

1. Aniakchak

No. 4612

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1448, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57013

ANIAKCHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Aniakchak Caldera is located in the heart of the Alaska Peninsula. It is so unexpected a feature that it remained unknown to all but the Natives of the region until about 1920. With its average diameter of approximately six miles, Aniakchak is one of the world's largest calderas.

In the interior of the caldera are textbook examples of certain volcanic features such as lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits. Also lying within the caldera is Surprise Lake which is fed by warm springs and is uniquely charged with chemicals. Surprise Lake is the source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1500 foot gash in the caldera wall and downward for 27 miles to the Pacific Ocean.

The flanks of the caldera provide a geological and biological continuum by which to make a comparative study of the formation of the caldera and the significant process of biological succession of both plant and animal species occurring in the vicinity of the caldera, an area that was rendered virtually devoid of life forms by a major eruption of the volcano in 1931.

The caldera is also climatologically unique in that, because of its topography and setting, it appears to be able to generate its own weather. A striking phenomenon known as cloud "niagaras" occurs frequently as strong downdrafts form over the caldera walls.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological, climatological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Aniakchak National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the

* redesignated as Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

Aniakchak National Monument on the map numbered ANIA-90,006 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 350,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, rights confirmed in Section 15 of the Act of January 2, 1976 (89 Stat. 1145), and valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

2. Arches**No. 3360**

July 22, 1960, 74 Stat. c79, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
25 F.R. 7145

MODIFYING THE ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT*
UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Arches National Monument in Grant County, Utah, established by Proclamation No. 1875 of April 12, 1929, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2312 of November 25, 1938, was reserved and set apart as an area containing extraordinary examples of wind-eroded sandstone formations and other geologic and prehistoric structures of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Arches National Monument certain contiguous lands on which outstanding geologic features of great scientific interest are situated, and certain other lands adjacent to the monument which are essential to the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on such lands and on lands now comprising a part of the Monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would also be in the public interest to exclude from the monument certain lands in the southeast section thereof, contiguous to the Salt Wash escarpment, which are used for grazing and which have no known scenic or scientific value:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁴ and subject to valid existing rights, do proclaim as follows:

The lands now owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of land are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Arches National Monument; and lands owned by the States of Utah within such boundaries shall become and be reserved as a part of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T.24 S., R.21 E.

Sec. 2, S1/2;

Sec. 11. NE1/4;

comprising 480 acres, more or less.

The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Arches National Monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T.24,S., R.22 E.,

* redesignated as Arches National Park on November 12, 1971.

⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

Sec. 17, E1/2, E1/2NW1/4;
 Sec. 20, NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, SE1/4SE1/4;
 Sec. 29, NE1/4NE1/4;
 comprising 720 acres, more or less.

The boundaries of the Arches National Monument are modified accordingly.

The public lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public land-laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State

No. 3887

January 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
 34 F.R. 905

ENLARGING THE ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Arches National Monument in Utah was established by Proclamation No. 1875 of April 12, 1929, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2312 of November 25, 1938, and its boundary adjusted by Proclamation No. 3360 of July 22, 1960,²⁰ to reserve and set apart areas containing extraordinary examples of wind-eroded sandstone formations and other features of geological, historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the public interest to add to the Arches National Monument certain adjoining lands which encompass a variety of additional features which constitute objects of geological and scientific interest to complete the geologic story presented at the monument; and

WHEREAS, under Section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431),²¹ the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation *** objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part

²⁰ 1960 U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. News. P. 1616.

²¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, *supra*, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following described area are hereby added to and made a part of the Arches National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately owned lands within those boundaries shall become and be reserved as parts of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

T. 23S., R.20E.,

Sec. 11;
 Sec. 12, N1/2;
 Sec. 14;
 Sec. 24, S1/2;
 Secs. 25 and 26;
 Sec. 27, E1/2;
 Secs. 35 and 36.

T. 24S., R.20 E.,

Sec. 1.

T. 23S., R.21E.,

Sec. 7, N1/2;
 Sec. 8, S1/2;
 Sec. 15, S1/2;
 Sec. 19, S1/2;
 Sec. 20, SW1/4;
 Sec. 23, S1/2;
 Secs. 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 36.

T. 24S., R.21 E.,

Sec. 3, S1/2;
 Secs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10;
 Sec. 11, W1/2 and SE1/4;
 Secs. 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32;
 Sec. 36, S1/2.

T. 25S., R.21E.,

Secs. 1 and 2;
 Sec. 6, E1/2;
 Sec. 7, E1/2;
 Secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14;
 Sec. 18, NE1/4;
 Sec. 23;
 Secs. 24, 25 and 26--those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River.

T. 23S., R.22E.,

Sec. 31;
 Sec. 32, W1/2 and SE1/4;
 Sec. 33; S1/2.

T. 24S., R.22E.,

Sec. 4, E1/2;

- Sec. 9, E1/2;
 Secs. 10 and 11;
 Sec. 12, S1/2;
 Secs. 13, 14, 15, and 16;
 Sec. 17, E1/2 and E1/2NW1/4;
 Sec. 20, NE1/4, N1/2SE1/4, and SE1/4SE1/4;
 Secs. 21, 22, 23, and 24;
 Secs. 25, 26, 27, and 28--those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 29, NE1/4NE1/4;
 Sec. 31, S1/2;
 Sec. 32, that portion of the S1/2 lying west and north of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 33, that portion lying west and north of the right bank of the Colorado River.
 T. 25S., R22E.,
 Sec. 5, that portion lying west of the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Secs. 6 and 7;
 Secs. 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, and 17--those portions adjoining the right bank of the Colorado River;
 Sec. 18;
 Secs 19 and 20--those portions lying north of the right bank of the Colorado River.
 T. 24 S., R23 E.,
 Sec. 18, SW1/4;
 Sec. 19, W1/2;
 Sec. 30, lots 3 to 7, inclusive and lots 11 and 12;
 Containing 48,943 acres, more or less.

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

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

3. Aztec Ruins

No. 2787

May 27, 1948, 62 Stat. 1513, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
13 F.R. 2907

ENLARGING THE AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT NEW MEXICO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS there adjoins the Aztec Ruins National Monument, in the State of New Mexico, a certain 1.255-acre tract of land upon which are located ruin mounds of unusual prehistoric and scientific value of the same period and culture as those now contained in that monument; and

WHEREAS the Southwestern Monuments Association, an organization created for the purpose of fostering the development and preservation of the group of areas known as the Southwestern National Monuments, which include the Aztec Ruins National Monument, has donated the said tract of land to the United States for addition to such monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such tract of land as an addition to the said Aztec Ruins National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described tract of land in New Mexico is hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Aztec Ruins National Monument:

Beginning at a point N. 00°53' E., 521.4 feet from the south-west corner of the southeast quarter (SE1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW1/4) of section 4, T. 30 N., R. 11 W., New Mexico Principal Meridian, the Northwest corner of the present Aztec Ruins National Monument; thence N. 00°53' E., 278.2 feet, thence east 60.0 feet, thence S. 75°08' E., 85.13 feet, thence S. 68°52' E., 236.76 feet, thence S. 70°20' W., 20.33 feet, thence S. 64°46' W., 385.00 feet, along the present northerly boundary of Aztec Ruins National Monument to the point of beginning, containing 1.255 acres, more or less.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),² and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

² 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventy-second.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:

ROBERT A. LOVETT

Acting Secretary of State

4. Bandelier**No. 3388**

January 9, 1961, 75 Stat. 1014, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
26 F.R. 247

**ENLARGING THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT,
NEW MEXICO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, was established for the preservation and protection of prehistoric aboriginal ruins by Proclamation No. 1322 of February 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 1764), and was enlarged by Proclamation No. 1991 of February 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 2503); and

WHEREAS certain public lands of the United States comprising approximately 3,600 acres, contiguous to and north of lands set aside for the monument, formerly administered by the Atomic Energy Commission as a portion of a larger tract, were determined to be in excess of the needs of that agency; and

WHEREAS such public lands were transferred to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior on December 9, 1959, with the approval of the General Services Administration; and

WHEREAS there are situated on such transferred lands pueblo-type archeological ruins germane to those in the monument area, and it appears that it would be in the public interest to add such lands to the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹⁵ do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Bandelier National Monument; and the boundaries of such monument are extended accordingly.

A certain tract of land in the extreme south-central section of Los Alamos County, New Mexico, totaling approximately 3,600 acres, which, described in general terms, is bounded on the west by a portion of the West Boundary of the Ramon Vigil Grant; on the south by the common boundary between the Ramon Vigil Grant and the Bandelier National Monument; on the east by an existing AEC barbed wire exclusion fence; and on the north by the south right-of-way line for New Mexico State Highway No. 4 between approximate stations 628+59.5 and 974+27.7, such tract being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection point of the west boundary line of the Ramon Vigil Grant between AP-4 and AP-5 and a line 66 feet south of and parallel to the center line of New Mexico State Highway No. 4 at approximate station 974+27.7; thence, in a southerly direction along the West Boundary of the Ramon Vigil Grant to the southwest corner of the Grant, as described below and shown in detail on the Plat showing restorative survey of the Ramon Vigil Grant, 1912-1913 by U.S. Surveyor Wm. B. Douglas, approved by the U.S. Surveyor General's Office in Santa Fe on April 9, 1915.

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¹⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. §431.

Land Points	Bearing	Distance
Pt. of beginning (Int. W. BRVG & NMSH No. 4 66 feet from center line to AP-4):	S 12°31' E.....	675.m.o. 1
AP-4 to AP-3.....	S 7°07' E.....	3261.72
AP-3 to AP-2	S 9°02' W	1067.22
AP-2 to AP 1	S 10°22' E.....	442.86
AP-1 to SW Corner	S 11°02' E.....	985.38

Thence along the South Boundary of the Ramon Vigil Grant (which is the existing North Boundary of the Bandelier National Monument) in accordance with the plat showing the resurvey of the South Boundary of the Ramon Vigil Grant, 1934, by U.S. Transitman Samuel L. Gray, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, March 2, 1934, as follows:

Land Points	Bearing	Distance
SW corner to AP-1.....	S 76°00' E	604.56
AP-1 to AP-2.....	S 60°46' E.....	2302.08
AP-2 to Ap-3	S 71°47' E.....	1888.92
AP-3 to Ap-4.....	S 53°14' E	2565.42
AP-4 to Ap-5	S 77°18' E	1813.68
AP-5 to Ap-6	N 89°42'E.....	2264.46
AP-6 to Ap-7	S 64°48' E	8342.40
AP-7 to Ap-8	S 89°49' E.....	1016.40
AP-8 to AP-9	S 26°37' E	431.64
AP-9 to AP-10	S 67°27' E	4165.26
AP-10 to AP-11.....	S 47°54' E	6685.80
AP-11 to AP-12	S 23°35' E	3118.50
AP-12 to AP-13	S 40° 04'E	778.14
AP-13 to AP-14	S 10°36' E	157.44
AP-14 to AP-15	N 89°42'E.....	594.00

Thence to and along an AEC barbed wire fence located as follows:

Land Points	Bearing	Distance
AP-15 to (1)	N 80°42' E.....	53.67
Point (1) is on the AEC fence east of the entrance road which connects New Mexico State Highway No. 4, and the National Park Service Headquarters near the point where this road begins to descend into Frijoles Canyon.		
(1) to (2)	N 10° 53'20" W.....	298.7
(2) to (3).....	N 42° 51' 50"W.....	275.0
(3) to (4).....	N 54° 03' 30"W.....	419.1
(4) to (5)	N 12° 46'30" W.....	859.6
(5) to (6).....	N 34° 30' 30"W.....	215.85

(6) to (7).....	N 30°05' W.....	588.5
(7) to (8).....	N 31°20' W.....	266.0
(8) to (9).....	N 26°06' W.....	210.8
(9) to (10)	N 33° 04' W.....	175.1
(10 to (11).....	N 17° 30' W.....	427.6
(11) to (12).....	N 33° 46' W.....	338.1
(12) to (13).....	N 36° 26' W.....	398.6
(13) to (14).....	N 48°56' 30" W.....	524.15
(14) to (15).....	N 81°51' W.....	96.8
(15) to (16).....	N 33°54' 30" W.....	748.4
(16) to (17).....	N 35°29' 30" W.....	541.9
(17) to (18).....	N 49° 7' W.....	119.3
(18) to (19).....	N 21°33" W.....	434.35
(19) to (20).....	N 9° 31' W.....	296.0
(20) to (21)	N 10° 4' W.....	227.35
(21) to (22).....	N 29° 46' W.....	340.35
(22) to (23).....	N 3° 07' W.....	300.1
(23) to (24).....	N 37°55' 30" E.....	635.0
(24) to (25).....	N 53°05' E.....	204.9
(25) to (26).....	N 54°27' E.....	238.6

Thence approximately 13.0' on the same bearing as (25) to (26) to a point 66 feet distant from the center line of State Highway No. 4 at approximately Highway Station 628 + 59.5. Thence along a line which is 66 feet distant, south of and parallel to the center line of New Mexico State Highway No. 4, to the point of beginning, a point located 66 feet S 57° 44' W of approximate highway station 974+27.7. Detailed location of the highway center line is shown on the As-Constructed Drawings of a U.S. Bureau of Public Records project entitled: "AEC Access Road-Section B". Pertinent bearings and distances of the highway center line are as follows:

Land Points	Bearing	Distance
PI 628 +77.18 to PI 636+16.18.....	N 39° 53' W.....	743.86
PI 636 +16.18 to PI 655+ 30.00.....	N 52°17' W.....	1916.28
PI 655 + 30.00 to PI 664+75.20.....	N 58°17' W.....	945.20
PI 664 + 75.20 to PI 697+ 21.22.....	N 53°01' W.....	3246.40
PI 697 + 21.22 to PI 714 +07.06.....	N 76° 43' W.....	1703.28
PI 714 + 07.06 to PI 747+ 50.50.....	N 44° 31' W.....	3387.56
PI 747+ 50.50 to PI 758+ 64.72.....	N 52° 01' W.....	1115.22
PI 758+ 64.72 to PI 770+ 25.70.....	N 14° 31' W.....	1190.42
PI 770+ 25.70 to PI 783+ 07.10.....	N 65° 46' W.....	1357.80
PI 783+ 07.10 to PI 797+ 07.55.....	N 21° 34' W.....	1459. 65
PI 797+ 07.55 to PI 820+ 66.13.....	N 57°07' W.....	2398.65
PI 820+ 66.13 to PI 833+ 72.46.....	N 33° 07' W.....	1318.59
PI 833+72.46 to PI 853+ 41.00.....	N 70° 01' W.....	2013.46
PI 853+ 41.00 to PI 874+00.78.....	S 85° 05' W.....	2072.72
PI 874+ 00.78 to PI 881+13.72.....	N 46° 16' W.....	759.60
PI 881+ 13.72 to PI 887+97.8.....	N 61° 16' W.....	686.52

PI 887+ 97.8 to PI 902+ 94.7.....	N 21° 22' W.....	1522.50
PI 902+ 94.7 to PI 912+ 45.35.....	S 49° 44' W.....	1530.05
PI 912+ 45.35 to PI 922+08.53.....	N 61° 52' W.....	1073.88
PI 922+ 08.53 to PI 971+24.00.....	N 84° 16' W.....	4671.83
PI 971+24.00 to POT 974+ 27.7	N 32° 16' W.....	339.00
POT 974+ 27.7 to Pt. of Beginning	S 57° 44' W.....	66.00

The lands described above shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the Bandelier National Monument and subject to the further restriction that the activities conducted thereon shall be confined to those which, in the opinion of the Atomic Energy Commission, will not interfere with the program or operations of the Commission in that area.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of the area herein added to the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

No. 3539

May 27, 1963, 77 Stat. 1006, 16 U.S.C. 431 note,
28 F.R. 5407

**REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BANDELIER
NATIONAL
MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, was established for the preservation and protection of prehistoric, aboriginal ruins by Proclamation No. 1322 of February 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 1764), and was enlarged by Proclamation No. 1991 of February 25, 1932 (47 Stat. 2503), and Proclamation No. 3388 of January 9, 1961 (75 Stat. 1014); and

WHEREAS, certain lands of the United States comprising approximately 2882 acres, contiguous to and west of lands of the monument, formerly administered by the Atomic Energy Commission were determined to be in excess of the needs of that agency, and were

transferred to the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior on March 5, 1963, with the approval of the General Services Administration; and

WHEREAS, it appears that it would be in the public interest to add such transferred lands to the Bandelier National Monument because they possess unusual scenic character together with geologic and topographic features, the preservation of which would implement the purposes of such monument; and

WHEREAS, it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude from the detached Otowi section of the monument approximately 3,925 acres of lands containing limited archeological values which have been fully researched and are not needed to complete the interpretive story of the Bandelier National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), and otherwise, do proclaim as follows:

Subject to any valid interests or rights, the following described parcel of land is hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Bandelier National Monument; and the boundaries of such monument are extended accordingly:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Beginning at the southeast corner of Baca location numbered 1, being also a point of the Sandoval-Los Alamos County line; thence westerly along said county line a distance of approximately one mile, said point being at or near M.P. 1; thence southerly and easterly along said county line to its intersection with the west line of Bandelier National Monument; thence northerly along the west boundary of Bandelier National Monument to the northwest corner of said national monument, being a point in the south right-of-way line of New Mexico State Highway No. 4; thence westerly and southerly along the south right-of-way line of State Highway No. 4 to a point on the east boundary of Baca location number 1, being also on the Sandoval-Los Alamos County line; thence southerly along said county line to the point of beginning.

The following described parcel of land, and all interests therein, is hereby excluded from the Bandelier National Monument and restored to the public domain:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 19 N., R. 7 E.

Beginning at a point on the north line of the Ramon Vigil Grant which is also the south line of fractional Section 29, such point being 66 feet perpendicular to and easterly from the center line of State Road 4 and further identified as 2,325.54 feet west from the south Section Corner of fractional Sections 28 and 29; thence northerly and easterly along a line 66 feet from and parallel to the center line of State Road 4 a distance of 7,769.5 feet to a point 27.1 feet southeast from the southwest corner of a concrete bridgehead wall on the highway bridge crossing Los Alamos Canyon; thence S. 29°29' E., 57.5 feet to a 11/4" pipe set in a mound of stone identified as Angle Point No. 1; thence along a surveyed line approximating the south basaltic rim of Los Alamos Canyon marked by 11/4" pipes set in mounds of stone and marked AP 2 to AP 11 a total distance of 5,118.04 feet to the aforementioned AP 11 located on the east line of Section 21, from which the quarter corner common to Sections 21 and 22 bears S. 0°02' E. a distance of 773.27 feet; thence N. 0°02' W. along the east lines of Sections 21, 16, and 9 to the quarter corner common to Sections 9 and 10; thence westerly along the east-west quarter section lines of Sections 9, 8, and 7 to the west quarter corner of Section 7; thence southerly along the west section

lines of Section 7, 18, and 19 and fractional Section 30 to the southwest section corner of fractional Section 30; thence easterly along the south section lines of fractional Sections 30 and 29 to the point of beginning, totaling 3,925 acres more or less and more particularly described in part in the metes and bounds description following:

Pertinent bearing and distance for boundary paralleling State Road 4 and surveyed points AP 1 to AP 11 bordering Los Alamos Canyon;

From the point of beginning previously described;

Thence N. 27°57' W. parallel to State Road 4 a distance of 1,184.1 feet;

Thence to the right along a curve having a radius of 3,752.4 feet a distance of 131.0 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 26°57' W.--131.0 feet);

Thence to the right along a curve having a radius of 2,798.8 feet a distance of 1,880.6 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 6°42' W.--1,845.5 feet);

Thence N. 12°33' E. a distance of 66.7 feet to a point;

Thence to the right along a curve having a radius of 1,025.6 feet a distance of 125.3 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 16°03' E.--125.2 feet):

Thence to the right along a curve having a radius of 1,079.9 feet a distance of 1,093.2 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 48°33' E.--1,047.1 feet);

Thence to the right along a curve having a radius of 1,462.2 feet a distance of 127.5 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 80°02'15" E.--127.5 feet);

Thence N. 82°31'30" E. a distance of 1,185.6 feet to a point;

Thence to the left along a curve having a radius of 3,885.7 feet a distance of 1,928.9 feet to a point (Chord Bearing and Distance: N. 68°18'15" E.--1,909.1 feet);

Thence N. 54°05' E. a distance of 46.6 feet to a point 66 feet from the center line of State Road 4 from which the southwest corner of a concrete bridgehead wall bears northwesterly a distance of 27.1 feet;

Thence S. 29°29' E. a distance of 57.5 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 1;

Thence N. 76°11'30" E. a distance of 369.1 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 2;

Thence N. 68°15' E. a distance of 354.64 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones for Angle Point No. 3;

Thence N. 64°56'30" E. a distance of 244.6 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 4;

Thence S. 37°56' E. a distance of 729.6 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 5;

Thence S. 71°09' E. a distance of 322.4 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 6;

Thence S. 55°23' 30" E. a distance of 357.8 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 7;

Thence S. 73°25'30" E. a distance of 701.0 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 8;

Thence N. 84°23' E. a distance of 757.8 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 9;

Thence N. 75°11' E. a distance of 697.2 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe, set in a mound of stones, for Angle Point No. 10;

Thence S. 42°42'30" E. a distance of 583.9 feet to a 1 1/4" pipe set in a mound of stones at the north end of a fence and on the east line of Section 21, T. 19 N., R. 7 E. for AP No. 11.

Lands hereby added to the Bandelier National Monument shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to such monument and subject to the further restriction that the activities conducted thereon shall be confined to those which in the opinion of the

Atomic Energy Commission, will not interfere with the program or operations of the Commission on its adjoining lands.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface or remove any feature of the area herein added to the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Federal lands, and all interests therein, excluded from the monument and restored to the public domain by this proclamation are hereby transferred to the administrative control of the Atomic Energy Commission.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,

Secretary of State

5. Bering Land Bridge

No. 4614

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1451, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57025

BERING LAND BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Bering Land Bridge, now overlain by the Chukchi Sea, the Bering Sea and Bering Strait, was the migration route by which many plants, animals, and humans arrived on the North American continent. The monument hereby created has within it an invaluable record of this migration.

There are found here rich archeological sites giving evidence of human migration during the periods the Bridge was water-free. Also found are paleontological sites providing abundant evidence of the migration of plants and animals onto the continent in the ages before the human migrations. The arctic conditions here are favorable to the preservation of this paleontological record from minute pollen grains and insects to large mammals such as the mammoth.

The monument is also the summering area for a number of Old World bird species, which feed and nest in the area. It is one of the few places in North America where ornithologists are able to study these species.

The diversity of the soils, topography, permafrost action and climate within the monument leads to an excellent representation of varied, yet interrelated tundra plant communities. Their proximity and diversity make the area a prime outdoor laboratory.

The area is also rich in volcanics. Here is an opportunity to study unique Arctic lava flows which erupted through deep permafrost. The tubes and cracks of these flows are now filled with the sheen of permanent ice. In the Devil Mountain area are the uniquely paired maar explosion craters which were formed by violent explosions resulting from the steam pressure released when hot volcanic ejecta contacted the water and ice that covered this wetland area. These craters are now crystal clear lakes bounded by a shoreline of volcanic ash, cinders and scoria.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, paleontological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in

* redesignated as Bering Land Bridge National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Bering Land Bridge National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Bering Land Bridge National Monument on the map numbered BELA-90,006 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 2,590,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

6. Black Canyon of the Gunnison

No. 3344

April 8, 1960, 74 Stat. c56, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
25 F.R. 3153

EXCLUDING LANDS FROM THE BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT*- COLORADO

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, in Colorado, was established by Proclamation No. 2033 of March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 2558), for the preservation of certain spectacular gorges and other features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest, and was enlarged by Proclamation No. 2286 of May 16, 1938 (52 Stat. 1548), and Proclamation No. 2372 of October 28, 1939 (54 Stat. 2669); and

WHEREAS exchanges of private and Federally-owned lands within the boundaries of the Black Canyon National Monument have been accomplished as authorized by the act of May 1, 1958, 72 Stat. 102; and

WHEREAS it appears that certain hereinafter-described lands now in private or Federal ownership within the external boundaries of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument are no longer required for the proper care, protection, and management of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the monument, and it would be in the public interest to exclude such lands from the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby excluded from the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, and the boundaries of the monument are revised accordingly:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 49 N., R. 7 W.,

Sec. 8, N1/2NE1/4;

T. 50 N., R. 7 W.,

Sec. 30, that portion of lot 3 lying south and west of a diagonal line from the northwest corner to the southeast corner;

T. 50 N., R. 8 W.,

sec. 25, that portion of SE1/4NE1/4 lying south and west of a diagonal line from the northwest corner to the southeast corner;

sec. 26, SE1/4SE1/4 except a strip of land 396 feet wide on the western side of such tract;

sec. 29, S1/2;

containing approximately 470 acres.

The public lands excluded from the monument by this proclamation, comprising the E1/2SW1/4 and the W1/2W1/2SE1/4 of section 29, T. 50 N., R. 8 W., shall not be subject to

* redesignated as Black Canyon National Park on October 21, 1999.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

application, location, settlement, entry, or other form of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of April in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of
[SEAL] America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER
Secretary of State.

7. Buck Island Reef**No. 3443**

December 28, 1961, 76 Stat. 1441, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
27 F.R. 31

**ESTABLISHING THE BUCK ISLAND REEF NATIONAL
MONUMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED
STATES**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Buck Island, situated off the northeast coast of St. Croix Island in the Virgin Islands of the United States, was included in the public, government, or crown lands ceded to the United States by Denmark under the convention entered into August 4, 1916, and proclaimed by the President January 25, 1917 (39 Stat. 1706); and

WHEREAS all property thus acquired by the United States from Denmark, not reserved by the United States for public purposes prior to June 22, 1937, was placed under the control of the Government of the Virgin Islands by the act of June 22, 1936, 49 Stat. 1807 (48 U.S.C. 1405-1405c),¹ with the legal title remaining in the United States; and

WHEREAS Buck Island was not reserved by the United States for public purposes prior to June 22, 1937, but has been owned by the United States continuously since the convention with Denmark in 1916; and

WHEREAS Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations possess one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea; and

WHEREAS these lands and their related features are of great scientific interest and educational value to students of the sea and to the public; and

WHEREAS this unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935, 49 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 463),² impressed by the caliber and scientific importance of the coral reefs of Buck Island, has urged their prompt protection to prevent further despoliation; and

WHEREAS the Governor of the Virgin Islands, under the authority vested in him by the legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands by an act approved December 5, 1961, has relinquished to the United States, for the purposes of facilitating the establishment and administration of a national monument for the protection of the above mentioned areas and objects of historic and scientific interest, such control as is vested in the Government of the Virgin Islands by the said act of Congress dated June 22, 1936, over the area hereinafter described: subject, however, to the condition that the United States, including any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall not adopt or attempt to enforce any rule, regulation or requirement limiting, restricting or reducing the existing fishing (including the landing of boats and the laying of fishpots outside of the marine garden), bathing or recreational privileges by inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, and shall not charge any fees for admission to the area;

¹ 48 U.S.C.A. § 1405 et seq.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 463.

