. I thank goodness that the

DOI-2021-03 02295

FOIA001:01699446

Antiquities Act was on the books and that Presidents, without regard to party, used it to protect them for all of us and for generations to come.

Today we add a new name to that list: the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument. Seventy miles to the north of here in Utah lies some of the most remarkable land in the world. We will set aside 1.7 million acres of it.

On this site, on this remarkable site, God's handiwork is everywhere in the natural beauty of the Escalante Canyons and in the Kaiparowits Plateau, in the rock formations that show layer by layer billions of years of geology, in the fossil record of dinosaurs and other prehistoric life, in the remains of ancient American civilizations like the Anasazi Indians.

Though the United States has changed and Utah has grown, prospered, and diversified, the land in the Utah monument remains much as it did when Mormon pioneers made their way through the Red Canyons in the high desert in the late 1800's. Its uniquely American landscape is now one of the most isolated places in the lower 48 States. In protecting it, we live up to our obligation to preserve our natural heritage. We are saying very simply, "Our parents and grandparents saved the Grand Canyon for us; today, we will save the Grand Escalante Canyons and the Kaiparowits Plateaus of Utah for our children.''

Sometimes progress is measured in mastering frontiers, but sometimes we must measure progress in protecting frontiers for our children and all children to come. Let me make a few things about this proclamation clear: First, it applies only to Federal lands, lands that belong already to the American people. Second, under the proclamation, families will be able to use this canyon as they always have: The land will remain open for multiple uses including hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and grazing. Third, the proclamation makes no Federal water rights claims. Fourth, while the Grand Staircase Escalante will be open for many activities, I am concerned about a large coal mine proposed for the area. Mining jobs are good jobs, and mining is important to our national economy and to our national security. But we can't have mines everywhere, and we shouldn't have mines that threaten our national treasures.

That is why I am so pleased that PacifiCorp has followed the example set by Crown Butte New World Mine in Yellowstone. PacifiCorp has agreed to trade its lease to mine coal on these lands for better, more appropriate sites outside the monument area. I hope that Andalex, a foreign company, will follow PacifiCorp's example and work with us to find a way to pursue its mining operations elsewhere.

Now, let me also say a word to the people of Utah. Mining revenues from Federal and State lands help to support your schools. I know the children of Utah have a big stake in school lands located within the boundaries of the monument that I am designating today. In the past these scattered school lands have never generated significant revenues for the Utah school trust. That's why Governor Scott Matheson, one of the greatest public figures in the history of Utah, asked the Congress to authorize the exchange of nonrevenue producing lands for other Federal lands that can actually provide revenue for the school trust.

Finally, I was able to sign legislation to accomplish that goal in 1993. And I will now use my office to accelerate the exchange process. I have directed Secretary Babbitt to consult with Governor Leavitt, Congressman Orton, Senators Bennett and Hatch to form an exchange working group to respond promptly to all exchange requests and other issues submitted by the State and to resolve reasonable differences in valuation in favor of the school trust. By taking these steps, we can both protect the natural heritage of Utah's children and ensure them a quality educational heritage.

I will say again, creating this national monument should not and will not come at the expense of Utah's children. Today is also the beginning of a unique 3 year process during which the Bureau of Land Management will work with State and local governments, Congressman Orton, and the Senators and other interests to set up a land management process that will be good for the people of Utah and good for Americans. And I know

DOI-2021-03 02296

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a lot of you will want to be involved in that and to be heard as well.

Let us always remember, the Grand Staircase Escalante is for our children. For our children we have worked hard to make sure that we have a clean and safe environment, as the Vice President said. I appreciate what he said about the Yellowstone, the Mojave Desert, the Everglades, the work we have done all across this country to try to preserve our natural heritage and clean up our environment. I hope that we can once again pursue that as an American priority without regard to party or politics or election seasons. We all have the same stake in our common future.

If you'll permit me a personal note, another one, it was 63 years ago that a great Democrat first proposed that we create a national monument in Utah's Canyonlands. His name was Harold Ickes. He was Franklin Roosevelt's Interior Secretary. And I'm sorry he never got a chance to see that his dream would become a reality, but I'm very glad that his son and namesake is my Deputy Chief of Staff and is here today.

And it was 30 years before that, 93 years ago, that a great Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt, said we should make the Grand Canyon a national monument. In 1903, Teddy Roosevelt came to this place and said a few words from the rim of the Canyon I'd like to share with you as we close today:

"Leave the Grand Canyon as it is. You cannot improve upon it. What you can do is keep it for your children, your children's children, all who come after you. We have gotten past the stage when we are pardoned if we treat any part of our country as something to be skinned for. The use of the present generation, whether it is the forest, the water, the scenery, whatever it is, handle it so that your children's children will get the benefit of it."

It was President Roosevelt's wisdom and vision that launched the Progressive Era and prepared our Nation for the 20th century. Today we must do the same for the 21st century. I have talked a lot about building a bridge of possibility to that 21st century, by meeting our challenges and protecting our values. Today the Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument becomes a great pillar in our bridge to tomorrow.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:10 p.m. outside El Tovar Lodge. In his remarks, he referred to Rob Arnberger, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park; Norma Matheson, widow of former Utah Gov. Scott Matheson; and Gov. Michael O. Leavitt of Utah.

