

MONUMENTAL DECISIONS:

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON'S USE OF THE 1906 ANTIQUITIES ACT

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- I. Brief History of the 1906 Antiquities Act
 - A) Why it was passed and what it allows presidents to do
 - B) President Theodore Roosevelt's initial implementation of the Act, setting the precedent for future presidents to follow
 - C) Key presidential proclamations under the Antiquities Act: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jimmy Carter, and Bill Clinton
 - D) How the Act's original purposes have evolved and broadened over its one hundred year history

- II. President Clinton's Use of the 1906 Antiquities Act for Environmental Protection
 - A) The establishment of 23 national monuments encompassing 6 million acres of federal land
 - B) Where they are and what they protect
 - C) The political controversy surrounding the creation of some of the new national monuments – e.g., Grand Staircase-Escalante in Utah
 - D) Case Study of the Giant Sequoia National Monument in California: Implementation of President Clinton's 2000 executive proclamation establishing the Monument
 - 1) Initial supporters and opponents of the Monument, and attempts at finding common ground
 - 2) The role of the Secretary of Agriculture's Science Advisory Board in formulating the initial management plan
 - 3) Results: What has been accomplished to date by Clinton's executive proclamation protecting the Giant Sequoia

- III. Conclusion: The Clinton Legacy in Environmental Policy and Natural Resources Protection
 - A) Other environmental policy initiatives during the Clinton Administration
 - B) "The Boldest Action:" Using the 1906 Antiquities Act to further protect 6 million acres of the nation's land