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve this area of outstanding scientific, aesthetic, and educational importance for the benefit and enjoyment of the people:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431),³ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, there is hereby reserved and set apart, as the Buck Island Reef National Monument, the area embraced within lines drawn between the coordinates of latitude and longitude recited as follows:

Beginning at latitude 17°47'58" N., longitude 64°38'16" W., thence approximately 10,450 feet to latitude 17°47'30" N., longitude 64°36'32" W., thence approximately 1,500 feet to latitude 17°47'15" N., longitude 64°36'32" W., thence approximately 4,500 feet to latitude 17°47'00" N., longitude 64°37'16" W., thence approximately 8,600 feet to latitude 17°47'35" N., longitude 64° 38'37" W., and thence approximately 3,075 feet to latitude 17° 47'58" N., longitude 64°38'16" W., the place of beginning, embracing an area of approximately 850 acres.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved for the monument by this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535) (16 U.S.C. 1-3), and all acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof: PROVIDED, that neither the Department of the Interior, nor any other agency or instrumentality of the United States, shall adopt or attempt to enforce any rule, regulation or requirement limiting, restricting or reducing the existing fishing (including the landing of boats and the laying of fishpots outside of the marine garden), bathing or recreational privileges by inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, or charge any fees for admission to the area.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one and of the Independence of the
[SEAL] United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

No. 4346

February 1, 1975, 89 Stat. 1237, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
40 F.R. 5127

**RESERVING CERTAIN LANDS ADJACENT TO AND
ENLARGING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE BUCK ISLAND
REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF
THE UNITED STATES**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Buck Island Reef National Monument, situated off the northeast coast of Saint Croix Island in the Virgin Islands of the United States, was established by Proclamation No. 3443 of December 28, 1961 (76 Stat. 1441).¹ It has now been determined that approximately thirty acres of submerged land should be added to the monument site in order to insure the proper care and management of the shoals, rocks, undersea coral reef formations and other objects of scientific and historical interest pertaining to this National Monument.

These thirty acres of submerged lands are presently owned in fee by the United States. They will be conveyed to the Government of the Virgin Islands on February 3, 1975, pursuant to Section 1(a) of Public Law 93-435 (88 Stat. 1210),² unless the President, under Section 1(b)(vii) of that Act, designates otherwise.

Under Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized to declare by public Proclamation objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. The aforementioned thirty acres of submerged lands are contiguous to the site of the Buck Island Reef National Monument, constitute a part of the ecological community of the Buck Island Reef, and will not enlarge the monument boundaries beyond the smallest area compatible with its proper care and management.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 1(b)(vii) of Public Law 93-435 (88 Stat. 1210),³ do hereby proclaim that the lands hereinafter described are excepted from the transfer to the Government of the Virgin Islands under Section 1(a) of Public Law 93-435; and, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands hereinafter described are hereby added to and made a part of the Buck Island Reef National Monument, and Proclamation No. 3443 of December 28, 1961,⁴ establishing the Buck Island Reef National Monument is amended accordingly.

Beginning at latitude 17°47'30" N, longitude 64°36'32" W; thence approximately 1000 feet to latitude 17°47'27" N, longitude 64° 36'22" W; thence approximately 900 feet to latitude 17°47'18" N, longitude 64°36'22" W; thence approximately 1000 feet to latitude

¹ 16 U.S.C. 431 note.

² 48 U.S.C. 1705.

³ 48 U.S.C. 1705.

⁴ 16 U.S.C. 431 note.

17°47'15" N, longitude 64°36'22" W; thence approximately 1500 feet to latitude 17°47'30" N, longitude 64°36'32" W, the place of beginning, embracing an area of approximately 30 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

No. 4359

March 28, 1975, 89 Stat. 1254, 16 U.S.C. 431 note

40 F.R. 14565

**AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 4346 RELATING TO THE
ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUCK ISLAND REEF NATIONAL
MONUMENT**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The boundaries of the Buck Island Reef National Monument were enlarged by Proclamation No. 4346²⁰ of February 1, 1975. The description of those lands contained a typographical error.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 1(b)(vii) of Public Law 93-435 (88 Stat. 1210), and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), and in order to correct a typographical error, do hereby amend the description of the lands described in Proclamation No. 4346 to read as follows:

Beginning at latitude 17°47'30" N, longitude 64°36'32" W; thence approximately 1000 feet to latitude 17°47'27" N, longitude 64° 36'22" W; thence approximately 900 feet to latitude 17°47'18" N, longitude 64°36'22" W; thence approximately 1000 feet to latitude 17°47'15" N, longitude 64°36'32" W; thence approximately 1500 feet to latitude 17°47'30" N, longitude 64°36'32" W, the place of beginning, embracing an area of approximately 30 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

²⁰ 48 U.S.C.A. § 1705 note.

No. 7392

January 17, 2001, 115 Stat. 2562, 16 U.S.C. 431 note.
66 F.R. 7335

**BOUNDARY ENLARGEMENT AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE
BUCK ISLAND REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Buck Island Reef National Monument was established on December 28, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation 3443), just north of St. Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands, for the purpose of protecting Buck Island and its adjoining shoals, rocks, and undersea coral reef formations. Considered one of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean Sea, the unique natural area and the rare marine life which are dependent upon it are subject to the constant threat of commercial exploitation and destruction. The monument's vulnerable floral and faunal communities live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining the tropical marine ecosystem: coral reefs, sea grass beds, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, algal plains, shelf edge, and oceanic habitats. The boundary enlargement effected by this proclamation brings into the monument additional objects of scientific and historic interest, and provides necessary further protection for the resources of the existing monument.

The expansion area includes additional coral reefs (patch, pur and groove, and deep and wall), unusual "haystacks" of elkhorn coral, barrier reefs, sea grass beds, and sand communities, as well as algal plains, shelf edge, and other supporting habitats not included within the initial boundary. Oceanic currents carry planktonic larvae of coral reef associated animals to the shallow nearshore coral reef and sea grass habitats, where they transform into their juvenile stage. As they mature over months or years, they move offshore and take up residence in the deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains. Between the monument's nearshore habitats and its shelf edge spawning sites are habitats that play essential roles during specific developmental stages of many reef-associated species, including spawning migrations of many reef fish species and crustaceans. Several threatened and endangered species forage, breed, nest, rest, or calve in the waters included in the enlarged monument, including humpback whales, pilot whales, four species of dolphins, brown pelicans, least terns, and the hawksbill, leatherback, and green sea turtles. Countless species of reef fishes, invertebrates, plants, and over 12 species of sea birds utilize this area.

The ecologically important shelf edge is the spawning site for many reef species, such as most groupers and snappers, and the spiny lobster. Plummeting to abyssal depths, this habitat of vertical walls, honeycombed with holes and caves, is home to deepwater species and a refuge for other species.

The expansion area also contains significant cultural and historical objects. In March 1797, the slave ship *Mary*, captained by James Hunter of Liverpool, sank in this area, and its cargo of 240 slaves was saved and brought to Christiansted. In March 1803, the *General Abercrombie*, captained by James Booth of Liverpool, also wrecked in this area, and its cargo of 339 slaves was brought to Christiansted. Slave shipwrecks in U.S. waters are rare. The monument contains remnants of these wrecks. Other wrecks may also exist in the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the Buck Island Reef National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as an addition to the Buck Island Reef National Monument, for the purpose of care, management, and protection of the objects of historic and scientific interest situated on lands within the said monument, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Buck Island Reef National Monument Boundary Enlargement" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 18,135 marine acres, which is 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 this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal 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.

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary shall prohibit all boat anchoring, provided that the Secretary may permit exceptions for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, and may issue permits for anchoring in deep sand bottom areas, to the extent that it is consistent with the protection of the objects.

For the purposes of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary shall prohibit all extractive uses. This prohibition supersedes the limited authorization for extractive uses included in Proclamation 3443 of December 28, 1961.

Lands and interests in lands within the monument not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title or control thereto by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service will manage the monument in a manner consistent with international law.

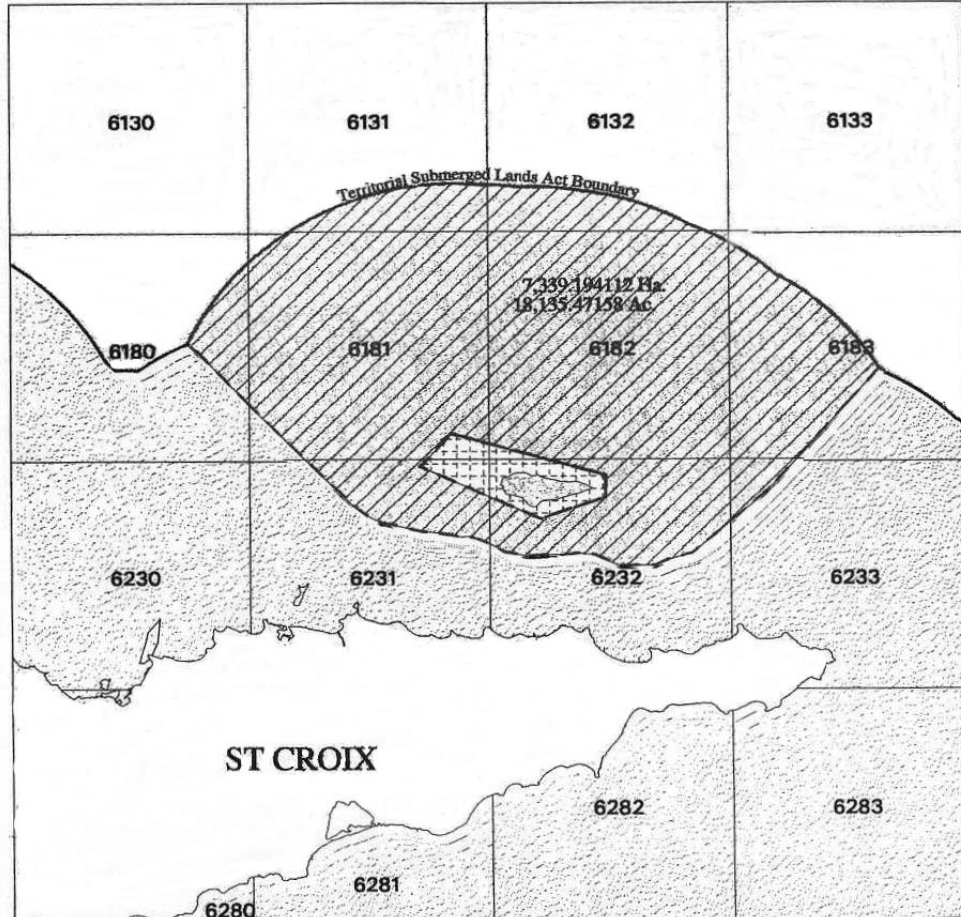
The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a management plan, including the management of vessels in the monument, within 2 years that will address any further specific actions necessary to protect the objects identified above. The enlargement of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Buck Island Reef National Monument Expansion



- V.I. Territorial Submerged Lands
- Existing National Monument
- Federal Submerged Lands
- National Monument Expansion

Total Area 7,339.194112 Hectares 18,135.47158 Acres

8. Cabrillo

No. 3273

February 2, 1959, 73 Stat. c19, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
24 F.R. 843

ENLARGING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego County, California, was established by Proclamation No. 1255 of October 14, 1913 (38 Stat. 1965), on approximately one-half acre of land that, along with other lands, had been set aside for military purposes by an order approved by the President on February 26, 1852; and

WHEREAS the present area of the monument is not adequate for the proper care and management of the historical landmarks and historical objects situated therein; and

WHEREAS approximately eighty acres of land contiguous to and completely surrounding the present site of the monument and constituting a part of the lands set aside for military purposes by the order of February 26, 1852, are no longer needed for military purposes; and

WHEREAS those lands are essential to the proper care and management of the Cabrillo National Monument and it is in the public interest to redefine the boundaries of, and to add those surrounding lands to, the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431)¹, do hereby proclaim that the following-described tract of land, which comprises the original site of the monument and the additional lands needed for the purposes stated above, shall constitute the Cabrillo National Monument:

Beginning at Navy Monument "E" as that monument is shown on District Public Works Office Drawing No. ND11/N1-1(91), dated December 29, 1947, and on file in the District Public Works Office, Eleventh Naval District, 1220 Pacific Highway; Monument "E" also bears South 81°21'28" West, 1235.48 feet from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Monument "Point Loma Lighthouse (old)"; thence from the Point of Beginning, North 89°31'35" East, 908.02 feet; thence South 0°28'25" East, 410.00 feet; thence North 89°31'35" East, 278.27 feet; thence North 64°50'35" East, 314.30 feet; thence North 46°19'37" West, 137.50 feet to the beginning of a tangent curve concave to the East, having a radius of 170.00 feet and a central angle of 64° 00'; thence northerly along the arc of that curve a distance of 189.89 feet; thence North 17°40'23" East, 8.47 feet; thence North 89°31'35" East, 630.37 feet; thence North 0°28'25" West, 275.14 feet; thence South 89°31'35" West, 100.00 feet; thence North 0° 28'25" West, 275.30 feet; thence North 89°31'35" East, 100.00 feet; thence North 0°28'25" West, 903.36 feet; thence South 89°31'35" West, 2488.57 feet to the ordinary high water mark of the Pacific Ocean; thence Southeasterly along that ordinary high water mark to a point in a line that bears South 89°31'35" West, from Monument "E"; thence North 89°31'35" East, 165.00 feet to the Point of Beginning, Being in the County of San Diego, State of California.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. §431.

Proclamation No. 1255 establishing the Cabrillo National Monument is amended accordingly.

The withdrawal order of February 26, 1852, is hereby revoked as to the lands described above.

The lands added to the monument by this proclamation are hereby transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

The lands described above shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the Cabrillo National Monument and subject also to the right of the Department of Defense to retain, for such length of time as required by it, the use of roads and utilities now being used by it, and the right to require that no activity will be conducted within the monument that would interfere with defense activities being conducted in the vicinity thereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this second day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-third.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State.

No. 4319

September 28, 1974, 88 Stat. 2514, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
39 F.R. 35317

**ENLARGING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CABRILLO
NATIONAL MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Cabrillo National Monument in San Diego County, California, was established by Proclamation No. 1255 of October 14, 1913 (38 Stat. 1965), on approximately one-half acre of land that, along with other lands, had originally been set aside for military purposes in 1852. The monument was enlarged by Proclamation No. 3273 of February 2, 1959, and now is situated on approximately eighty and one-half acres of land. The present area of the monument is not adequate for the proper care and management of the historical landmarks and historical objects in the area and it has been determined that approximately fifty-six and six-tenths acres of land should be added to the monument site. That new land is contiguous to the monument site and constitutes a part of the lands set aside but no longer needed for military purposes.

The additional land is essential to the proper care and management of the historical landmarks and historical objects in the area, and it is in the public interest to redefine the boundaries of, and add those contiguous lands to the monument to preserve the historical landmarks and historical objects of the area.

Under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431),³⁵ the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. The monument, as enlarged by this Proclamation, will be confined to the smallest area compatible with the protection and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431)³⁶, do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the following described lands are hereby added to and made a part of the Cabrillo National Monument:

PARCEL "B"

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of said United States Naval Submarine Support Facility also being the southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument as shown on Y & D Drawing No. 1112775 on file in the Department of the Navy; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of said land the following courses and distances; North 0°03'24" East 275.68 feet (record North 0°28'25" West 275.14 feet); thence North 89°56'36" West (record South 89° 31'35" West) 100.00 feet; thence North 0°03'24" East (record North 0°28'25" West) 275.30 feet; thence East (record North 89°31'35" East) 100.00 feet; thence North 0°03'24" East 762.96 feet to a point that is 140.45 feet from the northeast corner of said Cabrillo National Monument, said point being on the arc of a 1235.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly the center of which curve bears North 4°10'54" East from said point; thence leaving said east line of Cabrillo National Monument easterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 23°50'37" a distance of 513.94 feet to intersection with the hereinafter described mean high tide line; thence southerly along said mean high tide line the following courses and distances; South 15°18'45" East 52.45 feet; thence South 0°09'43" East 184.11 feet; thence South 10°40'25" East 142.09 feet; thence South 3°24'54" East 76.10 feet; thence South 5°02'16" East 236.19 feet; thence South 10°54'05" East 317.40 feet; thence South 18°24'14" East 188.84 feet; thence South 5° 35'49" East 232.91 feet; thence South 15°11'11" East 117.03 feet to intersection with the south line of said Submarine Support Facility which bears North 89°59'37" East (record North 89°31'35" East) from the Point of Beginning; thence leaving said mean high tide line South 89°59'37" West along said South line 723.77 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 18.92 acres, reserving from the hereinabove described property a parcel of land consisting of 1.60 acres being a right-of-way for road purposes over, along and across a strip of land 40.00 feet wide, 20.00 feet wide on each side of the following described centerline:

³⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

³⁶ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

Commencing at a point on the easterly prolongation of the north line of the hereinbefore mentioned Cabrillo National Monument that bears South 89°56'36" East 378.53 feet from the northeast corner of said monument; thence South 12°06'18" East 105.96 feet to the True Point of Beginning of the herein described centerline, said point being on the arc of a 1235.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly the center of which bears North 14°34'38" West from said True Point of Beginning; thence continuing South 12°06'18" East 46.84 feet to the beginning of a tangent 91.35-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 31°25'40" a distance of 50.11 feet to the beginning of a tangent 59.49-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 53°19'25" a distance of 55.37 feet to the beginning of a tangent 130.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 55°08'06" a distance of 125.10 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 265.00-foot-radius curve; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 15°42'44" a distance of 72.67 feet to the beginning of a tangent 100.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 42°28'35" a distance of 74.14 feet to the beginning of a tangent 527.44-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 17°56'20" a distance of 165.14 feet; thence tangent to said curve South 12° 18'32" West 107.03 feet to the beginning of a tangent 500.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 18°03'54" a distance of 157.65 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 90.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 40°10'08" a distance of 63.10 feet to the beginning of a tangent 650.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 10°38'46" a distance of 120.78 feet to the beginning of a tangent 103.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 55°43'47" a distance of 100.18 feet to the beginning of a tangent 35.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence westerly, southwesterly and southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 150°30'03" a distance of 91.94 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 100.00-foot-radius curve concave northeasterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 32°52'30" a distance of 57.38 feet; thence tangent to said curve South 67°44'58 East 116.12 feet to the beginning of a tangent 100.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southeasterly and southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 65°07'30" a distance of 113.66 feet; thence tangent to said curve South 2°37'28" East 86.76 feet to the beginning of a tangent 310.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 18°37'46" a distance of 100.80 feet to the beginning of a tangent 45.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 47°16'43" a distance of 37.13 feet to a point on the south line of the hereinabove described property that bears North 89°59'37" East 198.59 feet from the southwesterly corner thereof.

PARCEL "C"

Commencing at the southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 3273 of the Federal Register of the United States in Volume 24, No. 25, dated February 5, 1959, which said southeasterly corner bears South 76°32'50" East 761.20 feet from "Old Lighthouse" as shown on said Miscellaneous Map No. 129, the coordinates of which said "Old Lighthouse" are North 185,283.08 and East 1,695,308.57 (California Coordinate Grid System, Zone 6); thence along the boundary of

said Cabrillo National Monument the following courses and distances North $89^{\circ}52'54''$ West 630.92 feet (record South $89^{\circ}31'35''$ West 630.37 feet); thence South $18^{\circ}12'58''$ West 8.45 feet (record South $17^{\circ}40'23''$ West 8.47 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 170.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly, thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $64^{\circ}00'00''$ a distance of 189.89 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $45^{\circ}47'02''$ East (record South $46^{\circ}19'37''$ East) 137.50; thence South $65^{\circ}23'10''$ West (record South $64^{\circ}50'35''$ West) 75.33 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING of the herein described property; thence retracing the previously described five courses to said southeasterly corner of the Cabrillo National Monument; thence leaving said boundary North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East 723.77 feet to intersection with the hereinafter described mean high tide line; thence southerly along said mean high tide line the following courses and distances; South $9^{\circ}49'16''$ West 91.09 feet; thence South $32^{\circ}04'12''$ West 136.56 feet; thence South $55^{\circ}30'44''$ West 137.21 feet; thence South $42^{\circ}14'59''$ West 236.92 feet; thence South $38^{\circ}38'57''$ West 90.26 feet; thence South $11^{\circ}46'39''$ West 80.90 feet; thence South $3^{\circ}09'21''$ East 168.16 feet; thence South $24^{\circ}11'43''$ East 113.20 feet; thence South $19^{\circ}28'08''$ East 131.55 feet; thence South $13^{\circ}54'17''$ East 125.70 feet; thence South $7^{\circ}18'41''$ West 53.88 feet to intersection with a line that bears South $48^{\circ}13'47''$ East 1305.76 feet from the True Point of Beginning; thence North $48^{\circ}13'47''$ West 1305.76 feet to the True Point of Beginning, containing 17.44 acres, EXCEPTING from the hereinabove described property a parcel of land consisting of 1.12 acres being a right-of-way for road purposes over, along and across a strip of land 40.00 feet wide, 20.00 feet wide on each side of the following described centerline: Beginning at a point on the North Line of the hereinabove described property that is North $89^{\circ}59'37''$ East 198.59 feet from the hereinbefore mentioned southeasterly corner of Cabrillo National Monument; thence South $31^{\circ}16'30''$ East 12.15 feet to the beginning of a tangent 55.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $28^{\circ}36'30''$ a distance of 27.46 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 330.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $20^{\circ}23'45''$ a distance of 117.47 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 75.00-foot-radius curve concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly and westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $69^{\circ}08'46''$ a distance of 90.51 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $86^{\circ}52'31''$ West 108.37 feet to the beginning of a tangent 95.00-foot-radius curve concave northerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $32^{\circ}17'15''$ a distance of 53.53 feet to a point of reverse curvature with a 60.00-foot-radius curve concave southerly; thence westerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $70^{\circ}16'58''$ a distance of 73.60 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 25.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $61^{\circ}22'48''$ a distance of 26.78 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 175.00-foot-radius curve concave northeasterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $54^{\circ}07'46''$ a distance of 165.33 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $66^{\circ}37'46''$ East 88.66 feet to the beginning of a tangent 60.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly; thence southeasterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $49^{\circ}38'15''$ a distance of 51.98 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 90.00-foot-radius curve concave westerly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $45^{\circ}28'13''$ a distance of 71.42 feet; thence tangent to said curve South $28^{\circ}28'42''$ West 110.68 feet to the beginning of a tangent 400.00-foot-radius curve concave southeasterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $8^{\circ}05'11''$ a distance of 56.45 feet to a point of compound curvature with a 60.00-foot-radius curve concave easterly; thence southerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $31^{\circ}49'13''$ a distance of 33.32 feet to a point of reverse curvature with 125.00-foot-radius curve

concave northwesterly; thence southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $60^{\circ}35'53''$ a distance of 132.20 feet to a point of intersection with the southwesterly line of the hereinbefore described parcel of land that bears South $48^{\circ}13'47''$ East 729.88 feet from the True Point of Beginning thereof.

The sidelines of said easement are to be prolonged or shortened so as to terminate on the North in the North boundary line hereinbefore described land and to terminate on the southwest in the southwesterly boundary line of the hereinbefore described land.

PARCEL "D"

Beginning at a Point in the South boundary line of the Cabrillo National Monument as described in Presidential Proclamation No. 3273 of the Federal Register of the United States in Volume 24, No. 25, dated February 5, 1959, which said point bears South $78^{\circ}47'06''$ West 895.86 feet from "Old Lighthouse" as shown on said Miscellaneous Map No. 129, the coordinates of which said "Old Lighthouse" are North 185,283.08 and East 1,695,308.57 (California Coordinate Grid System, Zone 6), said point being on the arc of a 1030.00-foot-radius curve concave southwesterly, the center of which curve bears South $77^{\circ}34'55''$ West from said point, said curve being the easterly right-of-way line of an easement 60.00 feet wide for road purposes as granted to the City of San Diego by deed recorded September 20, 1960, as file/page No. 188998 in Book 1960 of Official Records; thence easterly and southerly along the boundary of said Cabrillo National Monument the following courses and distances; South $89^{\circ}56'07''$ East 563.40 feet; thence South $0^{\circ}04'00''$ West 409.95 feet (record South $0^{\circ}28'25''$ East 410.00 feet); thence South $89^{\circ}55'50''$ East (record North $89^{\circ}31'35''$ East) 278.27 feet; thence North $65^{\circ}23'10''$ East (record North $64^{\circ}50'35''$ East) 37.39 feet; thence leaving said Cabrillo National Monument boundary South $23^{\circ}35'52''$ West 1395.70 feet to a point on the easterly right-of-way line of the hereinabove described 60.00 feet wide easement for road granted to the City of San Diego, which point bears North $87^{\circ}33'30''$ East (record North $87^{\circ}01'06''$ East) radially 30.00 feet from the northeasterly terminus of a 101.88-foot-radius curve described to said easement; thence South $87^{\circ}33'30''$ West along said radial line 60.00 feet to the westerly right-of-way line of said easement; thence southerly, southwesterly, westerly, northwesterly and northerly along said right-of-way line the following courses and distances; southerly, southwesterly, westerly and northwesterly along the arc of a 71.88-foot-radius curve concave northerly that is concentric with the hereinbefore mentioned 101.88-foot-radius curve through a central angle of $162^{\circ}48'38''$ a distance of 204.25 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $19^{\circ}37'52''$ West 154.68 feet (record North $20^{\circ}10'16''$ West 154.54 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 235.23-foot-radius curve (record 235.00-foot-radius curve) concave easterly; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $37^{\circ}45'00''$ a distance of 154.98 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $18^{\circ}07'08''$ East 100.12 feet (record North $17^{\circ}34'44''$ East 100.02 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 330.20-foot-radius curve (record 330.00-foot-radius curve) concave westerly; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $22^{\circ}58'46''$ (record $22^{\circ}58'31''$) a distance of 132.43 feet; thence tangent to said curve North $4^{\circ}51'38''$ West 1049.96 feet (record North $5^{\circ}23'47''$ West 1050.15 feet) to the beginning of a tangent 1030.00-foot-radius curve, the center of which curve is hereinbefore mentioned as bearing South $77^{\circ}34'55''$ West from the Point of Beginning of this description; thence northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of $7^{\circ}33'27''$ a distance of 135.86 feet to the Point of Beginning, containing 20.20 acres.

