

2. **LEGISLATION AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

A. **Establishment of Four National Monuments (Proclamations 7263, 7264, 7265, and 7266)**

On January 11, 2000, President Clinton signed four Presidential Proclamations (7263, 7264, 7265, and 7266) establishing four new national monuments. 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.

Proclamation 7263 established the Agua Fria National Monument in the State of Arizona; the federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 71,100 acres. Proclamation 7264 established the California Coastal National Monument consisting of all unappropriated or unreserved lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States in the form of islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles above mean high tide within 12 nautical miles of the shoreline of the State of California. Proclamation 7265 established the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in the State of Arizona; the federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1,014,000 acres. Proclamation 7266 established the Pinnacles National Monument Boundary Enlargement in the State of California; the federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 7,900 acres. The U.S. Department of the Interior will manage each of the monuments.

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