Proclamation 6920—Establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

September 18, 1996

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Grand Staircase Escalante National Monument's vast and austere landscape embraces a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high, rugged, and remote region, where bold plateaus and multihued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective, was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today, this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier, a quality that greatly enhances the monument's value for scientific study. The monument has a long and dignified human history: it is a place where one can see how nature shapes human endeavors in the American West, where distance and aridity have been pitted against our dreams and courage. The monument presents exemplary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians, and biologists.

The monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed stratigraphy and structures. The sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the processes of the earth's formation. A wide variety of formations, some in brilliant colors, have been exposed by millennia of erosion. The monument contains significant portions of a vast geologic stairway, named the Grand Staircase by pioneering geologist Clarance Dutton, which rises 5,500 feet to the rim of Bryce Canyon in an unbroken sequence of great cliffs and plateaus. The monument in

DOI-2021-03 02297

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Native American Indian tribes are concerned about rock art in the canyons. Wild and Scenic River designation would ensure that the rock art and surrounding area would remain intact.

Ability to Manage

The Paria River study area is considered to be manageable based on the current level and type of activities taking place, and assuming that adequate staff and funding is available to carry out management of a designated Wild and Scenic River. Designation of the Paria River System would slightly raise the level of management needed above that being proposed in the Monument plan. Free-flowing character and outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geological, and riparian values identified in the eligibility study can be protected through management actions. If the rivers are designated, a management plan would develop management objectives and strategy for long-term protection of the river's outstandingly remarkable values to the full extent of the WSRA.

Eighty-six percent of the segments are on public lands. Protective management has been in effect since eligibility was determined, as outlined in BLM Manual Section 8351. River protection is considered in environmental assessments of proposed projects and in all land use and activity plans.

Twenty percent of the river system is in a designated wilderness area. The majority of the remainder on public land is in wilderness study areas. Dams could be constructed in wilderness but not on NWSRs. Overlapping designations complement WSR designation and provide additional authority, protection, and guidance for BLM to manage the river if designated.

Historical or Existing Rights that Could be Adversely Affected by Designation

No impact on existing or historical rights would occur as a result of designation.

DOI-2021-03 02298

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equivalent under either Monument authority or ACEC designation. Therefore, it was concluded that no ACECs were necessary, and that no ACECs would be designated under the Monument Management Plan.

COLLECTIONS

In order to carry out the intent of the Proclamation to protect historic and scientific objects, collection of Monument resources, objects, rocks, petrified wood, fossils, plants, parts of plants, animals, fish, insects or other invertebrate animals, bones, waste, or other products from animals, or of other items from within the Monument, would be prohibited. Exceptions could include collections authorized, by permit, in conjunction with authorized research or management activities; the collection of small amounts of fruits, nuts, and berries for personal, non-commercial use; the collection, under BLM permit, by Native American Indians, of certain natural materials; the collection of antlers for non-commercial use; and the collection of dead-and-down wood for immediate use in campfires, where campfires are allowed or where specified otherwise in the alternatives.

The above prohibitions shall not be deemed to diminish the responsibility and authority of the State of Utah for management of fish and wildlife, including the regulation of hunting and fishing, on Federal lands within the Monument.

COMMUNITIES

The BLM has a strong commitment to work with communities in managing the Monument. The BLM would work with local communities and utility companies on infrastructure development needs, and would actively participate in community organizations and regional coordination groups. Agreements with the counties and communities would be explored for activities such as planning, transportation, search and rescue, law enforcement, infrastructure, and tourism. The BLM currently works with the counties on some of these issues.

In Alternatives B, C, D, and E, development would be focused on the periphery of the Monument and within the communities. This would protect Monument resources, while providing economic opportunities in the communities surrounding the Monument. The communities are where visitors, and the services they require, would be concentrated.

CONSULTATION WITH NATIVE AMERICAN INDIANS

In all alternatives, the BLM would continue to consult with Native American Indian tribes before reaching decisions about traditionally associated resources, and would continue to invite the input of Native American Indian tribes in this and subsequent Monument management planning.

A number of Native American Indian ancestral sites within the Monument are currently used by Native American Indians; that use would continue to be allowed in all alternatives.

CRYPTOBIOTIC SOIL CRUSTS

Cryptobiotic soil crusts consist of lichens, mosses, and algae. Cryptobiotic crusts are formed by living organisms and their by-products, creating a surface crust of soil particles bound together by organic materials (USDA, 1997). Cryptobiotic soil crusts play an important ecological role in the functioning of soil stability and erosion, atmospheric nitrogen fixation, nutrient contributions to plants, soil-plant-water relations, seedling germination, and plant growth. The Proclamation recognizes this important ecological function. In all alternatives, prior to any ground disturbing activity, the potential effects on these crusts would be considered and steps would be taken to avoid impacts on their function, health, and distribution. Further research would be conducted on these crusts, and the results interpreted for management and education purposes.

DOI-2021-03 02299