The withdrawal order of February 26, 1852, is hereby revoked as to the lands described above.

The lands added to the monument by this Proclamation are hereby transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and Proclamation No. 1255 establishing, and Proclamation No. 3273 enlarging, the Cabrillo National Monument are amended accordingly.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

9. Cape Krusenstern

No. 4615

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1453, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57031

CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The area of northwest Alaska known as Cape Krusenstern contains an archeological record of great significance. The Cape's bluffs and its series of one hundred fourteen horizontal beach ridges hold an archeological record of every major cultural period associated with habitation of the Alaska coastline in the last 5000 years.

The unglaciated lands lying inland, including the Kakagrak Hills, the Rabbit Creek area and others, have an older archeological record dating back to pre-Eskimo periods of at least 8000 years ago. This continuum of evidence is of great historic and scientific importance in the study of human survival and cultural evolution.

There are in this area examples of other unique natural processes. The climatological conditions are conducive to the formation of Naleds, one spectacular example of which occurs in the area. In the same inland area at Kilikmak Creek is found the only known Alaskan example of a still recognizable Illinoisian glacial esker, a formation which is over 100,000 years old.

The unique geologic process of erosion and sediment transport in this area created and continues to create the beach ridges in which is preserved the archeological record of the beach civilizations. Also found in the area is a wide variety of plant and animal species, from the marine life along the shoreline and its lagoons to the inland populations such as musk-oxen, Dall sheep, caribou and many smaller species.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for the local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Cape Krusenstern National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Cape Krusenstern National Monument on the map numbered CAKR-90,008 attached

to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 560,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of Alaska v. Morton, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

10. Capitol Reef**No. 3249**

July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. c48, 16 U.S.C. 431 note.
23 F.R. 5181

**ENLARGING THE CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT,*
UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah, certain adjoining lands needed for the protection of the features of geological and scientific interest included within the boundaries of the monument and for the proper administration of the area:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands now owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of lands are hereby added to and made a part of the Capitol Reef National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately-owned lands within those boundaries shall become parts of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 29 S., R. 5 E.,

Sections 1 and 2, those portions not previously included in the Monument,

T. 29 S., R. 6 E.,

Sections 5, 6, 9, and 16, those portions not previously included in the Monument;

Sections 7, 8, and 17, those portions lying north of Sulphur Creek;

Sections 26, SW1/4 and S1/2 NW1/4,

T. 30 S., R. 7 E.,

Section 20, NW1/4 SE1/4 (except S1/2 S1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4) and NE 1/4 SE1/4 (except S1/2 SW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4),

containing 3,040 acres, more or less.

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

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of livestock across the lands included in this monument under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to be specifically designated by said Secretary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this second day of July in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United

[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

* redesignated as Capitol Reef National Park on December 18, 1971.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

No. 3888

January 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 922, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
34 F.R. 907

**ENLARGING THE CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT,
UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Capitol Reef National Monument In Utah was established by Proclamation No. 2246 of August 2, 1937, and enlarged by Proclamation No. 3249 of July 2, 1958,²² to set aside and reserve certain areas possessing significant features and objects of geological and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, it would be in the public interest to add to the Capitol Reef National Monument certain adjoining lands which encompass the outstanding geological feature known as Waterpocket Fold and other complementing geological features, which constitute objects of scientific interest, such as Cathedral Valley; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431),²³ the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation * * * objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;"

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, supra, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following described area are hereby added to and made a part of the Capitol Reef National Monument, and (2) the State-owned and privately owned lands within those boundaries shall become and be reserved as parts of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

²² 1958 U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. News, p. 5516.

²³ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

- T. 26 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 25 to 29, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 27 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
Secs. 9 to 16, inclusive;
Secs. 21 to 28, inclusive;
Secs. 33 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 28 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 26 S., R. 6 E.,
Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 27 S., R. 6 E.,
Secs. 3 to 5, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 8 to 10, inclusive, unsurveyed,
Secs. 15 to 17, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 20 to 22, inclusive, unsurveyed,
Secs. 27 to 29, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed.
- T. 28 S., R. 6 E., that portion not previously included in the monument, partly unsurveyed
- T. 29 S., R. 6 E.,
Secs. 7, 8, and 17, those portions not previously included in the monument;
Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, unsurveyed;
Secs. 20 and 21, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 27, unsurveyed, those portions not previously included in the monument;
Secs. 28, 29, and 34, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 35, those portions not previously included in the monument.
- T. 30 S., R. 6 E.,
Secs. 2 and 11;
Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 13.
- T. 27 S., R. 7 E.,
Secs. 31 and 32, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 28 S., R. 7 E.,
Secs. 2 to 11, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 26 to 35, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 29 S., R. 7 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 9 to 12, inclusive, unsurveyed;
Secs. 13 and 14, that portion north of State of Utah Route 24, unsurveyed;
Secs. 15, 16, 21, and 22, partly unsurveyed;
Sec. 24, that portion north of State of Utah Route 24, unsurveyed;
Secs. 27, 28, 33, and 34, unsurveyed.
- T. 30 S., R. 7 E.,
Secs. 3 and 10, unsurveyed;
Secs. 18, 19, 20, and 29, those portions not previously included in the monument;

- Secs. 30, 31, and 32.
- T. 31 S., R. 7 E.,
 Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 27 to 33, inclusive;
 Sec. 34, W 1/2.
- T. 32 S., R. 7 E.,
 Secs. 1 to 18, Inclusive;
 Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;
 Secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 33 S., R. 7 E.,
 Secs. 1 and 2;
 Secs. 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25, unsurveyed.
- T. 32 S., R. 8 E.,
 Secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19;
 Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 33 S., R. 8 E., ,
 Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 28 to 34, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 34 S., R. 8 E.,
 Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 13 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 35 S., R. 8 E.,
 Secs. 1 to to 5, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 8 to 16, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 22 to 26, inclusive, unsurveyed;
 Sec. 36.
- T. 34 S., R. 9 E.,
 Sec. 19, unsurveyed;
 Secs. 30 to 32, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 35 S., R. 9 E.,
 Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, unsurveyed;
 Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
 Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive, partly unsurveyed.
- T. 36 S., R. 9 E.,
 Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, unsurveyed;
 Secs. 16, 17, and 21, partly unsurveyed.

Containing 215,056 acres, more or less.

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

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked.

Nothing herein shall prevent the movement of livestock across the lands included in this monument under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and upon driveways to be specifically designated by said Secretary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

11. Channel Islands

No. 2825

February 9, 1949, 63 Stat. 1258, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
14 F.R. 635

ENLARGING THE CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT,* CALIFORNIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that certain islets and rocks situated near Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands, which for the most part form the Channel Islands National Monument, established by Proclamation No. 2281 of April 26, 1938 (52 Stat. 1541), are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of geological and scientific interest located on lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to extend the boundaries of the said monument to include the hereinafter-described areas adjacent to the said islands:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the areas within one nautical mile of the shoreline of Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands, as indicated on the diagram hereto attached and forming a part hereof, are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and reserved as a part of the Channel Islands National Monument.

The reservation made by this proclamation shall not affect the lands included in existing reservations for lighthouse purposes, or the rights of ingress and egress appertaining thereto, as particularly described in the said Proclamation No. 2881.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 and 2),³ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 9th day of February in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-nine, and of the Independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventy-third.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

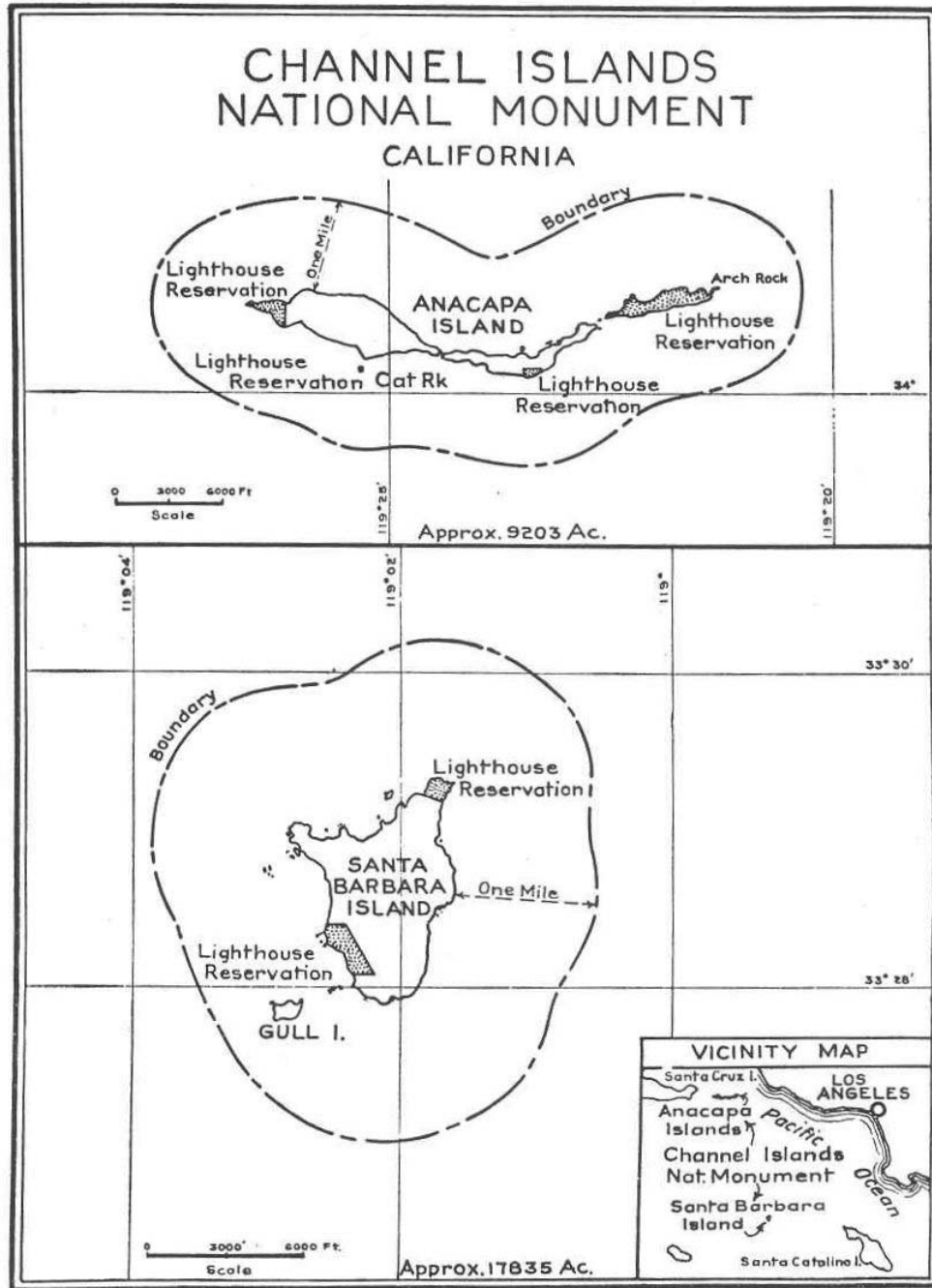
* redesignated as Channel Islands National Park on March 5, 1980.

² 16 U.S.C.A. 431 note.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1,2.

By the President:
DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

Note: The diagram referred to in the proclamation (and that follows this note) was reproduced with the proclamation in the *United States Statutes at Large*, but was not reproduced in the *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, the source for each of the proclamations in this volume.



N.M.-CC 7004 Dec. 12 1947 H.L.G.

12. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

No. 3391

January 18, 1961, 75 Stat. 1023, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
26 F.R. 639

ESTABLISHING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL NATIONAL MONUMENT,* MARYLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by deed of September 23, 1938, the United States acquired from the Receivers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company certain lands, together with all appurtenances thereunto belonging, known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and

WHEREAS since September 23, 1938, such lands have been administered and protected by the Department of the Interior through the National Park Service; and

WHEREAS, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225), the President of the United States is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected"; and

WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is of historic and scientific interest, and historic structures and objects of scientific interest are situated upon the lands thereof:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁷ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, there is hereby reserved and set apart as a national monument, to be known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument, that portion of the property now owned by the United States and acquired by it under the said deed of September 23, 1938, which extends from Cumberland, Maryland, to a location 100 feet downstream from the first culvert above the Seneca aqueduct, the monument hereby established containing approximately 4,800 acres.

The said deed of September 23, 1938, is recorded in the land records of the County of Allegany, Maryland, in Book R.J. No. 181 at Folio 603, of the County of Washington, Maryland, in Book No. 207 at Folio 575, of the County of Frederick, Maryland, in Book No. 414 at Folio 245 fc., and of the County of Montgomery, Maryland, in Book No. 638 at Folio 76. Detailed maps of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal property, consisting of 15 rolls prepared by B.F. Mackall, are on file with the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., and the Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Project in Hagerstown, Maryland.

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

* redesignated as Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park on January 8, 1971.

⁷ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument shall be supervised, managed, and controlled in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a National Park Service, and for Other Purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, including the act of September 22, 1950 (64 Stat. 905), and the act of August 1, 1953 (67 Stat. 359).

Nothing in this proclamation is intended to prejudice the use of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument for such works as the Congress may hereafter authorize for municipal and domestic water supply, navigation, flood control, drainage, recreation, or other beneficial purposes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A HERTER,
Secretary of State.

13. Colorado**No. 3307**

August 7, 1959, 73 Stat. c69, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
24 F.R. 6471

**EXCLUDING CERTAIN LANDS FROM AND ADDING CERTAIN
LANDS TO THE COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude from the Colorado National Monument, in Colorado, certain lands which are not necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on the lands within the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would also be in the public interest to add to such monument certain adjoining public lands and lands donated to the United States which are needed for administrative purposes and for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands now within the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁴ do proclaim as follows:

The following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby excluded from the Colorado National Monument:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 11 S., R. 101 W.,
sec. 27, E1/2 SE1/4

UTE MERIDIAN

T. 1 N., R. 2 W.,
sec. 33, SW1/4 NW1/4, NW1/4 SE1/4 and that portion of N1/2 SW1/4 lying north and east of a diagonal line extending from the northwest corner of said N1/2 SW1/4, S. 53°49' E., 2,240 feet to a point on the south line of said N1/2 SW1/4.

The areas described aggregate approximately 211 acres.

The lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws or disposal under other laws until further notice of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Colorado National Monument and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

T. 11 S., R. 102 W.,
 sec. 36, SE1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4, NE1/4 NE1/4 SW1/4.

UTE MERIDIAN

T. 1 N., R. 2 W.,
 sec. 32, N1/2 NW1/4 NE1/4, N1/2 S1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, N1/2 NE1/4 NW1/4, N1/2 S1/2
 NE 1/4 NW 1/4.

T. 1 S., R. 1 W.,
 sec. 30, S1/2 S1/2 SE 1/4 (unsurveyed).

The areas described aggregate approximately 120 acres.
 The Executive order of January 27, 1913, creating Power Site Reserve No. 335, is hereby
 revoked to the extent that it affects any of the above-described lands added to the
 monument.

As affected by the exclusions and additions made by this proclamation, the
 boundaries of the Colorado National Monument are as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of sec. 31, T. 11 S., R. 101 W. of the sixth principal
 meridian;

thence westerly one-half mile to the south 1/4 corner of sec. 36, T. 11. S., R. 102 W.,
 sixth principal meridian;

thence northerly three-eighths mile to the southeast corner of the NE1/4 NE 1/4
 SW1/4 of the said sec. 36;

thence westerly one-eighth mile to the southwest corner of the said NE1/4 NE1/4
 SW1/4;

thence northerly one-fourth mile to the northwest corner of the SE1/4 SE1/4 NW1/4 of
 the said sec. 36;

thence easterly one-eighth mile to the northeast corner of the said SE1/4 SE1/4
 NW1/4;

thence northerly approximately three and three-eighths miles to the north 1/4 corner
 of sec. 13, T. 11 S., R. 102 W., sixth principal meridian (on the south boundary of sec. 31,
 T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian);

thence westerly approximately three-fourths mile to the southwest corner of sec. 31,
 T. 1 N., R. 2 W., Ute meridian;

thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of the said sec. 31;

thence easterly one and three-fourths miles to the northeast corner of the NW1/4
 NE1/4 sec. 32;

thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said NW1/4 NE1/4;

thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the SE1/4 NE1/4 of the said
 sec. 32;

thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW1/4 SE1/4 of the
 said sec. 27;

thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said SE1/4 NE1/4;

thence S. 53°49' E. 2,240 feet to a point on the north line of the S1/2 SW1/4 of sec. 33;

thence easterly approximately 3,472 feet to the northeast corner of the SE1/4 SE1/4 of
 the said sec. 33;

thence southerly one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of the said sec. 33 (on the
 north boundary of sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian);

thence westerly 455 feet to a point;

thence S. 23°04' W., 791 feet to a point;

thence S. 38°16' E., 1,250 feet, more or less, to a point on the east boundary of the SW1/4 NE1/4 sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;
 thence S. 32°17' E. 887.6 feet to a point 495 feet easterly from the northwest corner of the NE1/4 SE1/4 of the said sec. 17;
 thence S. 31°52' E., 1,556.2 feet to the southeast corner of the said NE1/4 SE1/4;
 thence S. 44°55' E., 1,853 feet to the southeast corner of the SW1/4 SW1/4 sec. 16;
 thence S. 44°58' E., 1,853 feet to the southeast corner of the NE1/4 NW1/4 sec. 21;
 thence S. 45°02' E., 1,877.3 feet to the southeast corner of the SW1/4 NE1/4 of the said sec. 21;
 thence S. 26°27' E., 2,864.8 feet to the southeast corner of the said sec. 21;
 thence S. 44°06' E., 1,922.5 feet to the southeast corner of the NW1/4 NW1/4 sec. 27;
 thence 44°47' E., 1,912.6 feet to the center of said sec. 27;
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW1/4 SE1/4 of the said sec. 27;
 thence southerly one-half mile to the southeast corner of the SW1/4 SE 1/4 of the said sec. 27;
 thence easterly one-quarter mile to the northeast corner of sec. 34;
 thence southerly one-half mile to the west 1/4 corner of sec. 35;
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW1/4 SW1/4 of said sec. 35;
 thence southerly approximately one-half mile to a point on the township line dividing Tps. 11 and 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian, said point being the northwest corner of lot 7 in sec. 2, T. 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;
 thence easterly approximately one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of said lot 7 in said sec. 2;
 thence southerly approximately 2,650 feet to the southeast corner of lot 9 in said sec. 2;
 thence easterly approximately one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of lot 10 in said sec. 2 (on the west boundary of sec. 30 T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian);
 thence southerly approximately 2,422 to the southwest corner of sec. 30, T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Ute meridian;
 thence easterly one-half mile to the southwest corner of the SE1/4 of the said sec. 30;
 thence northerly one-eighth mile to the northwest corner of the S1/2 S1/2 SE1/4 of the said sec. 30;
 thence easterly one-half mile to the northeast corner of the said S1/2 S1/2 SE1/4;
 thence southerly five-eighths mile to the east 1/4 corner of sec. 31;
 thence easterly one-fourth mile to the northeast corner of the NW1/4 SW1/4 sec. 32;
 thence southerly one-half mile to the southeast corner of the SW1/4 SW1/4 of the said sec. 32 (on the north boundary of sec. 18, T. 12 S., R. 100 W., sixth principal meridian);
 thence westerly approximately 760 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of sec. 13, T. 12 S., R. 101 W., sixth principal meridian;
 thence southerly approximately 1 mile to the southeast corner of the said sec. 13;
 thence westerly approximately one and three-fourths miles to the southwest corner of sec. 14;
 thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of the said sec. 14;
 thence westerly 3 miles to the southwest corner of sec. 8;
 thence northerly 1 mile to the northwest corner of the said sec. 8;
 thence westerly 1 mile to the southwest corner of sec. 6;
 thence northerly 1 mile to the point of beginning.

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

Proclamation No. 1126 of May 24, 1911, establishing the Colorado National Monument, as revised by Proclamation No. 2037 of March 3, 1933, is amended accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,
Secretary of State.

14. Craters of the Moon**No. 3506**

November 19, 1962, 77 Stat. 960, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
27 F.R. 11487

**ADDITION TO THE CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL
MONUMENT, IDAHO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, established by Proclamation No. 1694 of May 2, 1924, was reserved and set apart as an area that contains a remarkable fissure eruption together with its associated volcanic cones, craters, rifts, lava flows, caves, natural bridges, and other phenomena characteristic of volcanic action that are of unusual scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Craters of the Moon National Monument a 180-acre kipuka, a term of Hawaiian origin for an island of vegetation completely surrounded by lava, that is scientifically valuable for ecological studies because it contains a mature, native sagebrush-grassland association which has been undisturbed by man or domestic livestock; and to add to the monument the intervening lands between the kipuka and the present monument boundaries:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431),¹ and subject to valid existing rights do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Craters of the Moon National Monument:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

T. 1 S., R. 24 E.

sec. 3, W-1/2

All of section 4, 5, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19

sec. 10, W-1/2

sec. 20, W-1/2 and W-1/2 E-1/2

sec. 29, NW-1/4 and W-1/2 NE-1/4

sec. 30, NE-1/4;

comprising 5,360 acres, more or less.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.

[SEAL]

JOHN F. KENNEDY

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. 431 note.

By the President:
DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

No. 7373

November 9, 2000, 114 Stat. 3418, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
65 F.R. 69221

**BOUNDARY ENLARGEMENT OF THE CRATERS OF THE
MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Craters of the Moon National Monument was established on May 2, 1924 (Presidential Proclamation 1694), for the purpose of protecting the unusual landscape of the Craters of the Moon lava field. This “lunar” landscape was thought to resemble that of the Moon and was described in the Proclamation as “weird and scenic landscape peculiar to itself.” The unusual scientific value of the expanded monument is the great diversity of exquisitely preserved volcanic features within a relatively small area. The expanded monument includes almost all the features of basaltic volcanism, including the craters, cones, lava flows, caves, and fissures of the 65-mile-long Great Rift, a geological feature that is comparable to the great rift zones of Iceland and Hawaii. It comprises the most diverse and geologically recent part of the lava terrain that covers the southern Snake River Plain, a broad lava plain made up of innumerable basalt lava flows that erupted during the past 5 million years.

Since 1924, the monument has been expanded and boundary adjustments made through four presidential proclamations issued pursuant to the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431). Presidential Proclamation 1843 of July 23, 1928, expanded the monument to include certain springs for water supply and additional features of scientific interest. Presidential Proclamation 1916 of July 9, 1930, Presidential Proclamation 2499 of July 18, 1941, and Presidential Proclamation 3506 of November 19, 1962, made further adjustments to the boundaries. In 1996, a minor boundary adjustment was made by section 205 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333, 110 Stat. 4093, 4106).

This Proclamation enlarges the boundary to assure protection of the entire Great Rift volcanic zone and associated lava features, all objects of scientific interest. The Craters of the Moon, Open Crack, Kings Bowl, and Wapi crack sets and the associated Craters of the Moon, Kings Bowl, and Wapi lava fields constitute this volcanic rift zone system. Craters of the Moon is the largest basaltic volcanic field of dominantly Holocene age (less than 10,000 years old) in the conterminous United States. Each of the past eruptive episodes lasted up to several hundred years in duration and was separated from other eruptive episodes by quiet periods of several hundred years to about 3,000 years. The first eruptive episode began about 15,000 years ago and the latest ended about 2,100 years ago.

Craters of the Moon holds the most diverse and youngest part of the lava terrain that covers the southern Snake River Plain of Idaho, a broad plain made up of innumerable basalt lava flows during the past 5 million years. The most recent eruptions at the

Craters of the Moon took place about 2,100 years ago and were likely witnessed by the Shoshone people, whose legend speaks of a serpent on a mountain who, angered by lightning, coiled around and squeezed the mountain until the rocks crumbled and melted, fire shot from cracks, and liquid rock flowed from the fissures as the mountain exploded. The volcanic field now lies dormant, in the latest of a series of quiet periods that separate the eight eruptive episodes during which the 60 lava flows and 25 cinder cones of this composite volcanic field were formed. Some of the lava flows traveled distances of as much as 43 miles from their vents, and some flows diverged around areas of higher ground and rejoined downstream to form isolated islands of older terrain surrounded by new lava. These areas are called "kipukas."

The kipukas provide a window on vegetative communities of the past that have been erased from most of the Snake River Plain. In many instances, the expanse of rugged lava surrounding the small pocket of soils has protected the kipukas from people, animals, and even exotic plants. As a result, these kipukas represent some of the last nearly pristine and undisturbed vegetation in the Snake River Plain, including 700-year-old juniper trees and relict stands of sagebrush that are essential habitat for sensitive sage grouse populations. These tracts of relict vegetation are remarkable benchmarks that aid in the scientific study of changes to vegetative communities from recent human activity as well as the role of natural fire in the sagebrush steppe ecosystem.

The Kings Bowl lava field and the Wapi lava field are included in the enlarged monument. The Kings Bowl field erupted during a single fissure eruption on the southern part of the Great Rift about 2,250 years ago. This eruption probably lasted only a few hours to a few days. The field preserves explosion pits, lava lakes, squeeze-ups, basalt mounds, and an ash blanket. The Wapi field probably formed from a fissure eruption simultaneously with the eruption of the Kings Bowl field. With more prolonged activity over a period of months to a few years, the Wapi field formed a low shield volcano. The Bear Trap lava tube, located between the Craters of the Moon and the Wapi lava fields, is a cave system more than 15 miles long. The lava tube is remarkable for its length and for the number of well preserved lava-cave features, such as lava stalactites and curbs, the latter marking high stands of the flowing lava forever frozen on the lava tube walls. The lava tubes and pit craters of the monument are known for their unusual preservation of winter ice and snow into the hot summer months, due to shielding from the sun and the insulating properties of the basalt.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the Craters of the Moon National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as an addition to the Craters of the Moon National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Craters of the Moon National Monument Boundary Enlargement" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately

661,287 acres, which is 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 this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal 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. For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary shall prohibit all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a transportation plan that addresses the actions, including road closures or travel restrictions, necessary to protect the objects identified in this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the area being added to the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, pursuant to legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall manage the monument cooperatively and shall prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws, whatever resources are necessary to manage properly the monument; however, the National Park Service shall have primary management authority over the portion of the monument that includes the exposed lava flows, and shall manage the area under the same laws and regulations that apply to the current monument. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority over the remaining portion of the monument, as indicated on the map entitled, "Craters of the Moon National Monument Boundary Enlargement."

