

CONGRESSMAN PAUL GOSAR

is hosting a public listening session:



GOVERNMENT LAND GRABS: EXPOSING THE TRUTH

**WARNING!
FEDERAL PROPERTY
KEEP OUT!**



While originally created in good faith, the Antiquities Act of 1906 has been repeatedly abused in order to appease special-interest groups and bypass the legislative process. President Obama has exceeded the intent of this law more than any other American president, designating or expanding 22 national monuments and locking up more than 3 million acres of land. National monument designations under the Antiquities Act typically have significant consequences that negatively affect grazing rights, water rights, wildfire prevention and other land management activities. Our nation's public resources are best managed when the public is intimately involved in the process.



WHERE KINGMAN, ARIZONA
WHEN Monday April 11
TIME 8:00-11:00 AM
LOCATION Beale Celebration Center
201 N. 4th Street, Kingman, AZ

For more information visit
www.GOSAR.house.gov
or call
(928) 445-1683



Unilateral Designations



- Obama has already designated or expanded 22 national monuments, locking up more than 264 million acres with one stroke of his pen (includes 261 million acres marine monument expansion)
- Since 1906, 145 monuments have been created under the Antiquities Act locking up more than 334 million acres.
- No public comment or environmental process


Obama's Not So Secret List



- 2010 DOI **"NOT FOR RELEASE"** document revealed plans for 14 new or expanded national monument designations comprising 13 million acres in 11 Western States.
- Obama is starting to go down the list and recently designated three new national monuments in the California desert encompassing nearly 1.8 million acres

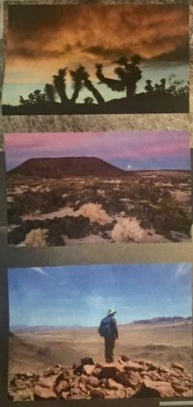
Pandering to Environmental Extremists

MORNING, MARCH 14, 2014 | POLITICO | 5



Thank You

President Obama
Secretary Jewell, Secretary Vilsack, Senator Feinstein




Thanks for your efforts to designate our nation's three newest National Monuments – Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains.

America's national monuments are rich in scenic, historic, and cultural treasures, and now protect some of the most stunning and beloved landscapes in the American West for all time.

Your continued leadership and commitment to protecting and promoting special public lands for the use and enjoyment of all Americans is deeply appreciated, and will serve as a lasting legacy of your dedication to our nation's heritage.

www.MonumentsforAll.org



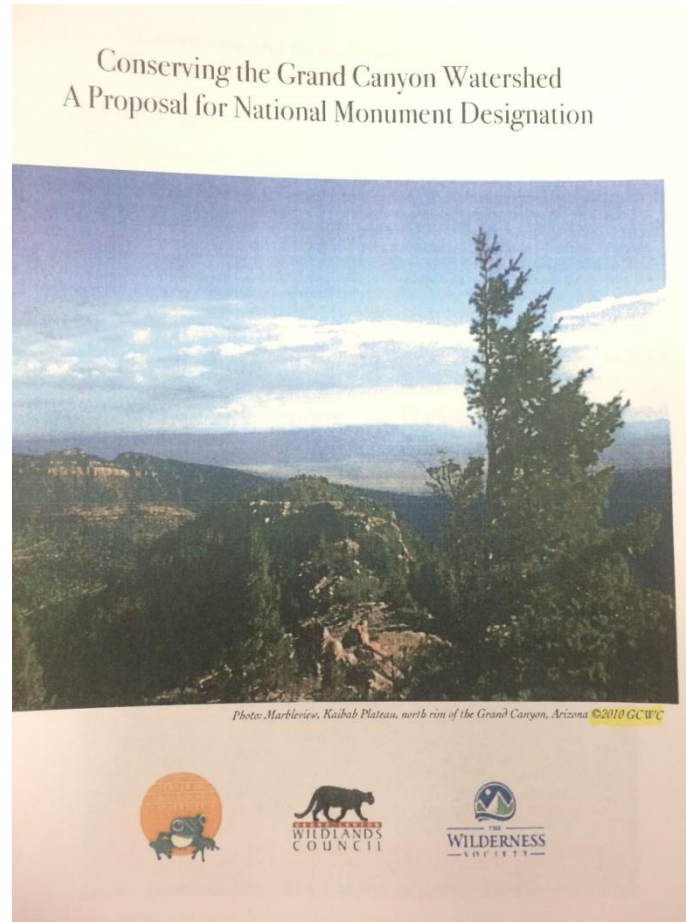
Proposed Grand Canyon Watershed Monument

MYTH: This proposal came from tribes who worked with Rep. Grijalva to draft a bill.

FACT: This proposal was initiated by the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club and the Center for Biological Diversity



Where Did this Really Come From?



Where Did this Really Come From?

Our goal is to conserve, protect, and restore old growth forests and grasslands, important archaeological sites, native wildlife, springs and wetlands, and wildlife migration routes. If we preserve the region's natural and cultural treasures, residents and visitors will reap its benefits for years to come.