Wilderness Study Areas included in the monument will continue to be managed under section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701-1782).

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Idaho with respect to fish and wildlife management.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation. The Secretary shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

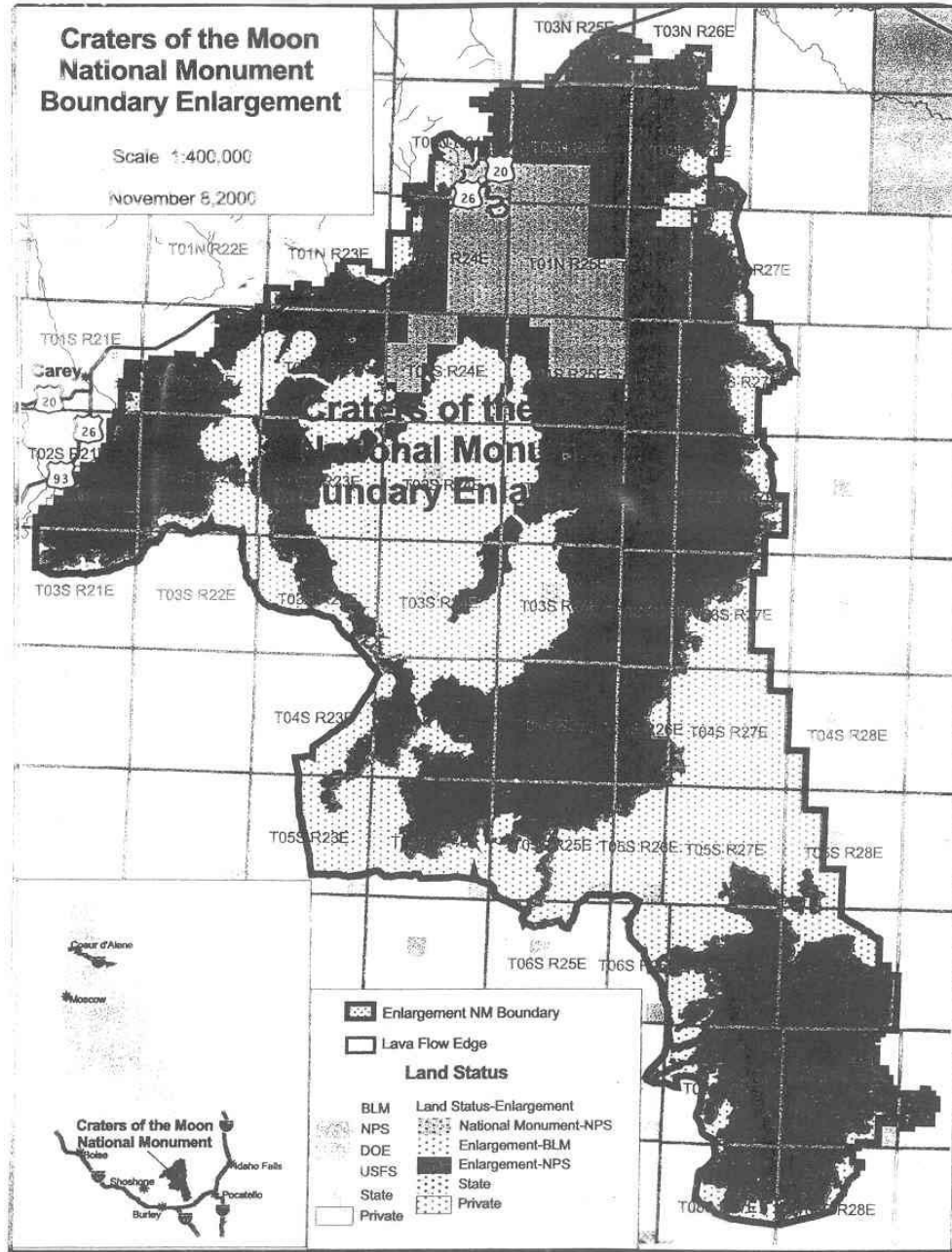
Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON



15. Death Valley

No. 2961

January 17, 1952, 66 Stat. c18, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
17 F.R. 691

ADDITION OF DEVIL'S HOLE, NEVADA, TO DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT*—CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by Proclamation No 2028 of February 11, 1933 (47 Stat. 2554), certain lands in California known as Death Valley were set aside and reserved as the Death Valley National Monument for the preservation of the unusual features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest therein contained; and by Proclamation No. 2228 of March 26, 1937 (50 Stat. 1823), the said monument was enlarged by adding thereto certain contiguous lands in California and Nevada; and

WHEREAS there is located outside the boundaries of the said monument but in the vicinity thereof a forty-acre tract of public land in Nevada containing a remarkable underground pool known as Devil's Hole; and

WHEREAS the said pool is a unique subsurface remnant of the prehistoric chain of lakes which in Pleistocene times formed the Death Valley Lake System, and is unusual among caverns in that it is a solution area in distinctly striated limestone, while also owing its formation in part to fault action; and

WHEREAS the geologic evidence that this subterranean pool is an integral part of the hydrographic history of the Death Valley region is further confirmed by the presence in this pool of a peculiar race of desert fish, and zoologists have demonstrated that this race of fish, which is found nowhere else in the world, evolved only after the gradual drying up of the Death Valley Lake System isolated this fish population from the original ancestral stock that in Pleistocene times was common to the entire region; and

WHEREAS the said pool is of such outstanding scientific importance that it should be given special protection, and such protection can be best afforded by making the said forty-acre tract containing the pool a part of the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 13, 1933, 48 Stat. 139 (16 U.S.C. 447),² and to all valid existing rights, the following-described tract of land in Nevada is hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Death Valley National Monument, as a detached unit thereof:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, NEVADA

T. 17 S., R. 50 E.,
Sec. 36, SW1/4 SE1/4.

* redesignated as Death Valley National Park on October 31, 1994.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 447.

Warning is hereby expressly given to any unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this addition to the said monument and not to locate or settle on any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to the said monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3),³ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 17th day of January in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

16. Denali**No. 4616**

Dec 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1455, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57035

DENALI NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

In the creation of Mount McKinley National Park the southern half of the mountain's massif was inadvertently excluded from the Park. The creation of Denali National Monument will bring within the protection of the National Park System the entirety of this, the highest (so in the original, should be "highest") on the North American continent. This face markedly differs from the north side for it has a more gradual rise and a significant system of glaciers. It is also the approach route used historically by those seeking to scale Mount McKinley.

Certain of the glaciers on the south face are among the largest in Alaska, reaching up to 45 miles in length. Yet, only the very uppermost parts are presently within the National Park. Their protection is enhanced by the creation of this monument.

In the southwest area of the monument hereby created are the geologically unique Cathedral Spires. From this granitic pluton mass radiate eight major glacial troughs exhibiting cirques and headwalls rising 5,000 feet from their bases.

The monument also protects significant habitat for the McKinley caribou herd which has provided a basis for scientific study since the early twentieth century. Associated with the herd in this ecosystem are other scientifically important mammals such as grizzly bear, wolf and wolverine.

The Toklat River region includes a unique area of warm springs which attracts an unusual late run of Chum salmon. This run provides an important late fall food source for the grizzly bear population of the area which, because of its accessibility, has been the subject of many scientific studies.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for the local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

* redesignated as Denali National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Denali National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Denali National Monument on the map numbered DENA-90,007 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 3,890,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

17. Edison Laboratory**No. 3148**

July 14, 1956, 70 Stat. c49, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
21 F.R. 5341

**ESTABLISHING THE EDISON LABORATORY NATIONAL
MONUMENT* - NEW JERSEY**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, recognizing the primary significance in our civilization and industry of the Edison Home (Glenmont) and Laboratory, West Orange, New Jersey, recommended that they be considered eligible for recognition as being the most suitable sites at which to commemorate the outstanding achievements of the great American inventor, Thomas Alva Edison; and

WHEREAS the Edison Home (Glenmont) was designated as a national historic site by order of the Secretary of the Interior of December 6, 1955 (20 F.R. 9347), in furtherance of its preservation for the benefit and inspiration of the American people; and

WHEREAS the Edison Laboratory, used by the great inventor for the last 44 years of his life and the scene of many of his celebrated inventions, has been generously donated to the American people for preservation as a national monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹² do proclaim and declare that the following-described land, with the improvements thereon, situated in the Town of West Orange, County of Essex, State of New Jersey, are hereby established as the Edison Laboratory National Monument, and shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),¹³ and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof:

BEGINNING in the southeasterly line of Main Street, formerly known as Valley Road, at a point formed by intersecting same with the northeasterly line of Lakeside Avenue; running thence (1) along the southeasterly line of Main Street north thirty-seven degrees seventeen minutes thirty seconds (37°17'30") east fifty-four and three hundredths feet (54.03'); thence (2) still along the said line of Lakeside Avenue north forty-one degrees thirty-three minutes thirty seconds (41°33'30") east two hundred seven and fifty-two hundredths feet (207.52'); thence (3) south forty-nine degrees thirty-two minutes twenty seconds (49°32'20") east one hundred fifty-six and ninety-one hundredths feet (156.91'); thence (4) south forty-one degrees twenty-two minutes (41°22') west sixty-two and seventy-five hundredths feet (62.75'); thence (5) south forty-eight degrees thirty-eight minutes (48°38') east one hundred thirty-six and eighty-three hundredths feet (136.83); thence (6) south forty-one degrees twenty-two minutes (41°22') west one hundred twenty-two and twelve hundredths feet (122.12') to a point in the driveway running between the buildings now standing on the premises herein described; thence (7) along said driveway north forty-eight degrees thirty-eight minutes (48°38') west thirty-four

* Edison Home National Historic Site and Edison Laboratory National Monument were combined into Edison National Historic Site on September 5, 1962.

¹² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431 note.

¹³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

and seventy-six hundredths feet (34.76') to a point in a line drawn northeasterly, parallel with and four inches (4") easterly of the westerly face of a brick partition wall standing within the one-story brick portion of the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory Building; thence (8) along the line described as being within the said wall north forty-one degrees thirty-eight minutes (41°38') west sixty-four and eighteen hundredths feet (64.18') to the outside or southerly face of the brick Laboratory Building fronting on Lakeside Avenue; thence (9) along the face of the said building north forty-eight degrees thirty-six minutes (48°36') west two and thirty-three hundredths feet (2.33'); thence (10) south forty-one degrees twenty-four minutes (41°24') west fifteen feet (15') to the northeasterly line of Lakeside Avenue; and running thence (11) along same north forty-eight degrees thirty-six minutes (48°36') west two hundred fifty-three and eighteen hundredths feet (253.18') to the place of BEGINNING, containing 1.51 acres more or less, being the same land conveyed by Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, to the United States of America by deed of donation, dated December 5, 1955, and recorded on December 5, 1955, in Book 3369, at Page 67, in the Register's Office, Essex County, New Jersey.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this National Monument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 14th day of July in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and eighty-first.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State.

18. Effigy Mounds**No. 2860**

October 25, 1949, 64 Stat. A371, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
14 F.R. 6541

**ESTABLISHING THE EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL
MONUMENT - IOWA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the earth mounds in the northeastern part of the State of Iowa known as the Effigy Mounds are of great scientific interest because of the variety of their forms, which include animal effigy, bird effigy, conical, and linear types, illustrative of a significant phase of the mound-building culture of the prehistoric American Indians; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments at its meeting held October 28-30, 1941 declared the Effigy Mounds to be of national scientific importance; and

WHEREAS the State of Iowa has acquired title to 1,204.39 acres of land containing these unusual objects, and has conveyed 1,000 acres thereof to the United States as a donation for national-monument purposes, such conveyance having been accepted on behalf of the United States by the Acting Director of the National Park Service on August 31, 1949; and

WHEREAS it is contemplated that the State of Iowa will convey the remaining 204.39 acres of such land to the United States for national-monument purposes in the near future; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to set aside and reserve the said land as a national monument as hereinafter indicated:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁵ do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands within the following-described boundaries and shown on the diagram hereto attached and forming a part hereof which belong to the United States are hereby reserved and established as a national monument, to be known as Effigy Mounds National Monument; and that the lands within such boundaries which do not now belong to the United States shall become a part of such monument upon the acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 96 N., R. 3 W., Allamakee County

T. 95 N., R. 3 W., Clayton County

Beginning at the point where the West line of the Right-of-Way of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad intersects the North line of Sec. 27 of said T. 96 N.;

⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

Thence southerly along the said West line of the Railroad Right-of-Way through said Sec. 27 and part of Sec. 34 of said T. 96 N. to the North line of the Right-of-Way of Iowa Primary Highway No. 13 in Government Lot 3 of said Sec. 34;

Thence westerly along the said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way through said Sec. 34 to the West line thereof;

Thence northerly along said Section line to the Southeast corner of the North Half of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4) of Sec. 33 of said T. 96 N.;

Thence westerly along the South line of said North Half of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (N1/2 NE1/4 NE1/4) to said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way;

Thence northerly along said North line of the Highway Right-of-Way to the North line of said Sec. 33;

Thence easterly along said Section line to the Southwest corner of said Sec. 27;

Thence northerly along the West line of said Sec. 27 N. 0°07' E., 594.27 ft.;

Thence N. 68°54' E., 186.28 ft.;

Thence N. 58°08' E., 135.01 ft.;

Thence S. 77°11' E., 77.79 ft.;

Thence N. 62°15' E., 218.66 ft.;

Thence N. 57°14' E., 168.48 ft.;

Thence N. 62°34' E., 430.06 ft.;

Thence N. 50°06' E., 142.68 ft.;

Thence N. 24°30' E., 319.20 ft. to a point on the East line of the West Half of the Southwest Quarter (W1/2 SW1/4) of said Sec. 27 and N. 0°16 1/2' W., 1,477.65 ft. from the Southeast corner of said West Half of the Southwest Quarter (W1/2 SW1/4);

Thence along said East line N. 0°16 1/2' W., 947.40 ft.;

Thence N. 89°43 1/2' E., 367.08 ft.;

Thence N. 0°16 1/2' W., 445.00 ft.;

Thence S. 89°43 1/2' W., 367.08 ft. to a point on the West line of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE1/4 NW1/4) of said Sec. 27;

Thence northerly along the West line of the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE1/4 NW1/4) and Government Lot 1 of said Sec. 27 to the North line of Sec. 27;

Thence easterly along the North line of Sec. 27 to the point of beginning.

Also, beginning at a point where the South line of the North Half (N1/2) of Government Lot 1 of Sec. 10 in said T. 95 N. intersects the West line of the Right-of-Way of Iowa Primary Highway No. 13;

Thence westerly along said South line of the North Half (N1/2) of Government Lot 1 to the West line thereof;

Thence northerly along said West line of Government Lot 1 to a point S. 0°39 1/2' E., 50 ft. from the Northwest corner thereof;

Thence along a straight line to a point on the North line of said Sec. 10 and N. 86°18 1/2' W., 150 ft. from said Northwest corner of Government Lot 1;

Thence westerly along said North line of Sec. 10 to the Northwest corner thereof;

Thence northerly along the West line of Sec. 3 of said T. 95 N., to the Northwest corner thereof;

Thence westerly along the South line of Sec. 33 of said T. 96 N., to the Southwest corner of the East Half of the Southeast Quarter (E1/2 SE1/4) thereof;

Thence northerly along the West line of said East Half of the Southeast Quarter (E1/2 SE1/4) to the Southeast corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW1/4 SE1/4) of said Sec. 33;

Thence westerly along the South line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW1/4 SE1/4) to the Southwest corner thereof;

Thence northerly along the West line of said Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW1/4 SE1/4) to the center of said Sec. 33;

Thence easterly along the Quarter (1/4) line of said Sec. 33 to the East Quarter (1/4) corner thereof;

Thence northerly along the west line of said Sec. 34 to the South line of said Highway Right-of-Way;

Thence easterly and southerly along the South and West line of said Highway Right-of-Way through said Secs. 34, 3, and the North Half (N1/2) of Government Lot 1 of Sec. 10 to the point of beginning.

The small area in Lot 3, Sec. 34, T. 96 N., R. 3 W., lying south of the middle of Yellow River and between the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Right-of-Way line and the east Right-of-Way line of the Iowa Primary Highway No. 13 is not intended to be included in this description.

The area as described contains in the aggregate 1,204.39 acres, more or less.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, protection, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3),⁶ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

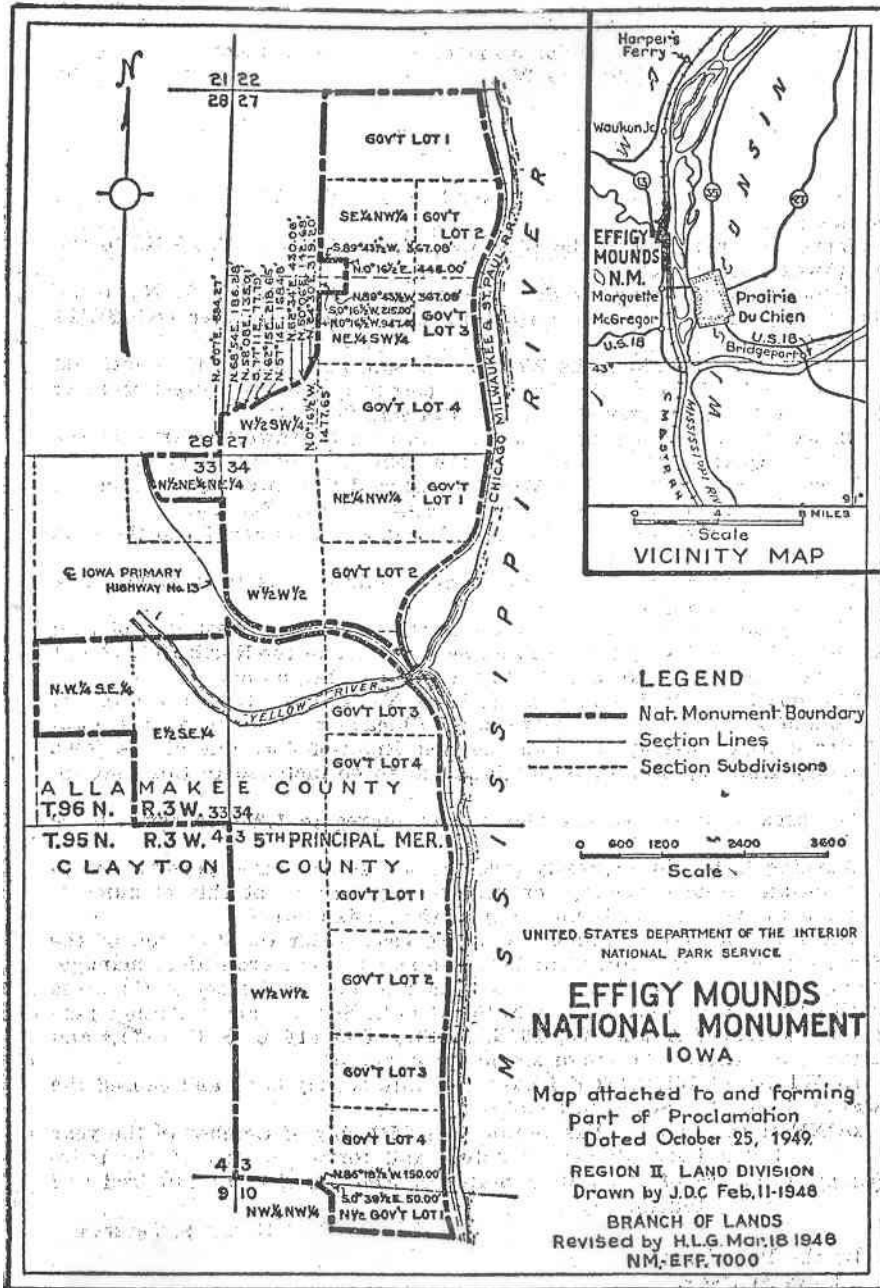
DONE at the City of Washington this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-nine, and of the Independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventy-fourth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

⁶ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.



19. Fort Matanzas**No. 2773**

March 24, 1948, 62 Stat. 1491, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
13 F.R. 1603

**ENLARGING THE FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT,
FLORIDA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands on Rattlesnake Island, located at the mouth of the Matanzas River in the State of Florida, have been donated to the United States for the extension of the Fort Matanzas National Monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding such lands and the remaining public lands comprising Rattlesnake Island to the Fort Matanzas National Monument in order to insure permanent protection to the Fort and its historic setting:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in Florida are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Fort Matanzas National Monument:

TALLAHASSEE MERIDIAN, FLORIDA

Lots 2, 3, and 4, Sec. 24, T. 9 S., R. 30 E., containing 89.42 acres, which are unappropriated and unreserved public lands. Also all of the tidelands adjacent to Rattlesnake Island in Secs. 13, 14, 23, and 24, T. 9 S., R. 30 E., containing 120.0 acres, the same having been donated to the United States by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida by deed dated April 28, 1944, and recorded on March 19, 1945, in Deed Book 149, Page 426, Public Records of St. Johns County, Florida, and by a deed of release dated August 26, 1947, and recorded on January 27, 1948, in Deed Book 171, Page 478, Public Records of St. Johns County, Florida, which relinquished to the United States the mineral rights reserved in the aforementioned deed.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1,2),² and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

² 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1, 2.

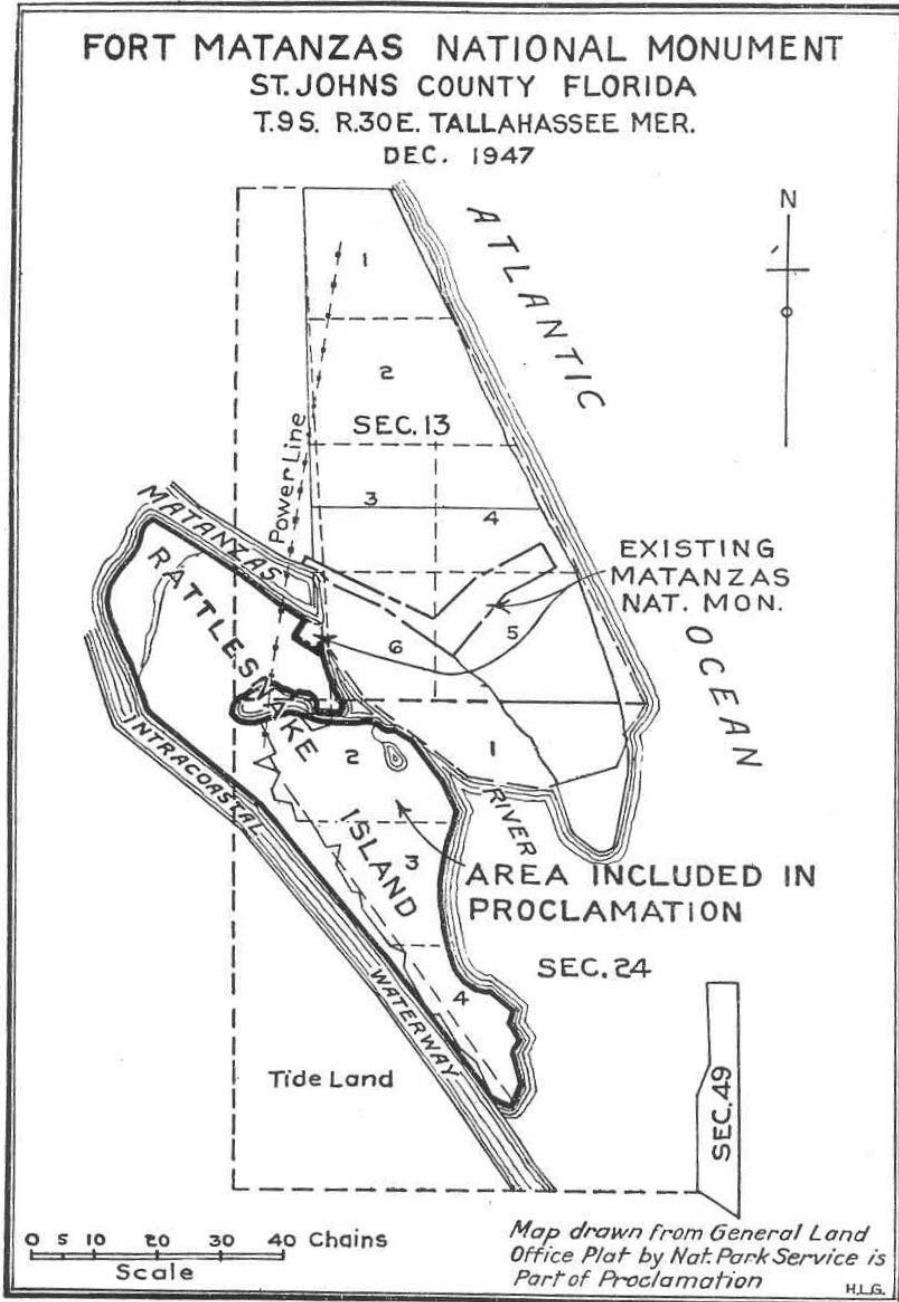
DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United
{SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventy-second.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

G. C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

Note: The diagram referred to in the proclamation (and that follows this note) was reproduced with the proclamation in the *United States Statutes at Large*, but was not reproduced in the *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, the source for each of the proclamations in this volume.



N.M.-MAT. 7013

20. Fort McHenry**No. 2795**

July 2, 1948, 62 Stat. 1526

13 F. R. 3757

**DISPLAY OF THE FLAG AT FORT McHENRY NATIONAL
MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the joint resolution of Congress of June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint Resolution to Codify and Emphasize Existing Rules and Customs Pertaining to the Display and Use of the Flag of the United States of America," as amended by the joint resolution of December 22, 1942, 56 Stat. 1074,¹⁹ contains the following provisions:

Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

* * * * *

Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation. and

WHEREAS Francis Scott Key, after having anxiously watched from afar the bombardment of Fort McHenry throughout the night of September 13, 1814, saw his country's flag still flying in the early morning of the following day; and

WHEREAS this stirring evidence of the failure of the prolonged attack inspired him to write the Star-Spangled Banner, our national anthem:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, do hereby proclaim that, as a perpetual symbol of our patriotism, the flag of the United States shall hereafter be displayed at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine at all times during the day and night, except when the weather is inclement.

The rules and customs pertaining to the display of the flag as set forth in the said joint resolution are modified accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of

[SEAL] America the one hundred and seventy-second.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

¹⁹ 36 U.S.C.A. §§ 171-173.

By the President:
G. C. MARSHALL,
Secretary of State.

21. Fort Pulaski**No. 3254**

August 14, 1958, 72 Stat. c52, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
23 F.R. 6371

**ENLARGING THE FORT PULASKI NATIONAL
MONUMENT, GEORGIA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Fort Pulaski National Monument on Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River, Georgia, was established by Proclamation No. 1713 of October 15, 1924, upon the site of the old fortifications on that island, and, as enlarged by the act of June 26, 1936, 49 Stat. 1979, includes certain adjacent areas on the island formerly under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War; and

WHEREAS the Cockspur Island Lighthouse Reservation, situated on a small island near the southeasterly shore of Cockspur Island, contains an old abandoned lighthouse which is contemporary with Fort Pulaski and should be preserved because of its historic interest; and

WHEREAS such reservation has been declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Treasury, and has been reported to the General Services Administration for disposition; and

WHEREAS the General Services Administration is agreeable to the transfer of such reservation to the Department of the Interior for inclusion in the Fort Pulaski National Monument; and

WHEREAS a small Federally owned island, known as Daymark Island, containing approximately 1.5 acres of land at high tide, situated close to the northeastern shore of Cockspur Island and gradually becoming an accretion thereto, is required for the proper care, protection, and management of the objects of historic interest situated within the area of the Fort Pulaski National Monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the Cockspur Island Lighthouse Reservation and Daymark Island, as hereinafter described, as parts of the Fort Pulaski National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands are hereby added to, and reserved as parts of, the Fort Pulaski National Monument, and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

(1) That certain tract of land, about 1 acre in area, known as the Cockspur Island Lighthouse Reservation, situate near the south end of Cockspur Island at Latitude 32° 01' N., and Longitude 80° 53' W., and

(2) That certain tract of land, about 1.5 acres in area, known as Daymark Island and depicted on Ti. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart C. & G. S. 440, Savannah River Wassaw Sound, Revised 12/23/57, being an undesignated island in shoal water at Latitude 32° 02' N., and Longitude 80° 53' W. on the right bank of the Savannah River.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

This proclamation shall become effective upon the effective date of the transfer of the Cockspar Island Lighthouse Reservation, as described herein, to the Department of the Interior.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-third.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER,

Acting Secretary of State.

22. Gates of the Arctic

No. 4617

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1457, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57043

GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Lying wholly north of the Arctic Circle, the Gates of the Arctic National Monument hereby created preserves an area containing a wide variety of interior arctic geological and biological forms. The essence of the geology of the area is its great diversity. There are excellent examples of glacial action which formed U-shaped valleys and moraine dammed lakes. In contrast are the fissure-shaped precipices of Ernie Creek and the tilted limestone blocks along the northern edge of the Brooks Range.

Associated with these various land forms is a progression of ecosystems representing a continuum of communities from the boreal spruce forest and riparian shrub thickets in the south to the arctic tussock tundra in the north. These communities of plants and undisturbed animals offer excellent opportunities for study of natural interaction of the species.

The monument also protects a substantial portion of the habitat requirements for the Western Arctic caribou herd which uses ancient routes through the mountains for migration. This herd, which has suffered severe population losses recently, is of great value for the study of the population dynamics relating to both the decline and recovery of the herd.

The archeological and historical significance of the area is demonstrated by the studies which have revealed evidence of human habitation for approximately 7,000 years. Several known traditional Indian-Eskimo trade routes run through the monument area giving the promise of further important archeological discoveries. In the Wiseman and Ernie's Cabin mining regions in the south are offered opportunities for historical study of the life of the Alaskan pioneer miner of the early twentieth century.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the biological, geological, archeological, historical and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in

* redesignated as Gates of the Arctic National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Gates of the Arctic National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Gates of the Arctic National Monument on the map numbered GAAR-90,011 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 8,220,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

23. Glacier Bay

No. 3089

March 31, 1955, 69 Stat. c27, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
20 F.R. 2103

EXCLUDING CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT* AND ADDING A PORTION THEREOF TO THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST-ALASKA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands comprising a portion of the hereinafter-described Gustavus Area of the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska, established by Proclamation No. 1733 of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 1988), and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2330 of April 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 2534), are now being used as an airfield for national-defense purposes and are no longer suitable for national-monument purposes; and

WHEREAS the other lands within the Gustavus Area, including several homesteads which were patented prior to the enlargement of the monument by the proclamation of April 18, 1939, are suitable for a limited type of agricultural use and are no longer necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of scientific interest on the lands within the monument; and

WHEREAS the lands comprising the hereinafter-described Excursion Inlet Area of the monument were erroneously excluded from the Tongass National Forest and included within the monument by the proclamation of April 18, 1939, and such lands are suitable for national forest purposes; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude the said lands comprising the Gustavus Area and the Excursion Inlet Area from the Glacier Bay National Monument, and to restore the lands within the Excursion Inlet Area to the Tongass National Forest:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1103 (16 U.S.C. 471), and section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U.S.C. 473), do proclaim (1) that all of the following-described lands in the Territory of Alaska are hereby excluded from the Glacier Bay National Monument and (2) that, subject to valid existing rights, those lands designated and described as the Excursion Inlet Area are hereby added to and made a part of the Tongass National Forest and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that forest:

GUSTAVUS AREA

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 40 S., R. 58 E.,
secs. 1 to 3 and 9 to 12, inclusive;
fractional secs. 13 and 14;
secs. 15 and 16;

* redesignated as Glacier Bay National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

fractional secs. 21 to 23, inclusive.
T. 40 S., R. 59 E.,

fractional sec. 3;
secs. 4 to 8, inclusive;
fractional secs. 9, 10, and 16 to 18, inclusive.

Also, a parcel of unsurveyed land described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 40 S., R. 58 E., C.R.M; thence

North 7,920 feet;

East 2,640 feet;

South 45°00' East to the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 40 S., R. 59 E., C.R.M.;

West, along the northern boundary of sec. 6, T. 40 S., R. 59 E., and sec. 1, T. 40 S., R. 58 E., C.R.M., to the point of beginning.

Also, all water and islands lying directly south and offshore between the above-described lands and the center of Icy Passage.

The areas described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregate approximately 14,741 acres of land and 4,193 acres of water.

EXCURSION INLET AREA

A tract of unsurveyed land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the center line of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet from which Corner No. 1 M.C. of United States Survey No. 666 bears due east; thence Northerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to a point in approximate latitude 58°30' N., longitude 135°30'W.;

East to the east shore of Excursion Inlet;

Northeasterly, southeasterly, and easterly, along a subsidiary divide between two streams flowing into Excursion Inlet, to the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal in approximate latitude 58°29'30" N., longitude 135°20' W.;

Southerly along said divide to a point in approximate latitude 58°27' N., longitude 135°18' W.;

Westerly along a subsidiary divide between two streams flowing into Excursion Inlet to the east shore of said Inlet;

West to the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet;

Northerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to the point of beginning.

The area described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregates approximately 10,184 acres.

The lands in the above-described Gustavus Area shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

The said Proclamation No. 2330 of April 18, 1939, is amended accordingly.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventy-ninth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:
JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

No. 4618

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1458, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57053

ENLARGING THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Glacier Bay National Monument was created by Presidential Proclamation in 1925 and was enlarged in 1939 and again in 1955. It protects the great tidewater glaciers and a dramatic range of plant communities. The enlargement accomplished by this Proclamation furthers the protection of the array of geological and ecological interests in the area.

This addition includes the northwesterly side of Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in this part of Alaska, and the Grand Plateau Glacier, both significant to students of glaciology.

The Alsek River corridor provides the only pass through the coastal mountain range for 120 miles. This is the route by which large mammals first entered this isolated area and is used by a significant percentage of the Alaska bald eagle population en route to the Klukwan area where they winter.

The addition also protects two botanically significant areas. In the hills flanking Grand Plateau Glacier live the oldest plant communities in southeast Alaska which survive because the area escaped both glaciation and inundation. Also important to the study of ecological succession are the mature aquatic vegetative communities of the pre-glacial lakes in the Deception Hills area.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the area added to the Glacier Bay National Monument by this Proclamation.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16

U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved for inclusion in the Glacier Bay National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Enlargement of Glacier Bay National Monument on the map numbered GLBA-90,005 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 550,000 acres, and is necessary to ensure the proper care and management of the objects the monument was established to preserve and those added by this Proclamation. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this addition are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this addition is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Furthermore, nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close this addition, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

24. Governors Island

No. 7402

January 19, 2001, 115 Stat. 2595, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
66 F.R. 7855

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNORS ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

On the north tip of Governors Island, between the confluence of the Hudson and Eastern Rivers, Governors Island National Monument served as an outpost to protect New York City from sea attack. The monument, part of a larger 1985 National Historic Landmark District designation, contains two important historical objects, Castle William and Fort Jay. Between 1806 and 1811, these fortifications were constructed as part of the First and Second American Systems of Coastal Fortification. Castle William and Fort Jay represent two of the finest types of defensive structures in use from the Renaissance to the American Civil War. The monument also played important roles in the War of 1812, the American Civil War, and World Wars I and II.

The fortifications in the monument were built on the most strategic defensive positions on the island. Fort Jay, constructed between 1806 and 1809, is on the highest point of the island from which its glacis originally sloped down to the waterfront on all sides. Castle William, constructed between 1807 and 1811, occupies a rocky promontory as close as possible to the harbor channels and served as the most important strategic defensive point in the entrance to the New York Harbor. The monument also includes a number of associated historical buildings constructed as part of the garrison post in the early part of the 19th century.

Governors Island has been managed by the U.S. Army and the U.S. Coast Guard over the past 200 years. With the site no longer required for military or Coast Guard purposes, it provides an excellent opportunity for the public to observe and understand the harbor history, its defense, and its ecology.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as the Governors Island National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Governors Island National Monument for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Governors Islands National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and

interests in land reserved consist of approximately 20 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

Subject to existing law, including Public Law No. 105-33, Title IX, section 9101(a), 111 Stat. 670 (Aug. 5, 1997), all Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The Secretary of the Interior ("Secretary"), acting through the National Park Service, shall manage the monument in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. For the purpose of preserving, restoring, and enhancing the public visitation and appreciation of the monument, the Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall prepare, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, a management plan for the monument within 3 years of this date. Further, to the extent authorized by law, the Secretary, acting through the National Park Service, shall promulgate, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, regulations for the proper care and management of the objects identified above.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

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

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

**GOVERNORS ISLAND
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

BOUNDARY MAP

NEW YORK COUNTY, NEW YORK

UNITED STATES

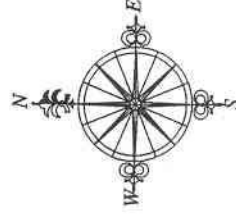
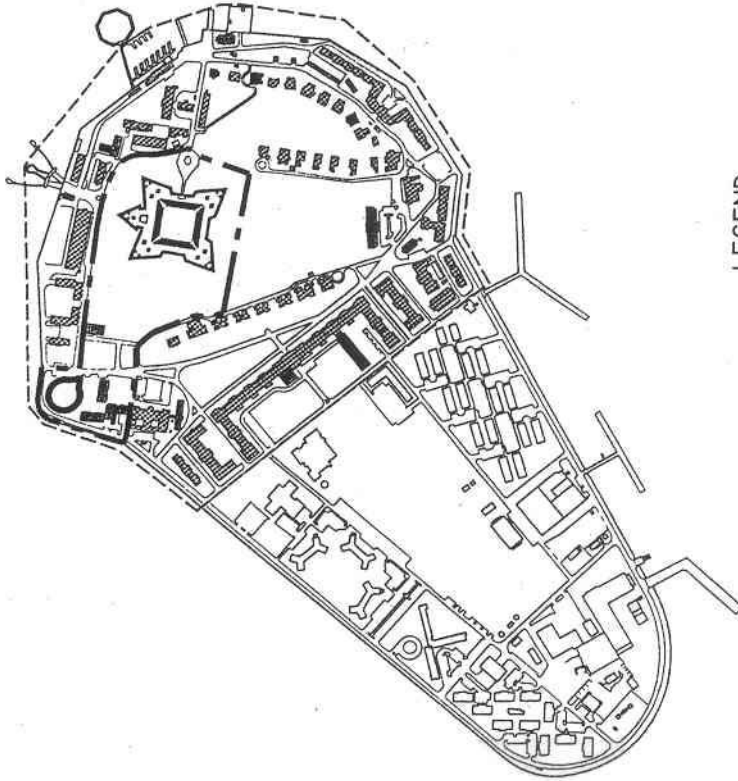
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DIVISION OF LAND RESOURCES

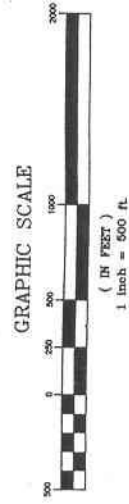
JUNE 23, 2000

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LEGEND

--- PARK BOUNDARY



25. Grand Canyon-Parashant (Lake Mead National Recreation Area)

No. 7265

January 11, 2000, 114 Stat. 3236, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
65 F.R. 2825

Establishment of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast, biologically diverse, impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 2 billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains.

The monument is a geological treasure. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. A variety of formations have been exposed by millennia of erosion by the Colorado River. The Cambrian, Devonian, and Mississippian formations (Muav Limestone, Temple Butte Formation, and the Redwall Limestone) are exposed at the southern end of the lower Grand Wash Cliffs. The Pennsylvanian and Permian formations (Calville Limestone, Esplanade Sandstone, Hermit Shale, Toroweap Formation, and the Kaibab Formation) are well exposed within the Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore Canyons, and on the Grand Gulch Bench. The Triassic Chinle and Moenkopi Formations are exposed on the Shivwits Plateau, and the purple, pink, and white shale, mudstone, and sandstone of the Triassic Chinle Formation are exposed in Hells Hole.

The monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, which forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The Plateau is bounded on the west by the Grand Wash Cliffs and on the east by the Hurricane Cliffs. These cliffs, formed by large faults that sever the Colorado Plateau slicing north to south through the region, were and are major topographic barriers to travel across the area. The Grand Wash Cliffs juxtapose the colorful, lava-capped Precambrian and Paleozoic strata of the Grand Canyon against the highly faulted terrain, recent lake beds, and desert volcanic peaks of the down-dropped Grand Wash trough. These cliffs, which consist of lower and upper cliffs separated by the Grand Gulch Bench, form a spectacular boundary between the basin and range and the Colorado Plateau geologic provinces. At the south end of the Shivwits Plateau are several important tributaries to the Colorado River, including the rugged and beautiful Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore canyons.

* co-administered by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Plateau here is capped by volcanic rocks with an array of cinder cones and basalt flows, ranging in age from 9 million to only about 1000 years old. Lava from the Whitmore and Toroweap areas flowed into the Grand Canyon and dammed the river many times over the past several million years. The monument is pocketed with sinkholes and breccia pipes, structures associated with volcanism and the collapse of underlying rock layers through ground water dissolution.

Fossils are abundant in the monument. Among these are large numbers of invertebrate fossils, including bryozoans and brachiopods located in the Calville limestone of the Grand Wash Cliffs, and brachiopods, pelecypods, fenestrate bryozoa, and crinoid ossicles in the Toroweap and Kaibab formations of Whitmore Canyon. There are also sponges in nodules and pectenoid pelecypods throughout the Kaibab formation of Parashant Canyon.

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument contains portions of geologic faults, including the Dellenbaugh fault, which cuts basalt flows dated 6 to 7 million years old, the Toroweap fault, which has been active within the last 30,000 years, the Hurricane fault, which forms the Hurricane Cliffs and extends over 150 miles across northern Arizona and into Utah, and the Grand Wash fault, which bounds the west side of the Shivwits Plateau and has approximately 15,000 feet of displacement across the monument.

Archaeological evidence shows much human use of the area over the past centuries. Because of their remoteness and the lack of easy road access, the sites in this area have experienced relatively little vandalism. Their good condition distinguishes them from many prehistoric resources in other areas. Prehistoric use is documented by irreplaceable rock art images, quarries, villages, watchtowers, agricultural features, burial sites, caves, rockshelters, trails, and camps. Current evidence indicates that the monument was utilized by small numbers of hunter-gatherers during the Archaic Period (7000 B.C. to 300 B.C.). Population and utilization of the monument increased during the Ancestral Puebloan Period from the Basketmaker II Phase through the Pueblo II Phase (300 B.C. to 1150 A.D.), as evidenced by the presence of pit houses, habitation rooms, agricultural features, and pueblo structures. Population size decreased during the Pueblo III Phase (1150 A.D. to 1225 A.D.). Southern Paiute groups replaced the Pueblo groups and were occupying the monument at the time of Euro-American contact. Archeological sites in the monument include large concentrations of ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi or Hitsuinom) villages, a large, intact Pueblo II village, numerous archaic period archeological sites, ancestral Puebloan sites, and Southern Paiute sites. The monument also contains areas of importance to existing Indian tribes.

In 1776, the Escalante-Dominguez expedition of Spanish explorers passed near Mount Trumbull. In the first half of the 19th century, Jedediah Smith, Antonio Armijo, and John C. Fremont explored portions of this remote area. Jacob Hamblin, a noted Mormon pioneer, explored portions of the Shivwits Plateau in 1858 and, with John Wesley Powell, in the 1870s. Clarence Dutton completed some of the first geological explorations of this area and provided some of the most stirring written descriptions.

Having traversed this area by wagon at the request of the territorial legislature, Sharlot Hall recommended it for inclusion within the State of Arizona when it gained Statehood in 1912. Early historic sawmills provided timber that was hauled 70 miles along the Temple Trail wagon road from Mt. Trumbull down the Hurricane Cliffs to St. George, Utah. Ranch structures and corrals, fences, water tanks, and the ruins of sawmills are scattered across the monument and tell the stories of the remote family ranches and the lifestyles of early homesteaders. There are several old mining sites dating from the 1870s, showing the history of mining during the late 19th and early 20th

centuries. The remote and undeveloped nature of the monument protects these historical sites in nearly their original context.

The monument also contains outstanding biological resources preserved by remoteness and limited travel corridors. The monument is the junction of two physiographic ecoregions: the Mojave Desert and the Colorado Plateau. Individually, these regions contain ecosystems extreme to each other, ranging from stark, arid desert to complex, dramatic higher elevation plateaus, tributaries, and rims of the Grand Canyon. The western margin of the Shivwits Plateau marks the boundary between the Sonoran/Mojave/Great Basin floristic provinces to the west and south, and the Colorado Plateau province to the northeast. This intersection of these biomes is a distinctive and remarkable feature.

Riparian corridors link the plateau to the Colorado River corridor below, allowing wildlife movement and plant dispersal. The Shivwits Plateau is in an arid environment with between 14 to 18 inches of precipitation a year. Giant Mojave Yucca cacti proliferate in undisturbed conditions throughout the monument. Diverse wildlife inhabit the monument, including a trophy-quality mule deer herd, Kaibab squirrels, and wild turkey. There are numerous threatened or endangered species as well, including the Mexican spotted owl, the California condor, the desert tortoise, and the southwestern willow flycatcher. There are also candidate or sensitive species, including the spotted bat, the western mastiff bat, the Townsend's big eared bat, and the goshawk, as well as two federally recognized sensitive rare plant species: *Penstemon distans* and *Rosa stellata*. The ponderosa pine ecosystem in the Mt. Trumbull area is a biological resource of scientific interest, which has been studied to gain important insights regarding dendroclimatic reconstruction, fire history, forest structure change, and the long-term persistence and stability of presettlement pine groups.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1,014,000 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road will be prohibited, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife management.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal 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. Sale of vegetative material is permitted only if part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government existing on this date. The Federal land managing agencies shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

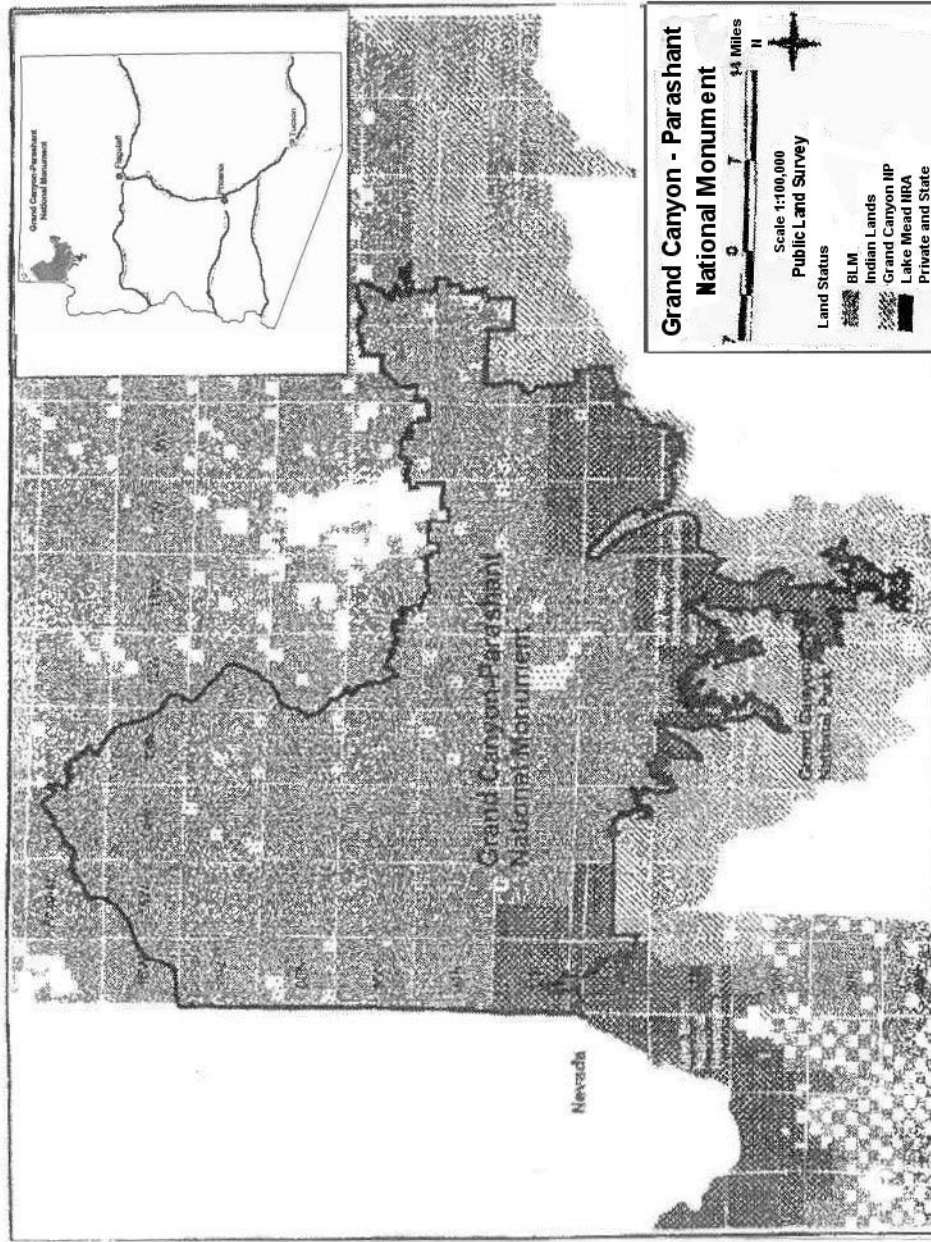
The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall manage the monument cooperatively and shall prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws, whatever resources are necessary to properly manage the monument; however, the National Park Service shall continue to have primary management authority over the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority over the remaining portion of the monument.

The Bureau of Land Management shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, consistent with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the remaining portion of the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON



26. Great Sand Dunes**No. 2681**

March 12, 1946, 70 Stat. c31, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
11 F.R. 2623

**REDEFINING THE AREA OF GREAT SAND DUNES
NATIONAL MONUMENT,* COLORADO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the lands included within the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado by Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932 (47 Stat. 2506), were described therein in conformity with plats then on file in the General Land Office and other maps of the locality;

WHEREAS resurveys by the General Land Office disclose that sections 10, 11, 12, and parts of section 13, 14, and 15, Township 42 North, Range 12 East, and unsurveyed sections 30 and 31, Township 42 North, Range 13 East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, as described in the said Proclamation, do not exist; and

WHEREAS it appears necessary and desirable in the public interest to redefine the area included within the Monument in accordance with the latest plats of survey:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 431), do revise the land description contained in said Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932, to read as follows:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 25 S., R. 73 W.,
secs. 31 and 32.
- T. 26 S., R. 73 W.,
secs. 3 to 11, secs. 14 to 23, and secs. 26 to 35, inclusive.
- T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,
secs. 3 to 10 and secs. 15 to 22, inclusive.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 40 N., R. 12 E.,
secs. 1 and 2;
sec. 11, NE1/4;
secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25.
- T. 41 N., R. 12 E.,
secs 13, 14, 15, those parts south of Luis Maria Baca Grant No. 4;
secs. 22 to 27, inclusive;
secs. 34, 35, and 36.
- Tps. 40 and 41 N., R. 13 E., unsurveyed.

Containing approximately 44,810 acres.

* redesignated as Great Sand Dunes National Park on September 24, 2004. Great Sand Dunes National Preserve, adjacent to the national park, was created on November 22, 2000.

All other provisions contained in the said Proclamation of March 17, 1932, shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the united States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-six, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventieth.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:

JAMES F. BYRNES,
Secretary of State.

No. 3138

June 7, 1956, 70 Stat. c31, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
21 F.R. 4035

**REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF GREAT SAND DUNES
NATIONAL MONUMENT, COLORADO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Great Sand Dunes National Monument in the State of Colorado was established by Proclamation No. 1994 of March 17, 1932 (47 Stat. 2506), as modified by Proclamation No. 2681 of March 12, 1946, for the preservation of the great sand dunes and additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interests; and

WHEREAS it appears that retention of certain lands within the monument is no longer necessary for such purpose; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude such lands from the monument; and

WHEREAS certain lands now a part of the Rio Grande National Forest are better suited for national-monument purposes than for national-forest purposes and should be excluded from such forest, and these lands and certain other land adjoining the monument are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scenic, scientific, and educational interest situated on lands within the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹³ and the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U.S.C. 473),¹⁴ do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby excluded from the Great Sand Dunes National Monument:

¹³ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

¹⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 473.

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 41 N., R. 12 E.,
 sec. 22, SW1/4;
 sec. 26, all;
 sec. 27, all;
 sec. 34, all;
 sec. 35, all.
- T. 40 N., R. 12 E.,
 sec. 2, all;
 sec. 11, NE1/4;
 sec. 12, SW1/4
 sec. 13, W1/2;
 sec. 24, all;
 sec. 25, all.
- Fractional T. 40 N., R.13 E.,
 sec. 19, all;
 sec. 30, all;
 sec. 31, all.

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,
 sec. 15, SE1/4 SW1/4 S1/2 SE1/4;
 sec. 19, all;
 sec. 20, all;
 sec. 21, all;
 sec. 22. all.

The public lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in the State of Colorado are hereby reserved as and made a part of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, and so much thereof as is now within the Rio Grande National Forest is hereby excluded therefrom and the boundaries of said National Forest are modified accordingly:

SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

- T. 26 S., R. 73 W.,
 sec. 2, all.
- T. 27 S., R. 73 W.,
 sec. 2, W1/2.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT. D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Secretary of State.

27. Hovenweep**No. 2924**

April 26, 1951, 65 Stat. c8, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
16 F.R. 3687

**ENLARGING HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of protecting and preserving four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States; and

WHEREAS it has been determined that the public lands described and set apart as the said Hovenweep National Monument do not include the lands containing one of the said group of ruins known as the Hackberry Ruin; and

WHEREAS another ruin, known as the Goodman Point Ruin, situated in the vicinity of the Hovenweep National Monument, has been found to be of significance comparable to, and suitable for preservation with, the ruins comprising the said Monument; and

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable in the public interest that the lands embracing the Hackberry Ruin and the Goodman Point Ruin be added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY, S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described tracts of land in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 20 W.,

Sec. 2, lot 3, and SE1/4 NW1/4

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,

Sec. 4, lot 2, and SW 1/4 NE1/4

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord
 [SEAL] nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States
 of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:
 DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

No. 2998

November 20, 1952, 67 Stat. c21,
 17 F.R. 10715

**ENLARGING THE HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
 COLORADO AND UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of preserving four groups of ruins, including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry found in the United States, and Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951,⁶ added to the monument certain other public lands in southwestern Colorado containing other significant ruins; and

WHEREAS other public lands, contiguous to a portion of the lands now comprising the said monument, have been found to contain very important archeological sites, including small pueblos and an exceptional and significant great kiva (a large circular semi-subterranean ceremonial room), the inside and overall diameters of which are approximately 60 and 100 feet, respectively, which kiva has never been excavated by archeologists or vandalized by unauthorized digging; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the lands embracing such archeological sites as a part of the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY, S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 255 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁷ do proclaim that subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,
 sec. 4, lot 3, SE1/4 NW1/4, and E1/2 SW1/4 NW1/4
 The area described contains 81.02 acres, more or less.

⁶ 1951 U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. Serv. p. 905.

⁷ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

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

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),⁸ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States [SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DAVID BRUCE

Acting Secretary of State.

No. 3132

April 6, 1956, 70 Stat. c26, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
21 F.R. 2369

**REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF HOVENWEEP NATIONAL
MONUMENT, UTAH AND COLORADO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SW1/4 NE1/4, section 20, Township 39 South, Range 26 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which contain no objects of historic or scientific interest were erroneously included in the Hovenweep National Monument in Utah and Colorado by Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2299); and

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SE1/4 NE1/4 of such section 20 which contain ruin groups worthy of preservation because of their historic and scientific value were erroneously omitted from the monument; and

WHEREAS there are other public lands contiguous to the monument which contain an important ruin group, Cutthroat Castle, an outstanding example of a defensive structure of the thirteenth century, the preservation of which is desirable because of its historic and scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to such monument:

⁸ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁹ do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Hovenweep National Monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SW1/4 NE1/4

The lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in the States of Utah and Colorado are hereby reserved and added to and made a part of the Hovenweep National Monument and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SE1/4 NE1/4

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 37 N., R. 19 W.,
sec. 19, SE1/4 of Lot 11 and E1/2 SW1/4 of Lot 11, excepting a portion of Segregated Tract 63 patented to Edward C. Forest

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States [SEAL] of America, the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:
JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

⁹ 16 U.S.C.A. 431 note.

28. Katmai**No. 3890**

January 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 926, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
34 F.R. 911

**ENLARGING THE KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT*
ALASKA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Katmai National Monument in Alaska was established by Proclamation No. 1487 of September 24, 1918, to preserve an area that is of significant importance in the study of volcanism and the monument was subsequently enlarged to include other areas containing features and objects of historical and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, only a part of Naknek Lake is included within the present boundaries of the monument and the inclusion of all of such lake and its shores is necessary for the protection of the ecological and other scientific values of this lake and the existing monument; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431),²⁸ the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation *** objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected:"

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, supra, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the following described boundary are hereby added to and made a part of the Katmai National Monument:

SEWARD MERIDIAN, ALASKA

Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary of the Katmai National Monument at its intersection with the southerly line of T18S, R41W, (unsurveyed);

Thence westerly along said township line through Rs. 41, 42 and 43 W, (unsurveyed), to the southwest corner of T18S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence northerly along the west line of Tps. 18 and 17 S, R43W, (unsurveyed) to the northwest corner of T17S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence easterly along the north line of T17S, R43W, (unsurveyed), and the south line of T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed), to the southwest corner of sec. 34, T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence northerly along the west line of said sec. 34 to the northwest corner thereof;

Thence easterly along the north line of secs. 34, 35 and 36, T16S, R42W, (unsurveyed), secs. 31 through 36, T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed), and secs. 31, 32, 33 and 34,

* redesignated as Katmai National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

²⁸ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

T16S, R41W, (unsurveyed), to its intersection with the westerly line of Katmai National Monument;

Thence southwesterly and southeasterly along the western boundary of the Katmai National Monument to the Point of Beginning, containing approximately 94,547 acres.

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

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked. This proclamation shall not affect any claims, as described in section 4 of the Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339),²⁹ of Alaska natives to the lands within the monument area.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

No. 4619

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1460, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57059

ENLARGING THE KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

In 1912, Mount Katmai gave vent to an extremely violent volcanic eruption. To preserve this excellent example of recent volcanism and ash deposition, Katmai National Monument was established in 1918. In the ensuing years it was recognized that in addition to the volcanoes, the area included a significant population of Alaska brown bear and important spawning grounds for the Bristol Bay red salmon. The area was enlarged in view of these features in 1931, 1942 and 1969.

Continued research has revealed that the bear population is more mobile than originally believed. By the addition made hereby, a viable gene-pool population of the Alaska brown bear can be protected free from human harassment. The addition closes a fifteen mile gap between the former monument boundary and the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary thereby completing the protection of the range of this population of the world's largest carnivore.

The enlargement also protects the headwaters of the drainages which provide the spawning grounds for the red salmon. By protecting the quality of the water in these watersheds, the drama of the salmon run, a phenomenon of great scientific interest over the years, may be perpetuated.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the biologic and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic

²⁹ 48 U.S.C.A. prec. § 21 note.

and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein, because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the area added to Katmai National Monument by this Proclamation.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved for inclusion in the Katmai National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Enlargement of Katmai National Monument on the map numbered KATM-90,007 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 1,370,000 acres, and is necessary to ensure the proper care and management of the objects the monument was established to preserve and those added by this Proclamation. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this addition, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this addition is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Furthermore, nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify, revoke or abrogate the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close this addition, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

29. Kenai Fjords

No. 4620

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1462, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57067

KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Kenai Fjords National Monument borders the Gulf of Alaska and includes the Harding Icefield and extensions of mountain peaks out into the sea. The area holds a significant opportunity for geologic study of mountain building and for scientific study of ecological variations from icecap environment to a marine shoreline environment.

The Harding Icefield, one of the Nation's major icecaps, continues to carve deep glacial valleys through the Kenai Mountains. The mountains themselves illustrate tectonic movement through uplift and subsidence over geologic time. Former alpine valleys are now fjords, and former mountain peaks are now tips of islands and vertical sea stacks.

Between the fjords, richly varied rain forest habitats offer opportunities to study life forms adaptable to the wet coastal environment. On the land these include mountain goat, black bear, otter, ptarmigan, and bald eagle. The area is extremely rich in sea bird life of interest to ornithologists and in marine mammals which come to feed in the fjords from their hauling and resting places on nearby islands. The recovery of the sea otter population from almost total extermination to relatively natural populations in this area is of continuing scientific interest.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Kenai Fjords National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as Kenai Fjords National Monument on the map numbered KEFJ-90,008 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 570,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects

* redesignated as Kenai Fjords National Park on December 2, 1980.

protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of Alaska v. Morton, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

30. Kobuk Valley

No. 4621

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1463, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57073

KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Kobuk Valley and its environs, an area located in the northwest interior of Alaska, contains important archeological data and biological and geological features of great scientific significance.

Archeological features within the area illustrate an unbroken continuum of human adaptation to the natural environment from the early pre-Eskimo people of 10,500 years ago to the present-day local residents. Scientists recently discovered more than 100 dwellings occupied in about 1250 A.D., comprising the largest settlement of its kind. The Onion Portage Archeological District is located within the area, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Archeological research at Onion Portage has yielded evidence of more than 10,000 years of human occupation.

The area contains the Great and Little Kobuk Sand Dunes, which lie north of the Arctic Circle and include both active and stabilized dunes. Scientific studies of the dunes show them to be older than 33,000 years, and several plants have been found in association with the dunes environment which are scientifically unusual in this area. The Great Kobuk Sand Dunes attain a height of 100 feet.

The inclusion of the watersheds on the north and south of the Kobuk River protects a uniquely representative series of interrelated plant communities. There is here an essentially unspoiled laboratory for the study of the northern boreal forest.

A rich variety of wildlife also occurs within the area. Major portions of the northwest arctic caribou herd move through the area in spring and fall migrations. The area also includes one of only two significant populations of the Alaska sheefish. The water environment is habitat for nesting waterfowl, moose, and muskrat. A relatively dense population of grizzly and black bears, wolf, wolverine, fox, otter, and other northern furbearing mammals range over the entire area.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the archeological, geological, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with these objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is one of the values to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be

* redesignated as Kobuk Valley National Park on December 2, 1980.

national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Kobuk Valley National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Kobuk Valley National Monument on the map numbered KOVA-90,010 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 1,710,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of Alaska v. Morton, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

31. Lake Clark

No. 4622

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1465, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57079

LAKE CLARK NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

An area in south-central Alaska contains examples of geological phenomena associated with two major mountain chains, the Alaska Range and the Chigmit Mountains, in an array that includes jagged peaks and two symmetrical, steaming volcanoes. These volcanoes, Redoubt and Iliamna, have been listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

The area's land forms also contribute to an outstanding example of ecological diversity in zones which remain relatively unspoiled for continued scientific research. Large mammals such as moose, caribou, Dall sheep, grizzly bear, black bear, and wolverine occur in natural populations. Whistling swans nest and rare trumpeter swans assemble in the area. Other birds, including bald eagle, gyrfalcon, osprey, and endangered peregrine falcon, breed within the area. Seabird colonies occur along the coast. One of the most stable natural populations of caribou in Alaska, the Mulchatna herd, calves and migrates within the area, offering significant opportunities for scientific study of this mammal.

Sockeye salmon runs within the area are exceptional. The area includes the upper drainage of the Kvichak River System, which is the single most productive spawning and rearing habitat for red salmon in the world, and the subject of scientific research for many years.

Historical resources of the area are significant. Kijik Village, on the shore of Lake Clark, is the site marking the first known Russian exploration of the region in the late eighteenth century. The area holds great promise for the discovery of further evidence defining the impact of the Native-European contacts.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, historical, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with these objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

* redesignated as Lake Clark National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Lake Clark National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Lake Clark National Monument on the map numbered LACL-90,009 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 2,500,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

32. Lava Beds**No. 2925**

April 27, 1951, 65 Stat. c9, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
16 F.R. 3823

**ENLARGING THE LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
CALIFORNIA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands adjacent to the Lava Beds National Monument in the State of California, established by Proclamation No. 1755 of November 21, 1925, contain cliffs with petroglyphic carvings from a prehistoric period; and

WHEREAS a large cinder cone, important to the geologic interpretation of the Lava Beds National Monument, is partially outside the present boundaries of the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding the lands described in the preceding paragraphs to the Lava Beds National Monument in order to insure permanent protection to these prehistoric and geologic phenomena:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁴ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands within the following-described areas in California owned by the United States are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Lava Beds National Monument, and that the privately-owned lands within such areas shall become a part of such monument upon the acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 46 N., R. 5 E.,

Sec. 3, lots 9, 10, and 32;

Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 20, and 21, and N1/2 NW1/4 SE1/4

T. 44 N., R. 4 E.,

Sec. 6, N1/2 of lot 1.

The areas described aggregate 211.13 acres.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands in T. 44 N., R. 4 E., for national-forest purposes for which they were reserved by the proclamation establishing the Shasta National Forest, and both reservations shall be effective on such lands, but the reservation for the national-monument purposes shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the lands which interferes with their preservation or protection as a part of the national monument is hereby forbidden.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument as hereby extended and not to settle upon any of the lands reserved as a part of this monument.

⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of these lands as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3),⁵ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 27th day of April in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-one and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:
DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1.3.

33. Marble Canyon**No. 3889**

January 20, 1969, 83 Stat. 924, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
34 F.R. 909

ESTABLISHING MARBLE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT*
ARIZONA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Marble Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona, a northerly continuation of the world-renowned Grand Canyon, possesses unusual geologic and paleontologic features and objects and other scientific and natural values; and

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving the federally owned lands encompassing Marble Canyon in order to permanently protect such features and objects; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, in April 1967, endorsed the preservation and protection of Marble Canyon as a part of the National Park System; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431),²⁴ the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation * * * objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected:"

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8 1906, supra, by the act of June 29, 1906 (34 Stat. 607, 16 U.S.C. 684),²⁵ and by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 16 U.S.C. 473),²⁶ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) federally owned or controlled lands within the exterior boundaries of the following described area are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and set apart as the Marble Canyon National Monument and (2) State-owned lands within those boundaries shall become and be reserved as parts of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

Beginning at a point in the NE1/4 NE1/4 of sec. 29, T. 34 N., R. 5 E., unsurveyed, said point being the intersection of the boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park and the west rim line of Marble Canyon;

Thence in a generally northerly direction along the rims of Marble Canyon, Saddle Canyon, Buck Farm Canyon, South Canyon and Bedrock Canyon, to a point on the south line of sec. 18, T. 36 N., R. 5 E.;

* included in Grand Canyon National Park on January 3, 1975.

²⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

²⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. § 684.

²⁶ 16 U.S.C.A. § 473.

- Thence easterly along the south lines of secs. 18 and 17 to a point on the south line of sec 17, 500' north of the rim of Bedrock Canyon and approximately 725' west of the south quarter corner of said sec. 17;
- Thence in a general northerly direction parallel to and 500' from the rims of Bedrock Canyon, Marble Canyon and North Canyon, to a point where the monument boundary intersects the east line of sec. 18, T. 37 N., R. 6 E., approximately 500' south of the NE corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the east lines of secs. 18 and 7 to a point on the east line of said sec. 7, 500' north of the rim of North Canyon and approximately 935' south of the east quarter corner thereof;
- Thence in a generally northerly direction parallel to and 500' above the rims of North Canyon, Marble Canyon and Rider Canyon to a point where the monument boundary intersects the east line of sec. 28, T. 38 N., R. 6 E.;
- Thence northerly along the east lines of secs. 28 and 21 to a point on the east line of said sec. 21, 500' north of the rim of Rider Canyon and approximately 200' south of the east quarter corner thereof;
- Thence in a generally northerly direction parallel to and 500' above the rims of Rider Canyon and Marble Canyon to a point where the monument boundary intersects the north south center line of sec. 36, T. 39 N., R. 6 E., approximately 300' north of the south quarter corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the north south center line of sec. 36 to the quarter corner common to secs. 36 and 25;
- Thence easterly along the south line of sec. 25 to the SE corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the east line of sec. 25 to a point 500' north of the rim of Marble Canyon, said point being approximately 260' north of the SE corner thereof;
- Thence in a generally northerly direction parallel to and 500' above the rims of Marble Canyon and Badger Canyon to a point where the monument boundary intersects the west line of sec. 17, T. 39 N., R. 7 E., approximately 1200' south of the west quarter corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the west line of sec. 17 to a point 500' north of the rim of Badger Canyon, said point being approximately 830' north of the west quarter corner thereof;
- Thence in a generally northerly direction parallel to and 500' above the rims of Badger Canyon, Marble Canyon and an unnamed canyon to a point where the monument boundary intersects the north south center line of sec. 9, approximately 500' south of the north quarter corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the north south center line of secs. 9 and 4 to a point 500' north of the rim of the aforesaid unnamed canyon, said point being approximately 830' north of the south quarter corner thereof;
- Thence in a generally northerly direction parallel to and 500' above the rims of the aforesaid unnamed canyon and Marble Canyon to a point where the monument boundary intersects the east line of sec. 4 approximately at the east quarter corner of said sec. 4;
- Thence northerly along the east line of sec. 4 to the SE corner of the NE1/4 NE1/4 thereof;
- Thence easterly along the south line of the NW1/4 NW1/4 of sec. 3 to the SE corner thereof;
- Thence northerly along the east line of the NW1/4 NW1/4 of sec. 3 to the NE corner thereof;
- Thence easterly along the north line of T39N, R7E, to its intersection with the western boundary of the Navajo Indian Reservation as prescribed by the act of June 14, 1934 (48 Stat. 960).

Thence in a generally southerly direction along the western boundary of the Navajo Indian Reservation (which is described by the act of June 14, 1934, as the south bank of the Colorado River to its confluence with the Little Colorado River, excluding from the reservation all lands designated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to sec. 28 of the Arizona Enabling Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 575), as being valuable for water-power purposes and all lands withdrawn or classified as power site lands), to its intersection with the eastward extension of the boundary line of the Grand Canyon National Park in the SW1/4 SW1/4 of sec. 27, T34N, R5E, unsurveyed;

Thence westerly along the said eastward extension of the boundary line and the existing boundary of the Grand Canyon National Park to the Point of Beginning, containing approximately 26,080 acres.

The easterly boundary of the monument shall be coterminous with the westerly boundary of the Navajo Indian Reservation.

Any of the above-described lands which lie within the boundaries of the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, as are by this proclamation included within the monument are hereby excluded and eliminated from the Kaibab National Forest and the boundaries of that national forest are revised accordingly.

Such parts of the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, designated under authority of the act of June 29, 1906, supra, as are by this proclamation included within the monument are hereby excluded and eliminated from the Game Preserve.

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked; however, the easternmost limits of the lands within such reservations and withdrawals shall be the easterly boundary of the monument.

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

The national monument hereby established shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

34. Minidoka Internment

No. 7395

January 17, 2001, 115 Stat. 2572, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
66 F.R. 7347

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINIDOKA INTERNMENT NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Minidoka Internment National Monument is a unique and irreplaceable historical resource which protects historic structures and objects that provide opportunities for public education and interpretation of an important chapter in American history—the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the Secretary of War and military commanders to designate military areas from which “any or all persons may be excluded” and to “provide for residents of any such area who are excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other accommodations as may be necessary.”

Starting in early 1942, military authorities began designating military exclusion areas in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona, and the territory of Alaska. Following the signing of Executive Order 9066, American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry living in the designated exclusion areas were ordered to evacuate their homes and businesses and report to temporary assembly centers located at fairgrounds, horse racetracks, and other make-shift facilities.

To provide more permanent accommodations for the evacuees, President Roosevelt established the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in March 1942. The WRA oversaw the construction of ten relocation centers on Federally owned lands in remote areas of six western States and Arkansas, including the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. Alaskan Native residents of the Aleutian and Pribiloff Islands and members of other ethnic and religious groups were also relocated or interned during the course of the war.

Established in August 1942, the Minidoka Relocation Center, also known as the Hunt Site, was located on Federal lands in Jerome County, in south central Idaho. During its operation from August 1942 to October 1945, the population reached a peak of 9,397 Japanese Americans from Washington State, Oregon, and Alaska. The Center included over 33,000 acres of land with administrative and residential facilities located on approximately 950 acres. The Center had more than 600 buildings including administrative, religious, residential, educational, mess, medical, manufacturing, warehouse, security, and other structures.

Living conditions at Minidoka and the other centers were harsh. Internees were housed in crude barracks and cramped quarters, and they shared communal facilities. Internees engaged in irrigated agriculture, livestock production, and light manufacturing to produce food and garments for the camp. Approximately 1,000 internees from Minidoka served in the U.S. military. Fifty-four Japanese American servicemen from Minidoka were killed in action.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of lands, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Minidoka Internment National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Minidoka Internment National Monument for the purpose of protecting the historic structures and objects of historic interest contained therein, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Minidoka Internment National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal lands and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 72.75 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the structures and objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land or other Federal laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to legal authorities, shall manage the monument and shall transfer administration of the monument to the National Park Service to implement the purposes of this proclamation.

To carry out the purposes of this proclamation and to interpret the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, shall prepare a management plan for the monument within 3 years of this date.

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government existing on this date. The Secretary shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that any water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, provided that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with the operation and maintenance of the Northside Canal to the extent that any such activities, that are not valid existing rights, are consistent with the purposes of the proclamation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe.

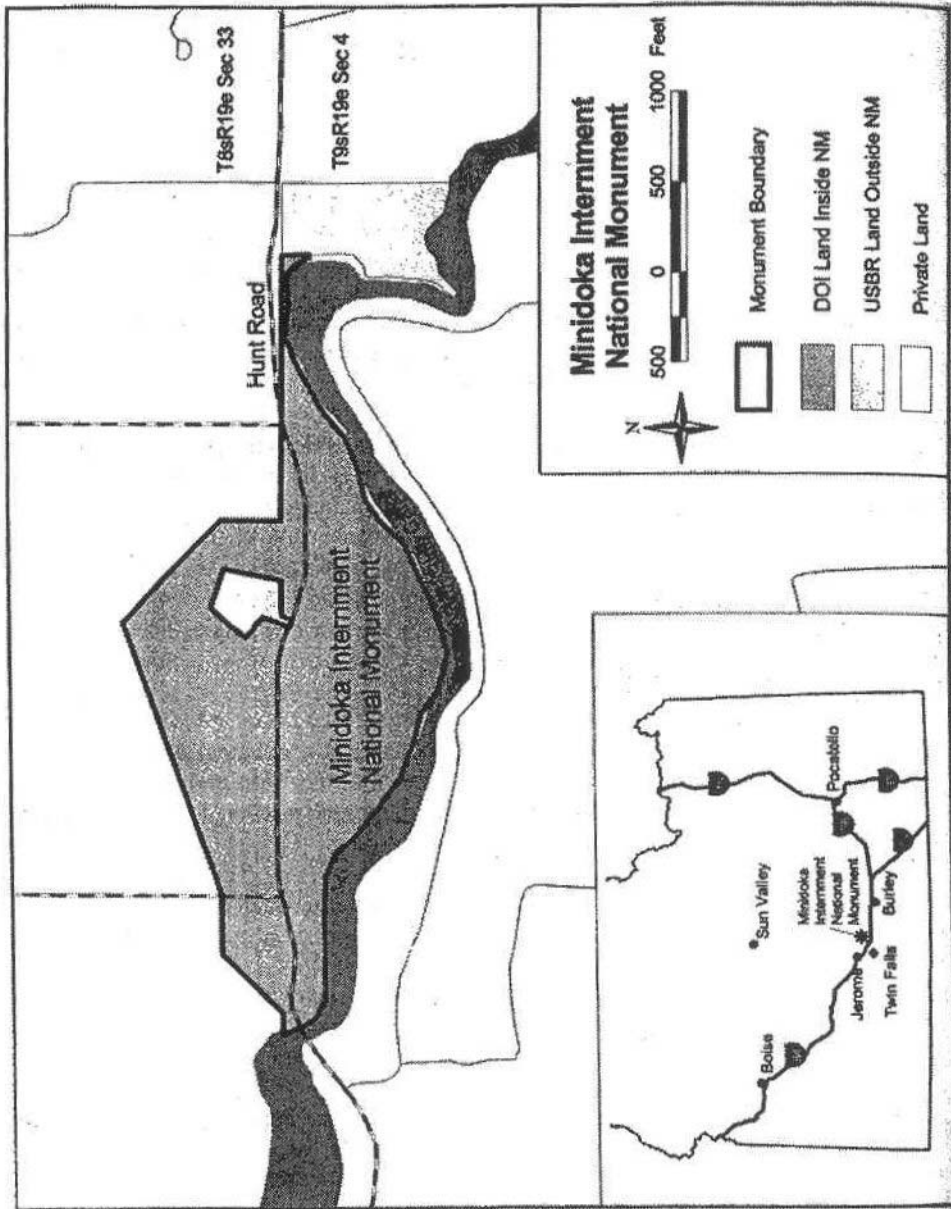
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

PROCLAMATIONS



35. Muir Woods**No. 2932**

June 26, 1951, 65 Stat. c20, 16 U.S.C. 431 note

16 F.R. 6269

**ENLARGING THE MUIR WOODS NATIONAL
MONUMENT, CALIFORNIA**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Muir Woods National Monument, California, was established by Proclamation No. 793 of January 9, 1908 (35 Stat. 2174), and was enlarged by Proclamations No. 1608 of September 22, 1921 (42 Stat. 2249), and No. 2122 of April 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 3443), to protect a most extraordinary growth of redwood trees (*Sequoia Sempervirens*) of primeval character; and

WHEREAS the said monument is comprised of various parcels of land conveyed to the United States, as donations, from time to time for national-monument purposes, as separately described and set out in the above-mentioned proclamations; and

WHEREAS the William Kent Estate Company, a corporation of the State of California, has conveyed to the United States, as a donation, a tract of land adjoining the southwesterly boundary of the monument to afford better protection to the monument and to promote its administration and development; and

WHEREAS the United States has acquired from the State of California a leasehold interest in a tract of land adjoining the southeasterly boundary of the monument to afford better protection to the monument and to promote its administration and development; and

WHEREAS there lies at the entrance to the monument a tract of land belonging to the William Kent Estate Company which is needed for additional visitor parking space and for other purposes incident to the proper development and administration of the monument and which is in process of acquisition by the United States for such purposes; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest (1) to enlarge the Muir Woods National Monument by adding thereto the said tract of land donated to the United States by the William Kent Estate Company and the said tract of land leased to the United States by the State of California, (2) to extend the boundaries of the monument so as to include therein such additional lands and the said tract of land owned by the William Kent Estate Company, and (3) to provide that the last-mentioned tract of land shall become a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto or control thereof by the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),⁴ do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the lands within the following-described boundaries which are now owned or controlled by the United States shall constitute the Muir Woods National Monument, and that the above-described tract of land within such boundaries which is now owned by the William

⁴ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

Kent Estate Company shall become a part of such monument upon the acquisition of title thereto or control thereof by the United States:

Beginning at a point shown as A-14 on the map included with and made a part of Presidential Proclamation No. 793, dated January 9, 1908 (35 Stat. 2174), establishing the Muir Woods National Monument, which is the northernmost point of the said monument as presently constituted.

From the initial point,

S. 17°18' E., 2828.40 ft.;
 S. 4°10' E., 930.00 ft.;
 S. 45°17' W., 282.80 ft.;
 S. 26°58'30" E., 198.13 ft.;
 S. 55°11' 10" E., 565.58 ft.;
 S. 5°18' W., 126.37 ft.;
 S. 84°42' E., 83.23 ft.;
 S. 84°42' E., 245.41 ft.;
 S. 64°46' E., 216.16 ft.;

along a curve to the north with a radius of 1025.0 ft for a distance of 28.325 ft.;

S. 66°21' E., 150.94 ft.;

thence along a curve to the south with a radius of 275.0 ft. for a distance of 95.073 ft.;

S. 38°05' W., 143.10 ft.;
 S. 8°12'30" E., 491.22 ft.;
 N. 74°56' W., 894.16 ft.;
 N. 74°56' W., 294.76 ft.;
 S. 64°12' W., 20.85 ft.;
 S. 83°37' W., 779.66 ft.;
 N. 75°57' W., 850.32 ft.;
 N. 47°27' W., 1450.00 ft.;
 N. 47°48' W., 1050.00 ft.;
 S. 49°34' W., 93.44 ft.;
 S. 85°58' W., 462.81 ft.;
 N. 11°36' E., 199.28 ft.;
 N. 78°24' W., 78.62 ft.;
 N. 84°39' W., 187.00 ft.;
 N. 68°59' W., 88.00 ft.;
 N. 53°36' W., 309.37 ft.;
 N. 52°03' W., 621.56 ft.;
 N. 31°49' W., 258.89 ft.;
 S. 51°52' W., 449.53 ft.;
 S. 52°34' W., 877.94 ft.;
 S. 49°34' W., 299.10 ft.;
 N. 70°42' W., 200.00 ft.;
 N. 52°26' W., 499.39 ft.;
 S. 73°17' W., 239.73 ft.;
 N. 85°35' W., 319.84 ft.;
 N. 65°37' W., 539.52 ft.;
 N. 42°28' W., 378.05 ft.;
 N. 42°28' W., 75.00 ft.;
 N. 59°57' E., 3626.90 ft.;
 S. 89°39' E., 1341.70 ft.;
 S. 65°41' E., 1017.20 ft.;
 N. 83°42' E., 857.50 ft.;

N. 55° 28' E., 1550.00 ft. to the point of beginning;
containing 504.271 acres, more or less.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the said Muir Woods National Monument, as provided in the act of August 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535,⁵ and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the [SEAL] United States America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,
Secretary of State.

Note: The diagram referred to in the proclamation (and that follows this note) was reproduced with the proclamation in the *United States Statutes at Large*, but was not reproduced in the *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, the source for each of the proclamations in this volume.

⁵ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-4, 22,43.

No. 3311

September 8, 1959, 73 Stat. c76, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
24 F.R. 7397

**ENLARGING THE MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT,
CALIFORNIA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the United States has acquired the hereinafter-described lands adjoining the Muir Woods National Monument, in California, for addition to that monument, and has also acquired, in connection with the acquisition of those lands, an easement over other hereinafter-described lands adjoining the acquired lands; and

WHEREAS such acquired lands and such easement are essential to the proper care, management, and use of the Muir Woods National Monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a part of the monument and to reserve such easement for use in connection with the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431)² do proclaim as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands, in California, are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Muir Woods National Monument:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly boundary line of Ranch "X", being a portion of Lot "D" of the Sausalito or Richardson Rancho, situated in Marin County, California and delineated on that certain Map entitled Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No. 3, filed in Book 1 of Maps, at page 104, Marin County Records, the field notes of which are recorded in Volume "D" of Miscellaneous Records, at page 1; said beginning point being north 16°05' West 421.93 feet from the most easterly corner of the said Ranch "X", said point being also in the northerly line of that certain 50-foot right-of-way conveyed by William Kent and Elizabeth T. Kent, his wife, to Muir Woods Toll Road Company, and recorded September 14, 1926, in Liber 102 of official records, at page 494, Marin County Records; and running thence along said right-of-way line south 75°05' west 2.69 feet; thence leaving said line north 53°18'30" west 102.25 feet, south 54°40' west 93.23 feet, north 36°38' west 63.61 feet, north 11°10' west 68.02 feet, north 36°56' west 172.17 feet north 8°12'30" west 491.22 feet, north 38°05' east 143.10 feet to the southwesterly line of the aforesaid 50-foot right-of-way; thence along said right-of-way line on a curve to the right whose center bears south 43°27'30" west and whose radius is 275 feet, distance 14.20 feet; thence south 43°35' east 216.30 feet; thence on a curve to the left whose center bears north 46°25' east and whose radius is 425 feet distance 82.954 feet; thence south 54°46' east 77 feet; thence on a curve to the right whose center bears south 35°14' west and whose radius is 275 feet, distance 271.42 feet; thence south 1°47' west 47.90 feet; thence on a curve to the right whose center bears north 88°13' west and whose radius is 975 feet, distance 38.57 feet; thence south 4°03' west 200.76 feet; thence on a curve to the right whose center bears north 85°57' west and whose radius is 75 feet, distance 92.98 feet; thence south 75°05' west 31.43 feet to the point of beginning; containing 6.16 acres, more or less.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

2. The easement acquired by the United States in and over the following-described lands is hereby reserved for purposes of ingress and egress between the existing County road and the above-described lands:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of the aforesaid 50-foot right-of-way, said point being the beginning of the second course of the above description; and running thence north $53^{\circ}18'30''$ west 102.25 feet, south $54^{\circ}40'$ west 93.23 feet, south $35^{\circ}36'$ east 59.51 feet to the said right-of-way line; thence along said line on a curve to the right whose center bears south $35^{\circ}36'$ east and whose radius is 125 feet, distance 45.12 feet; thence north $75^{\circ}05'$ east 85.68 feet to the point of beginning.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

DOUGLAS DILLON

Acting Secretary of State.

36. Natural Bridges**No. 3486**

August 14, 1962, 76 Stat. 1495, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
27 F.R. 8239

**MODIFYING THE NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL
MONUMENT, UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah, established by Proclamation No. 804 of April 16, 1908, and modified by Proclamation No. 881 of September 9, 1909, and Proclamation No. 1323 of February 11, 1916, was reserved as set apart for the preservation and protection of three extraordinary natural bridges and certain surrounding prehistoric ruins and cave springs; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to such monument approximately five thousand two hundred and thirty six acres of land near the present boundaries which contain additional cliff-type prehistoric Indian ruins and suitable space for construction of a visitor center, administrative offices, employee residences, utility and maintenance facilities, and a new entrance road; and

WHEREAS it also appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude from the monument approximately three hundred and twenty acres of land, known as Snow Flat Spring Cave and Cigarette Spring Cave, which no longer contain features of archeological value and are not needed for the proper care, management, protection, interpretation, and preservation of the monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim as follows:

Subject to valid interest or rights, the lands now owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following described tracts of land, which include the additional lands needed for the purposes stated above, shall constitute the Natural Bridges National Monument; and lands owned by the State of Utah within such boundaries shall become a part of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

T. 36 S., R. 17 E.

sec. 25, E1/2 and SW1/4

sec. 26, SE1/4 and E1/2 SW1/4

sec. 34, E1/2 NE1/4, SW1/4 NE1/4, SE1/4, and SE1/4 SW1/4

all of sections 35 and 36

T. 36 S., R. 18 E.

all of sections 30 and 31

T. 37 S., R. 17 E.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

all of sections 1, 2, and 3
 sec. 4, E1/2
 sec. 10, E1/2 and N1/2 NW1/4
 all of section 11
 sec. 12, NW1/4
 sec. 14, N1/2
 sec. 15, E1/2 NE1/4

T. 37 S., R. 18 E.
 sec. 6, NW1/4

The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Natural Bridges National Monument:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN, UTAH

Cigarette Spring Cave

T. 40 S. R. 19 E.

sec. 1, Portions of NW1/4 and N1/2 SW1/4
 (exclusive of lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9)
 sec. 2. Portions of E1/2 NE1/4 and NE1/4 SE1/4
 (exclusive of lots 5, 6, and 7)

Snow Flat Spring Cave

T. 39 S., R. 19 E.

sec. 12, SE1/4 SE1/4
 sec. 13, NE1/4 NE1/4

T. 39 S., R. 20 E.

sec. 7, SW1/4 SW1/4
 sec. 18, NW1/4 NW1/4

The public lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public-land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

The Natural Bridges National Monument shall be administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),² and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-seventh.

[SEAL]

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 1 et seq.

37. Noatak**No. 4624**

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1468, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57091

NOATAK NATIONAL MONUMENT***BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION**

The Noatak River Basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected by technological human activity. The basin has been designated as a Biosphere Reserve under the United Nation's auspices, in recognition of its international importance for scientific study and research.

The area includes landforms and ecological variations of scientific interest. The Grand Canyon of the Noatak River is a dissected valley 65 miles long. The area contains the northwestern most fringe of boreal forest in North America, and is a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments. The diversity of the flora is among the greatest anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes.

The Noatak Valley area contains a rich variety of birdlife including several Asian species. The area is crossed twice a year by two-thirds of the Western Arctic caribou herd, and is prime habitat for the barren ground grizzly bear, moose, and several predator species.

Nearly 200 archeological sites, dating as far back in time as 5,000 years, are within the area. They give promise of future discoveries leading to a deeper understanding of the area's prehistory.

The Noatak basin is an area where indigenous plants and animals perpetuate themselves naturally, in a freely functioning ecosystem. Protection of this area will assure the preservation of an essential base against which scientists may judge environmental dynamics of the future.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with these objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16

* redesignated as Noatak National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Noatak National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Noatak National Monument on the map numbered NOAT-90,004 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 5,800,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

38. Pinnacles**No. 7266**

January 11, 2000, 114 Stat. 3241, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
65 F.R. 2831

**BOUNDARY ENLARGEMENT OF THE PINNACLES NATIONAL
MONUMENT**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Pinnacles National Monument was established on January 16, 1908, for the purpose of protecting its natural rock formations, known as Pinnacles Rocks, and the series of talus caves underlying them. The monument sits within one of the most complex and fascinating geologic terrains in North America, an area where rock masses have been sliced apart, transported for up to hundreds of miles, and then reassembled into a fantastic geologic mixture. The monument holds only half of an ancient volcano; the other half is found 195 miles to the southeast in northern Los Angeles County. The volcano was split apart and transported north by an early strand of the San Andreas Fault, known as the Chalone Creek Fault, which lies within the monument. The pinnacles inside the monument are composed mainly of volcanic breccia, a mixture of angular blocks of volcanic lava, pumice, and ash. The occurrence of the pinnacles within the monument is unusual, as some of these volcanic rocks also contain marine fossils.

Since 1908, the boundaries of the monument have been enlarged on five occasions by presidential proclamations issued pursuant to the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431). Proclamation 1660 of May 7, 1923, added 562 acres to include additional natural formations with a series of caves underlying them. Proclamation 1704 of July 2, 1924, added adjoining lands that included a spring of water and valuable camping sites. Proclamation 1948 of April 13, 1931, added 1,926 acres that held additional features of scientific and educational interest and for administrative purposes. For these same purposes, the boundary was later expanded on July 11, 1933 (Proclamation 2050). Proclamation 2528 of December 5, 1941, added additional lands adjoining Pinnacles National Monument in order to protect more objects of scientific interest in the monument area. The boundary of the monument was further expanded by statute on October 20, 1976 (Public Law 94-567, 90 Stat. 2693).

The boundary enlargement affected by this proclamation is central to the continued preservation of the Pinnacles National Monument's unique resources. In addition to containing pieces of the same faults that created the tremendous geological formations throughout the monument, the expansion lands hold part of the headwaters that drain into the basin of the monument. Over millions of years, flash floods and stream currents have helped to sculpt the land's natural features. Additionally, these lands contain a biological system that must be protected if the wild character and ecosystem of the monument are to be preserved. The geologic formations provide a stellar habitat for important and sometimes fragile biological resources. For example, raptor populations, including prairie falcons, golden eagles, red-shouldered hawks, Cooper's hawks, harriers, white-tailed kites, long-eared owls, and red-tailed hawks, nest on the rocky formations and forage in the broad watershed. The lands within the expansion area contain steep, rugged slopes surrounding small canyons. Shallow rocky soils, gravel creek beds, and steeply rising topography combine to create a dynamic flood environment. The lands

preserve a complex association of plant communities characteristic of the chaparral. Along the watercourses, live-oaks, buckeyes, and sycamore grow. Blue oak woodlands and grasslands occur on the deepest soils. Creeks that flow in and out of the existing monument and the expansion lands provide highly valuable riparian habitat for wildlife. The western pond turtle, two-striped garter snake, silvery legless lizard, threatened California red-legged frog, and California horned lizard inhabit these lands. By expanding the monument, these unique biological resources can be afforded more complete protection to maintain and enhance the ecosystems of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument, for the purpose of care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the said monument, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Pinnacles National Monument Boundary Enlargement" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 7,900 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The enlargement of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal 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. Lands and interests in lands not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

There is hereby reserved, as of the date of this proclamation and subject to valid existing rights, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which the monument is established. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the area being added to the monument through the National Park Service, under the same laws and regulations that apply to the rest of the monument, except that livestock grazing may be permitted in the area added by this proclamation.

Wilderness Study Areas included in the monument will continue to be managed under section 603(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

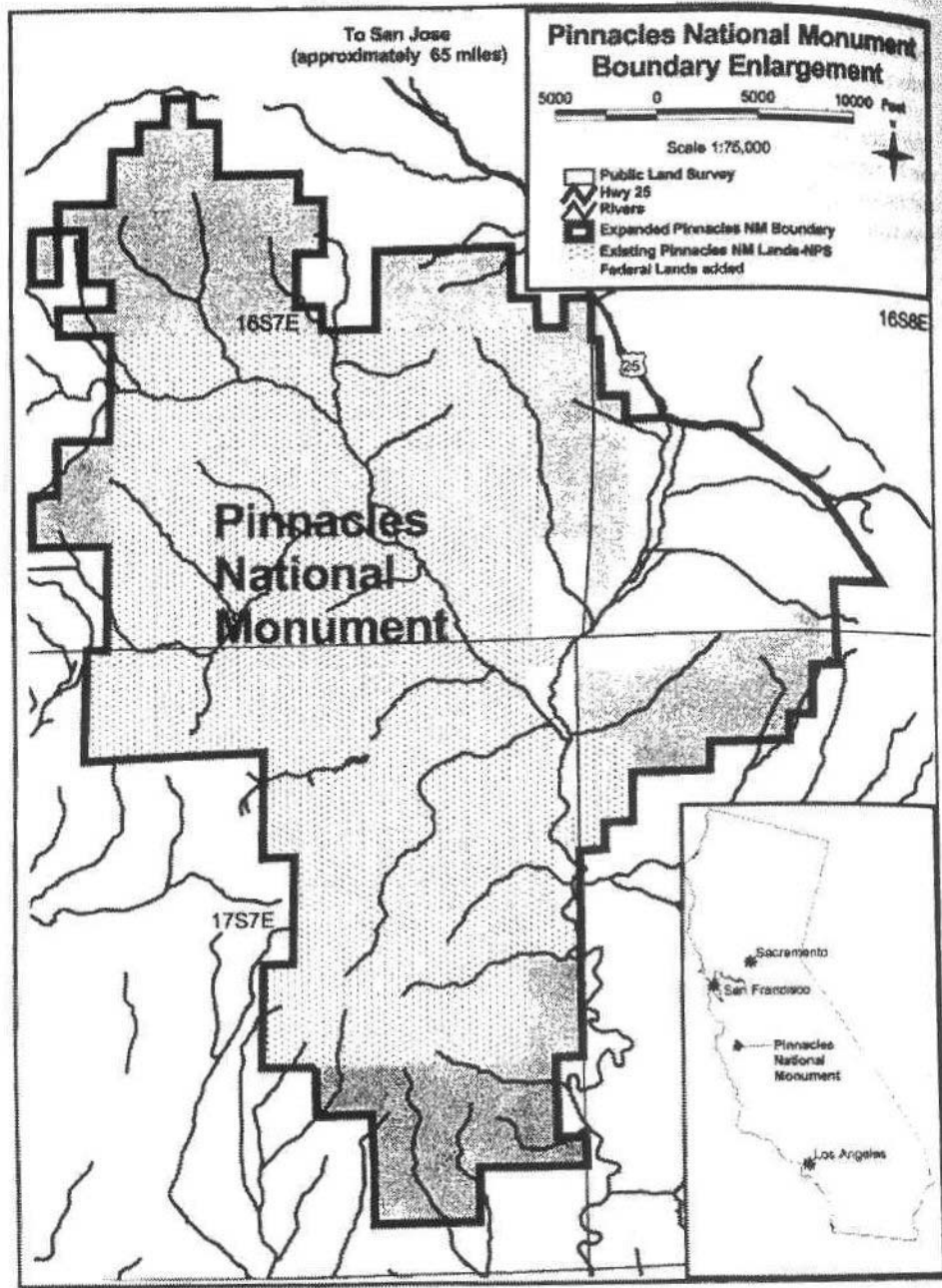
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

PROCLAMATIONS



39. Russell Cave**No. 3413**

May 11, 1961, 75 Stat. 1058, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
26 F.R. 4135

**ESTABLISHING RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL
MONUMENT, ALABAMA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Russell Cave, in the State of Alabama, is recognized by scientists to contain outstanding archeological and ethnological evidences of human habitation in excess of 8,000 years; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935, 49 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 463),¹ impressed by the scientific importance and educational value of Russell Cave, has recommended that the cave be permanently preserved as a unit of the National Park System; and

WHEREAS Russell Cave and essential adjoining properties have been donated by the National Geographic Society to the American people for preservation as a national monument; and

WHEREAS, by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² the President is authorized "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected":

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim and declare that the following-described lands situated in Jackson County, State of Alabama, are hereby established as the Russell Cave National Monument, and shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),³ and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof:

TRACT NO. 1

Begin a tie line at a rock corner which is a point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian; thence with the North line of Section 8 and the South line of lands of R. M. Raulston, North 85° East, 1699.5 feet (103 Poles) to a rock corner, being the Southeast corner of lands of R. M. Raulston; thence with the East line of land of R. M. Raulston, North 4°30' East, 2194.5 feet (133 Poles), being a marked line, to a large Linden (Lynn) tree, now down; thence continuing with the East line of R. M. Raulston North 9° East, 495 feet (30 Poles) to an

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 463.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

iron pipe; thence with the South line of lands of Oscar Ridley the following four courses and distances: (1) thence South 78°00' East, 1321.5 feet to an iron pipe; (2) thence South 44°30' East, 183.7 feet to an iron pipe; (3) thence North 57°22' East, 171.9 feet to a drilled hole in a large rock; (4) thence North 66°25' East, 902 feet, passing an iron pipe at 882.5 feet, to the center of Dry Creek; thence leaving the Oscar Ridley property line and following the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of F. A. Newton for a distance of 550 feet, more or less, to a stake, being the Northwest corner of Tract No. 2 conveyed by Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, to the National Geographic Society by deed dated May 21, 1959, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence continue said tie line North 79° East 627 feet with the North line of said Tract No. 2 to the West right-of-way line of the new Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway; thence continue North 79° East 40.4 feet to a stake on the East right-of-way line of said State Highway and the point of beginning; thence continuing North 79° East 30.4 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 24°30' East 204.0 feet to an iron pipe; thence South 79° West 30.4 feet to the Easterly right-of-way of said Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway; thence North 24°30' West 204.0 feet along said Easterly right-of-way to the point of beginning, and containing 0.14 acre, more or less.

TRACT NO. 2

Beginning at a point in the Westerly line of the 40-foot right-of-way of the new Mt. Carmel-Orme State Highway, at the Southeasterly corner of a tract of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton, being South 79°00' West a distance of 40.4 feet from the Northwesterly corner of the above described Tract No. 1; thence running along the said Westerly line of the 40-foot right-of-way South 24°30' East, 204.0 feet to a stake; thence running along a line of land now or formerly of Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, South 79°00' West, 641.0 feet to a point in the center of Dry Creek; thence running along the said center of Dry Creek North 23° West, 202 feet, more or less, to the Southwest corner of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton; thence running along the said Southerly line of land now or formerly of Francis A. Newton, North 79°00' East, 627.0 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.91 acres, more or less, of land and water.

TRACTS NOS. 3 AND 4

Beginning at a rock corner which is a point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian; thence with the North line of Section 8 and the South line of lands of R. M. Raulston, North 85° East, 1699.5 feet (103 Poles) to a rock corner, being the Southeast corner of lands of R. M. Raulston; thence with the East line of land of R. M. Raulston, North 4°30' East, 2194.5 feet (133 Poles) being a marked line, to a large Linden (Lynn) tree, now down; thence continuing with the East line of R. M. Raulston North 9° East, 495 feet (30 Poles) to an iron pipe, thence with the South line of lands of Oscar Ridley the following four courses and distances: (1) thence South 78°00' East, 1321.5 feet to an iron pipe; (2) thence South 44°30' East, 183.7 feet to an iron pipe; (3) thence North 57°22' East, 171.9 feet to a drilled hole in a large rock; (4) thence North 66°25' East, 902 feet, passing an iron pipe at 882.5 feet, to the center of Dry Creek; thence leaving the Oscar Ridley property line and following the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of F. A. Newton for a distance of 550 feet, more or less, to a stake, being the Northwest corner of Tract No. 2 conveyed by Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, to the National Geographic Society by deed dated May 21, 1959, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence down the center of Dry

Creek South 23° East for a distance of 202 feet, to a stake being the Southwest corner of Tract No. 2 described above; thence with the meanders of Dry Creek in a Southerly direction along the West line of lands of Cecil Ridley 1150 feet, more or less, to a stake, which is located 829 feet, more or less, up the meanders of the Creek in a Northeasterly direction from the fence at the entrance of Russell Cave and also being the Northeast corner of Tract No. 3 conveyed by deed dated May 21, 1959, to the National Geographic Society from Cecil Ridley and wife, Bonita Ridley, and recorded in Deed Book 171 at Page 49 in the Probate Office of Jackson County, Alabama; thence with the East line of said Tract No. 3, South 2°30' West, 926 feet to a sink hole, being in the South line of Section 5; thence with the South line of Section 5 South 85° West, 1881.0 feet (114 Poles) along the North line of lands of Rice Raulston to the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the East line of the Northwest quarter, South 5° East, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the West line of lands of Oscar Ridley to the Southeast corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the South line of the Northwest quarter, South 85° West, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the North line of lands of Oscar Ridley to the Southwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8; thence with the West line of the Northwest quarter, North 5° West, 2640 feet (160 Poles) along the East line of lands of Oscar Ridley, to the point of beginning, being the Northwest corner of the Northwest quarter of Section 8 and the point common to Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, Township 1 South, Range 8 East, Jackson County, Alabama, Huntsville Meridian, and containing 307.4 acres, more or less, of which 4.6 acres are in Tract 3, and 302.8 acres in Tract 4.

The above-described tracts comprise, altogether, approximately 310 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this national monument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord
 [SEAL] nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United
 States of America the one hundred and eighty-fifth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

CHESTER BOWLES,

Acting Secretary of State.

40. Saguaro**No. 3439**

November 15, 1961, 76 Stat. 1437, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
26 F.R. 10899

**ENLARGING THE SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT,*
ARIZONA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS an area in Arizona possessing outstanding scientific interest because of its exceptional growth of various species of cacti has been established as the Saguaro National Monument by Proclamation No. 2032 of March 1, 1933; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to add to the Saguaro National Monument certain lands lying within what is known as the Tucson Mountain Park which contain a remarkable display of relatively undisturbed lower Sonoran desert vegetation, including a saguaro stand which equals or surpasses saguaro stands elsewhere in the Nation; and

WHEREAS the addition of these lands to the monument appears essential for their effective preservation and interpretation and for the implementation of the purposes of the Saguaro National Monument; and

WHEREAS the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, established pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935, 49 Stat. 666 (16 U.S.C. 463),¹ impressed by the remarkable diversity of desert vegetation of this area and its significant wildlife qualities, has recommended its preservation by adding it to the Saguaro National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² do proclaim as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the lands now owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of land are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Saguaro National Monument; and lands owned by the State of Arizona within such boundaries shall become and be reserved as a part of that monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

T. 13 S., R. 11 E.,

Sections 13, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35 and 36

T. 13 S., R. 12 E.,

Sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30 and 31;

comprising 15,360 acres, more or less.

The boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument are modified accordingly.

* redesignated as Saguaro National Park on October 4, 1994.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 463.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

The lands reserved as a part of the Saguaro National Monument by or pursuant to this proclamation shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1—3),³ and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to that monument.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:

DEAN RUSK

Secretary of State.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

41. Santa Rosa Island**No. 2659**

August 13, 1945, 59 Stat. 877, 16 U.S.C.431 note
10 F. R. 10275

**ELIMINATING CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE SANTA ROSA
ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT* AND RESERVING THEM
FOR THE USE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR MILITARY
PURPOSES**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain Government-owned lands now comprising a part of Santa Rosa Island National Monument, in the state of Florida, are needed by the War Department for military purposes; and

WHEREAS the elimination of such lands from the national monument would not seriously interfere with its administration:

Now, therefore, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ and as President, do proclaim that the following-described lands are hereby eliminated from the Santa Rosa Island National Monument and reserved for the use of the War Department for military purpose, subject to valid existing rights, including those arising out of a lease granted to the Island Amusement Company by Escambia County, Florida, on September 10, 1929, and subsequently modified:

Tallahassee Meridian

T. 2 S., R. 23 W., fractional secs. 19 to 29 inclusive;

T. 2 S., R. 24 W., fractional secs. 19 to 24 inclusive;

T. 2 S., R. 25 W., fractional secs. 19 to 24 inclusive; and 26 to 30, inclusive;

T. 2 S., R. 26 W., fractional secs. 25 to 26 inclusive; and 27.

The area described aggregates approximately 4,700 acres.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 13 day of August in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

James F. Byrnes,
The Secretary of State.

* abolished and donated to the county on July 30, 1946; became part of Gulf Islands National Seashore on January 8, 1971.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

42. Sitka**No. 2695**

February 25, 1952, 66 Stat. c22, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
17 F.R. 1787

**REDEFINING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SITKA NATIONAL
MONUMENT,* ALASKA**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS errors have been discovered in the description of the area now constituting the Sitka National Monument, Alaska, as contained in Proclamation No. 959 of March 23, 1910 (36 Stat. 2601), establishing the said monument; and

WHEREAS a certain tract of land adjoining the said monument has been donated to the United States to provide a suitable entrance to the monument, and a certain tract of public land near the monument is needed for the administration thereof; and

WHEREAS certain privately-owned lands adjoining the said monument are needed for the administration and protection thereof, and the United States desires to acquire such lands for such purposes; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to redefine the boundaries of the Sitka National Monument (1) to correct the above-mentioned errors of description, (2) to add to the monument the said tract donated to the United States and the said tract of public land, and (3) to include within the boundaries of the monument the said privately-owned lands, with a view to making such lands parts of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),¹ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, (1) the lands now owned by the United States within the exterior boundaries of the following-described tracts of land shown on the diagram attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof shall constitute the Sitka National Monument, and (2) the privately-owned lands within such boundaries shall become parts of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States:

Tract No. 1

Beginning at a corner No. 1, M. C. , of U.S. Survey No. 1258, which is corner No. 2 of U.S. Survey No. 407, Tract B, on the west shore of Baranof Island on Sitka Bay, Alaska, at mean high tide line, in latitude 57° 02' 45" N., longitude 135° 19' 56" W., from which U.S.R.L.M. No. 1 bears N. 79° 08' 10" W., 3,965.61 ft. distant.

From the initial point,

With U.S. Survey No. 407, Tract B, meanders of Sitka Bay,

S. 72° 42' W., 236.28 ft.,

N. 67° 18' W., 153.78 ft.,

* redesignated as Sitka National Historical Park on October 18, 1972.

¹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

S. 73° 34' W., 39.38 ft. to east line of Kelly Street, as delineated on Mission Plat Addition to Town of Sitka dated June 14-21, 1923, produced southerly;

Thence with street lines as delineated on said Mission Plat Addition to Town of Sitka, and, as enumerated hereinafter,

Along east line of Kelly Street, produced southerly,

N. 20° 21' E., 51.41 ft. to south line of Lincoln Street,

Along south line of Lincoln Street,

S. 80° 44' E., 97.12 ft.,

S. 89° 58' E., 140.09 ft. to east line of Metlakahtla Street,

Along east line of Metlakahtla Street,

N. 23° 46' E., 528.47 ft. to south line of a road leading to Indian River,

Along south line of said road,

N. 71° 06' E., 190.66 ft., more or less;

Thence leaving the said road, with northeast line of Lot 1, Block IV of aforementioned plat,

S. 28° 49' E., 22.85 ft., more or less, to a point in the west line of U.S. Survey No. 1258 and east line of U.S. Survey No. 407, Tract B;

Thence with the exterior boundaries of U.S. Survey No. 1258 to the hereinafter enumerated corners,

N. 25° 18' E., 513.34 ft., crossing Indian River to corner No. 6,

S. 42° 00' E., 1,805.10 ft. to corner No. 7,

S. 30° 00' E., 673.36 ft. to corner No. 8, M.C., at mean high tide of Sitka Bay;

Thence with the meanders of Sitka Bay,

N. 65° 38' W., 123.42 ft.,

N. 10° 00' W., 142.56 ft.,

N. 76° 54' W., 66.00 ft.,

S. 9° 21' W., 88.44 ft.,

N. 52° 08' W., 224.40 ft.,

S. 71° 50' W., 234.96 ft.,

S. 12° 45' W., 85.80 ft.,

S. 39° 28' E., 169.62 ft.,

S. 9° 13' E., 62.04 ft.,

S. 59° 51' W., 204.60 ft.,

N. 82° 45' W., 328.68 ft.,

S. 59° 49' W., 364.32 ft.,

N. 67° 35' W., 67.98 ft.,

N. 37° 35' W., 359.04 ft.,

N. 24° 17' W., 448.14 ft.,

N. 15° 25' W., 292.38 ft.,

N. 30° 54' W., 284.46 ft. to corner No. 1, M.C., the place of beginning.

The tract as described contains 53.454 acres, more or less.

Tract No. 2

Beginning at corner No. 6 of U.S. Survey No. 2545, which is corner No. 9 of U.S. Survey No. 407, Tract B, corner No. 2 of U.S. Survey No. 1473, corner No. 4 of U.S. Survey No. 1804, and corner No. 1 of U.S. Survey No. 1558, from which U.S.R.L.M. No. 1 bears S. 66° 28' 53" W., 3,170.64 ft. distant, and corner No. 1, M.C., of U.S. Survey No. 1258 bears S. 26° 08' 06" E., 2,241.36 ft. distant.

From the initial point with south line of U.S. Survey No. 2545 and north line of U.S. Survey No. 1804, this line being north line of Observatory Road, so-called,

N. 15° 45' W., 35.74 ft., more or less, to the true point of beginning, thence

N. 60° 22' W., 260.00 ft.;

Thence leaving south line of U.S. Survey No. 2545 and continuing along north line of said road,

N. 32° 38' W., 105.00 ft.,

Thence leaving the said road.

N. 70° 22' E., 213.60 ft. to a point in the west line of U.S. Survey No. 1558;

Thence with the west line of U.S. Survey No. 1558, S. 15° 45' E., 300.01 ft. to the true point of beginning. The tract as described contains 0.880 acres, more or less.

The said Proclamation No. 959 of March 23, 1910, is amended accordingly.

Executive Order No. 8854 of August 16, 1941, reserving the lands comprising the said Tract No. 2 and other lands for the use of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, as a magnetic and seismological observatory site, is hereby revoked as to the lands comprising the said Tract No. 2.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of August 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1-3),² and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 25th day of February in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States
[SEAL] of America the one hundred and seventy-sixth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

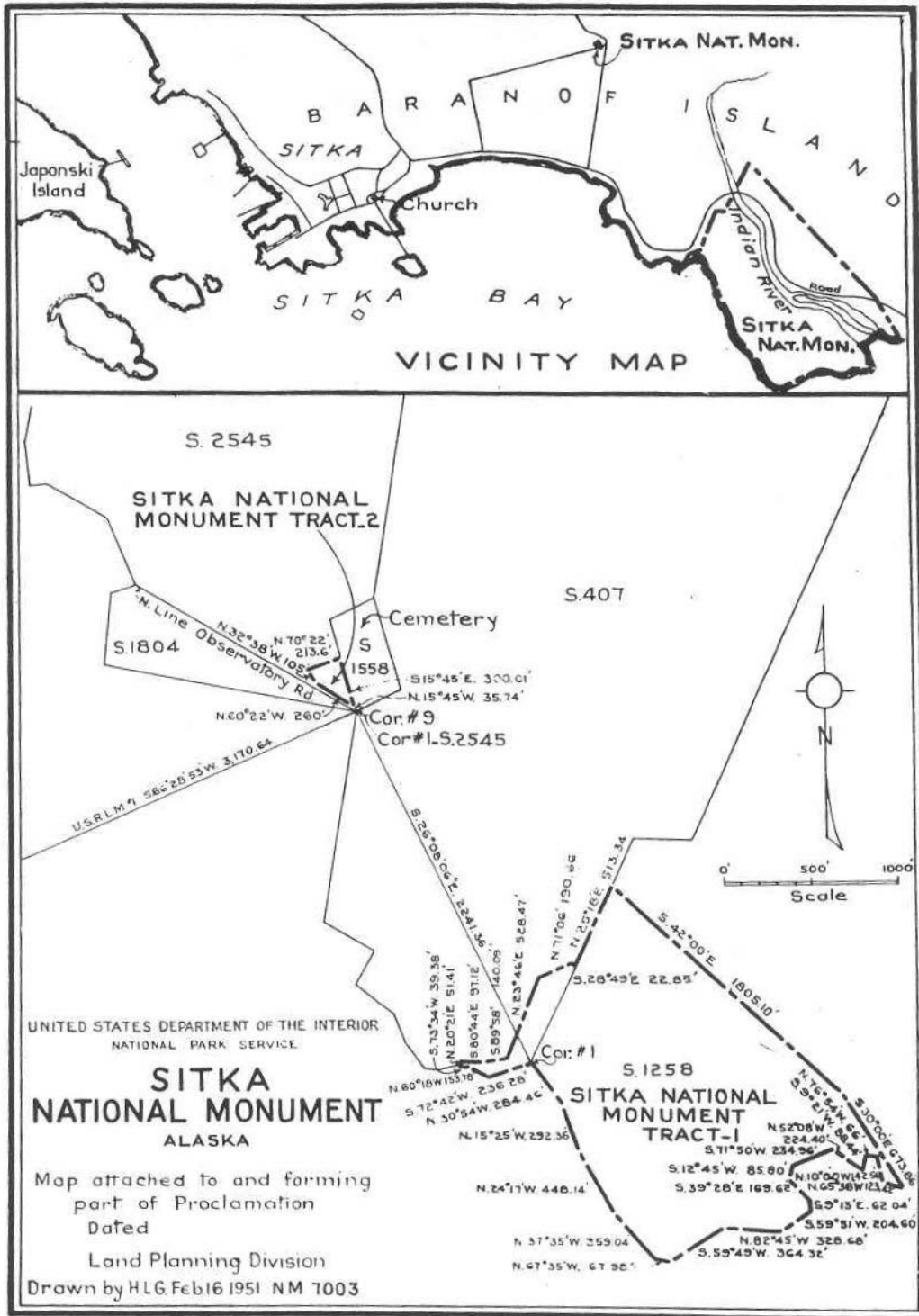
By the President:

JAMES E. WEBB,

Acting Secretary of State.

Note: The diagram referred to in the proclamation (and that follows this note) was reproduced with the proclamation in the *United States Statutes at Large*, but was not reproduced in the *U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, the source for each of the proclamations in this volume.

² 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.



43. Statue of Liberty**No. 3656**

May 11, 1965, 67 Stat. c18, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
30 F.R. 6571

**ADDING ELLIS ISLAND TO THE STATUTE OF LIBERTY
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION**

WHEREAS Ellis Island in 1890 was placed under the control of the Federal Bureau of Immigration for development as an immigration station; and

WHEREAS between the years 1892 and 1954 Ellis Island was host to more than 16 million aliens entering this country; and

WHEREAS Ellis Island was a temporary shelter for those who sought refuge, freedom, and opportunity in our country; and

WHEREAS the millions of people who passed through the Ellis Island Depot were important to America for their contribution in making the United States of America the world leader it is today; and

WHEREAS the Statue of Liberty is a symbol to the world of the dreams and aspirations which have drawn so many millions of immigrants to America; and

WHEREAS to all Americans the Statue of Liberty stands eternal as the symbol of the freedom which has been made a living reality for men of all races, creeds, and national origins who have united in allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and to the imperishable ideals of our free society; and

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 1713 of October 15, 1924 (43 Stat. 1968), the Statue of Liberty and the land on which it is situated were established as a national monument in accordance with section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431);³ and

WHEREAS Ellis Island, consisting of approximately 27.5 acres, with improvements thereon, and of submerged lands in the rectangle surrounding the island, including the above acreage, aggregating 48 acres, is owned and controlled by the United States; and

WHEREAS the public interest would be promoted by reserving this area for proper protection and preservation as the Statue of Liberty National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that the property known as Ellis Island, as described in the preamble of the Proclamation, which is owned and controlled by the United States is hereby added to and made a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, subject to the limitation contained in the last sentence of this paragraph, and shall be administered pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C., secs. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof. Henceforth the Statue of Liberty National Monument shall consist of the Statue of Liberty, Liberty Island, and Ellis Island. Unless provided otherwise by Act of Congress, no funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior for the Administration of the National Monument shall be expended upon the development of Ellis Island.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the National Monument.

So much of Proclamation No. 1713 of October 15, 1924, as relates to Fort Wood, New York, and the Statute of Liberty and the land on which it is situated, is hereby superseded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eleventh day of May in the year of our Lord
nineteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United
[SEAL] States of America the one hundred and eighty-ninth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

By the President:

DEAN RUSK,

Secretary of State.

44. Timpanogos Cave**No. 3457**

March 27, 1962, 76 Stat. 1457, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
27 F.R. 2981

**REDEFINING THE EXTERNAL BOUNDARIES OF THE
TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT, UTAH**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by Proclamation No. 1640 of October 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 2285), there were reserved and set apart, as the Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah, certain lands as shown on a diagram forming a part of that proclamation; and

WHEREAS a subsequent survey, accepted by the General Land Office on May 17, 1945, disclosed that that diagram does not accurately depict the boundaries of the monument as those boundaries are marked on the ground; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to redefine the external boundaries of the monument in conformity with the survey:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431),⁹ do proclaim that the lands within the following-described boundaries shall constitute the Timpanogos Cave National Monument:

SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN, UTAH

Beginning at a point marked by a brass cap located 8.83 chains S. 7°30' W. from the quarter section corner common to sections 27 and 28, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north approximately 20 chains to a point; thence east approximately 50 chains to a point; thence south approximately 50 chains to a point; thence west approximately 50 chains to a point; thence north approximately 30 chains to a brass cap, the point of beginning, as depicted on the plat for township No. 4 south, range No. 2 east, of the Salt Lake Meridian, Utah, Survey and Dependent Resurvey, accepted May 17, 1945, by Assistant Commissioner, General Land Office, Joel David Wolfsohn.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

By the President:
GEORGE W. BALL,
Acting Secretary of State.

⁹ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

45. Tumacacori**No. 3228**March 28, 1958, 72 Stat. c30, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
23 F.R. 2169**ENLARGING THE TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT,*
ARIZONA**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Tumacacori National Monument in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, contains the ruins of the Tumacacori Mission, built largely of burned brick and cement mortar and one of the oldest Spanish missions in the Southwest; and

WHEREAS the Southwestern Monuments Association has offered to donate to the United States, for inclusion in such monument, a tract of land adjacent thereto containing the ruins of a lime kiln which was a part of the original mission establishment and which is likewise of historic interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to include such tract of land, hereinafter described by metes and bounds, and the ruins thereon in the Tumacacori National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),³ do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described tract of land shall, upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States, be added to, and become a part of the Tumacacori National Monument:

Being a part of the southeast quarter, section 30, Township 21 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian. and beginning at a point on the north boundary line of Tumacacori National Monument as established by Proclamation No. 821 of September 15, 1908, from which the northwest corner of the said monument bears west 125 feet; thence, east, 70 feet, along the said boundary line; north, 92 feet; west, 70 feet; and south, 92 feet, to the point of beginning; containing 0.15 acres, more or less.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 28th day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

* redesignated as Tumacacori National Historical Park on August 6, 1990.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,

The Secretary of State

46. Virgin Islands Coral Reef

No. 7399

January 17, 2001, 115 Stat. 2588, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
66 F.R. 7364

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS CORAL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, in the submerged lands off the island of St. John in the U.S. Virgin Islands, contains all the elements of a Caribbean tropical marine ecosystem. This designation furthers the protection of the scientific objects included in the Virgin Islands National Park, created in 1956 and expanded in 1962. The biological communities of the monument live in a fragile, interdependent relationship and include habitats essential for sustaining and enhancing the tropical marine ecosystem: mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, sand communities, shallow mud and fine sediment habitat, and algal plains. The fishery habitats, deeper coral reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the monument are all objects of scientific interest and essential to the long-term sustenance of the tropical marine ecosystem.

The monument is within the Virgin Islands, which lie at the heart of the insular Caribbean biome, and is representative of the Lesser Antillean biogeographic province. The island of St. John rises from a platform that extends several miles from shore before plunging to the abyssal depths of the Anegada trough to the south and the Puerto Rican trench to the north, the deepest part of the Atlantic Ocean. This platform contains a multitude of species that exist in a delicate balance, interlinked through complex relationships that have developed over tens of thousands of years.

As part of this important ecosystem, the monument contains biological objects including several threatened and endangered species, which forage, breed, nest, rest, or calve in the waters. Humpback whales, pilot whales, four species of dolphins, brown pelicans, roseate terns, least terns, and the hawksbill, leatherback, and green sea turtles all use portions of the monument. Countless species of reef fish, invertebrates, and plants utilize these submerged lands during their lives, and over 25 species of sea birds feed in the waters. Between the nearshore nursery habitats and the shelf edge spawning sites in the monument are habitats that play essential roles during specific developmental stages of reef-associated species, including spawning migrations of many reef fish species and crustaceans.

The submerged monument lands within Hurricane Hole include the most extensive and well-developed mangrove habitat on St. John. The Hurricane Hole area is an important nursery area for reef associated fish and invertebrates, instrumental in maintaining water quality by filtering and trapping sediment and debris in fresh water runoff from the fast land, and essential to the overall functioning and productivity of regional fisheries. Numerous coral reef-associated species, including the spiny lobster, queen conch, and Nassau grouper, transform from planktonic larvae to bottom-dwelling juveniles in the shallow nearshore habitats of Hurricane Hole. As they mature, they move offshore and take up residence in the deeper coral patch reefs, octocoral hardbottom, and algal plains of the submerged monument lands to the south and north of St. John.

The monument lands south of St. John are predominantly deep algal plains with scattered areas of raised hard bottom. The algal plains include communities of mostly red and calcareous algae with canopies as much as half a meter high. The raised hard bottom is sparsely colonized with corals, sponges, gorgonians, and other invertebrates, thus providing shelter for lobster, groupers, and snappers as well as spawning sites for some reef fish species. These algal plains and raised hard bottom areas link the shallow water reef, sea grass, and mangrove communities with the deep water shelf and shelf edge communities of fish and invertebrates.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 12,708 marine acres, which is 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 this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal 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. For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary shall prohibit all boat anchoring, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

For the purposes of protecting the objects identified above, the Secretary shall prohibit all extractive uses, except that the Secretary may issue permits for bait fishing at Hurricane Hole and for blue runner (hard nose) line fishing in the area south of St. John, to the extent that such fishing is consistent with the protection of the objects identified in this proclamation.

Lands and interests in lands within the monument not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title or control thereto by the United States.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service will manage the monument in a manner consistent with international law.

The Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a management plan, including the management of vessels in the monument, within 3 years, which addresses any further specific actions necessary to protect the objects identified in this proclamation.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

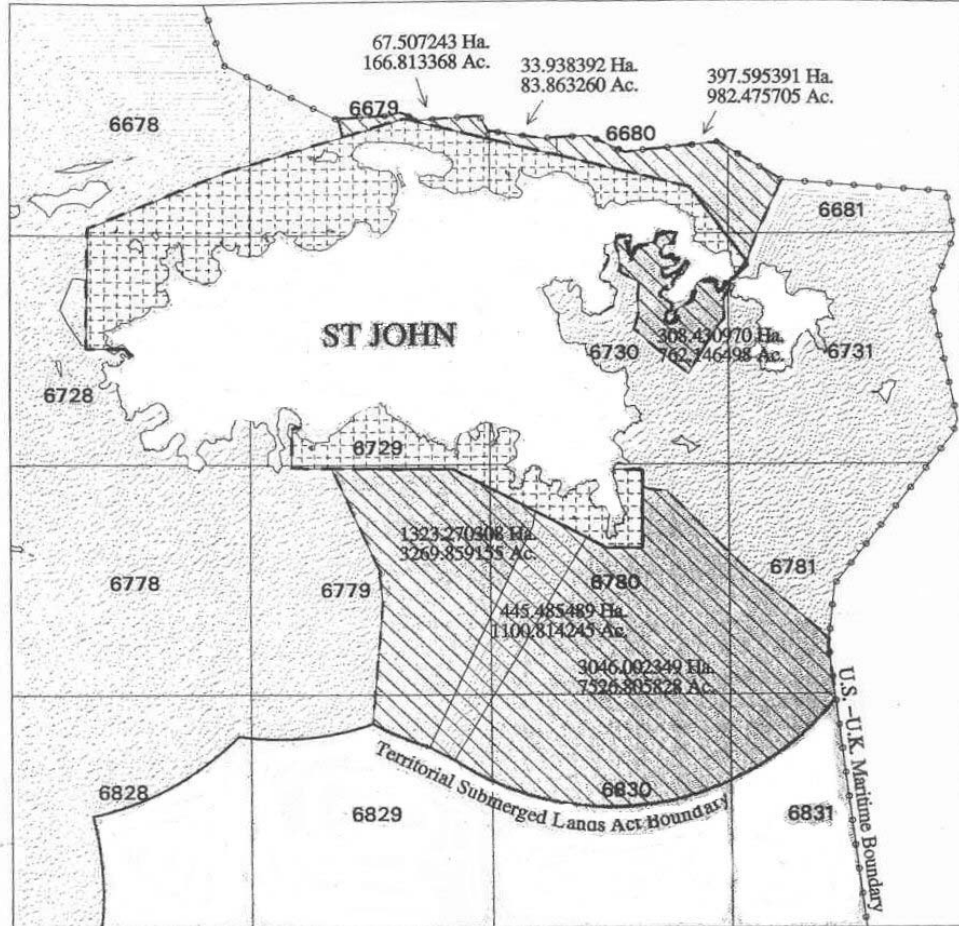
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument



- V.I. Territorial Submerged Lands
- Virgin Islands National Park
- Federal Submerged Lands
- Coral Reef National Monument



Total Area 5,622.230142 Hectares 13,892.77806 Acres
 Total Fed Area 5,142.802261 Hectares 12,708.10056 Acres

M:\map\msh\st2.mxd
 Metadata Management Service/Mapping & Boundary Search 000025-0121 12/12/2000

47. White Sands**No. 3024**

June 24, 1953, 67 Stat. c53, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
18 F. R. 3683

**ADDING LANDS TO THE WHITE SANDS NATIONAL
MONUMENT NEW MEXICO**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands of the public domain lie within the boundaries of the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico, but are not now a part of the monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public Interest would be promoted by adding such lands to the said monument in order to preserve the white sands and other features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest located thereon:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U.S.C. 431),² do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands in New Mexico are hereby added to and reserved as a part of White Sands National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 18 S., R. 8 E.,

Sec. 5, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 6, lots 1, 2, 6, and 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The areas described aggregate, 478.53 acres.

Public Land Order No. 833 of May 21, 1952, reserving the above described lands, together with other lands in New Mexico, for the use of the Department of the Army for military purposes, is hereby revoked so far as it affects the above-described lands.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this monument as hereby enlarged and not to settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of these lands as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U.S.C. 1—3),³ and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

² 16 U.S.C.A. § 431.

³ 16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1-3.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our
Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-three, and of the Independence of the
[SEAL] United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

48. Wrangell-St. Elias**No. 4625**

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1470, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57101

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

An area of southeastern Alaska adjacent to the International Boundary with Canada contains a variety of landforms, including high mountain peaks and steep canyons, with associated geological, ecological, biological, and historical phenomena of great importance.

The area includes the greatest assemblage of mountain peaks over 14,500 feet in elevation found in the Nation, the nation's second highest mountain (Mount St. Elias, at 18,008 feet), several inactive and one active volcano (Mount Wrangell), and an active glacial complex, including some of the largest and longest glaciers in the Nation. The high mountain peaks and glaciers offer an excellent opportunity for glaciological studies. The Malaspina Glacier is listed on the National Registry of Natural Landmarks.

Thermal features in the area include the mud cones and hot springs on the western base of Mount Drum. More complete undeveloped river systems exist here than in any other land area in the Nation, with more than 1,000 miles of powerfully running, silt-laden rivers.

Biologically unique subspecies of flora and fauna have developed in the Bremner and Chitina River Valleys. As a result of their isolation by virtue of ice fields and the Copper River, these areas are virtually ecological islands in which development of subspecies is largely unaffected by interchange with outside plant and animal species.

Wildlife populations include the largest population of wild mountain sheep in North America, moose, mountain goat, and a non-migratory population of caribou. The area is the only part of Alaska where four of the five identifiable forms of bear occur, including the interior grizzly, the coastal brown bear, the black bear, and the rare, blue-color phase of the black bear called glacier bear. Along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska bald eagles and a large and varied shorebird population occur.

Cultural development within the area is of interest to archeologists and historians. Three major culture areas converge here, each with distinctive cultural patterns: the North Athapascans, the Pacific Eskimo, and the Chugach. Mining history is evidenced by the Kennecott Copper Works, a National Historic Landmark.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, archeological, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic

* redesignated as Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument on the map numbered WRST— 90,007 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 10,950,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A—48—72 (D. Alaska. Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

49. Yukon-Charley**No. 4626**

December 1, 1978, 93 Stat. 1472, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
43 F.R. 57113

YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

The Yukon-Charley National Monument, an area in east-central Alaska, includes a combination of historic and scientific features of great significance. The Upper Yukon River basin contains historic remains of early mining activity, and includes outstanding paleontological resources and ecologically diverse natural resources, offering many opportunities for scientific and historic study and research.

The area provides breeding habitat for the endangered peregrine falcon, and may produce about one-fourth of the known individuals of the *anatum peregrine* subspecies in its northern habitat. Wildlife also includes isolated wild populations of Dall sheep, moose, bear, wolf, and other large mammals. Nearly 200 species of birds, including 20 different raptors, are present in the area.

Geological and paleontological features within the area are exceptional, including a nearly unbroken visible series of rock strata representing a range in geologic time from pre-Cambrian to Recent. The oldest exposures contain fossils estimated to be 700 million years old, including the earliest forms of animal life. A large array of Ice Age fossils occurs in the area.

Within the area is the Charley River Basin, parts of which were unglaciated, preserving relict Pleistocene plant communities. The Charley River is considered to be one of the cleanest and clearest of the major rivers in Alaska, and thereby offers excellent opportunities for scientific studies. In the upper Charley River basin, artifacts occur dating back possibly 11,000 years, attesting to the presence of ancient hunters who were the ancestors of the modern Athapascan people.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the historical, archeological, biological, geological and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for the local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), 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 Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

* redesignated as Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906, (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Yukon-Charley National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Yukon-Charley National Monument on the map numbered YUCH-90,009 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 1,720,000 acres, and is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this monument, are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition under the public land laws, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify or revoke the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of *Alaska v. Morton*, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close the national monument, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER

Note: The maps which formed a part of this proclamation are not reproduced here since the reduction necessary from the original would render them unreadable.