Conservation Benefits Everyone

- Wild landscapes protect our water supplies
- Conserving wild places protects our wildlife
- Protected public lands provide hands-on learning for citizens, especially children
- Conservation of wild places offers us places for spiritual renewal
- Protected landscapes nurture a human connection to Arizona's heritage past

... and Supports the Local Economy

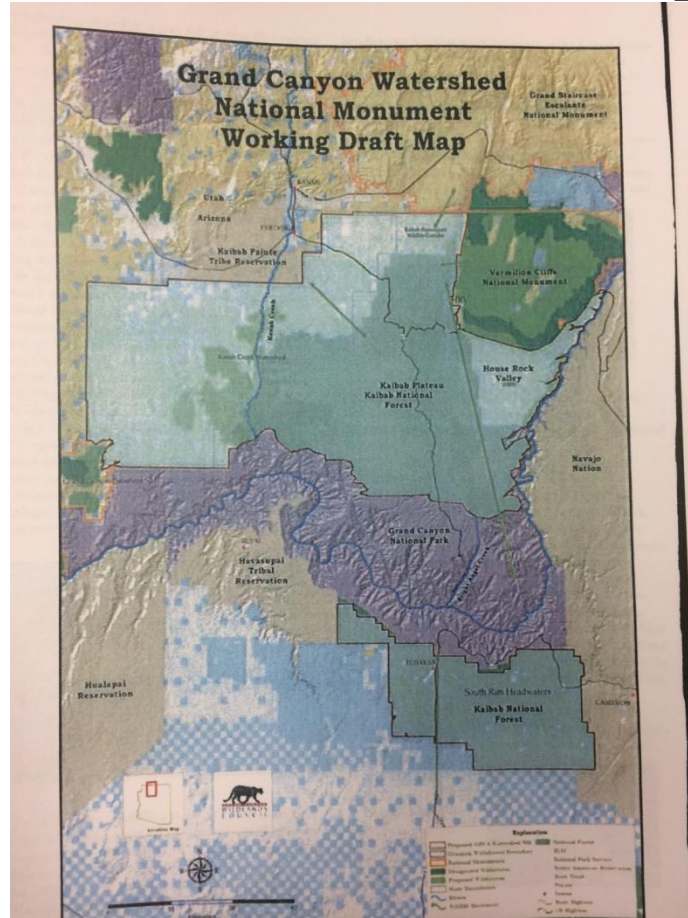
Headwaters Economics, an independent, nonprofit research group, recently studied the impact of national monument designation on communities in Arizona. Research shows that the areas neighboring Vermilion Cliffs National Monument and Grand Canyon-Parashant experienced job growth of 24% and 44% respectively after designation. And the Grand Canyon, which draws visitors from across the country, generates \$687 million for the economy in northern Arizona each year—while supporting 12,000 jobs.

Proposal partners, including The Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, and Center for Biological Diversity are spearheading a strategy to reach a wide range of constituents, including local government, tribe, and community representatives. Representatives are working with federal agencies in Washington, DC, as well as members of the conservation community, with the expected goal of fostering a groundswell of support for conservation.

For more information contact:

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Conservation Director at 928-606-5850 or
kim@grandcanyonwildlands.org
Nicole Layman, The Wilderness Society Western Lands
Campaign Associate, nicole_layman@twso.org
Taylor McKinnon, Center for Biological Diversity Public
Lands Campaigns Director,
tmckinnon@biologicaldiversity.org

Their Initial Map



They Want to Restrict Access and Prevent Grazing, Mining and Forest Management

Conserving the Grand Canyon Watershed A Proposal for National Monument Designation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unique Landscape

Ranging from the arid Sonoran and Great Basin Desert to lush, boreal Rocky Mountain forests, the proposed Grand Canyon Watershed National Monument is an ecological wonder. The proposed Monument embraces one of the most spectacular American landscapes—the Grand Canyon—and encompasses a wild, rugged array of towering cliffs, deeply incised tributary canyons, grasslands, and numerous springs that flow into the Colorado River Grand Canyon. Unique geologic formations contribute substantially to the proposed Monument's spectacular biological diversity, with escarpments and canyons dating back millions of years. At least twenty-two sensitive species call this landscape home, including the endangered California condor and the rare northern goshawk. Five distinctive and diverse geographic areas comprise the proposed Monument: the Kaibab Plateau, the Kaibab-Paunsaugunt Wildlife Corridor, Kanab Creek Watershed, House Rock Valley, and the 11th Rim Headwaters—all encompassing much of the watershed of the Colorado River around Grand Canyon National Park, which provides water for millions of people in Arizona, Nevada, and California. These lands include the uranium withdrawal areas south of the Grand Canyon and west of Kanab Creek.

A 12,000-year Human Record

The proposed Monument holds lands of great significance to the Kaibab Paiute tribe, as well as Hopi, Zuni, Hualapai, Havasupai, and Navajo tribes, and was home to the Clovis, Basketmaker, and Puebloan peoples. More than three thousand ancient Native American archaeological sites have been documented in the region, representing just a fraction of the human history of the area. Ranging from settlements or habitations, to temporary camps, granaries and caches, and rock art, some of the sites date from as far back as the Paleo-Indian period—11,000 BCE.

Kanab Creek falls within the traditional territory of

"Certain [lands] of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures." — Theodore Roosevelt, 1901

the Kaibab Band of the Paiute, as does the entire Kaibab Plateau. The Paiutes called the Plateau Kai Aevahv, the "mountain lying down," and its people Kai'vaky. Etemeng Springs with evocative names like Moonshine Spring, Waikarerepma or Yellowstone Spring, and Tinkanivac or Antelope Spring, are significant to the tribe—and are also important wildlife water sources.

Ecological Threats to proposed Monument lands:

- Logging of ancient trees—which ultimately affects native wildlife diversity as well as the resiliency and ecological integrity of the landscape.
- High density of primitive roads—which causes soil loss and vegetation damage, affecting archeological sites, water sources, increasing poaching and creating habitat fragmentation and barriers for wildlife.
- Loss of landscape connectivity for wildlife—between Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument—which becomes critical as the climate becomes warmer and drier.
- Inappropriate grazing—which has led to habitat degradation, shrub invasion, and soil erosion.
- Uranium mining—the potential for uranium mining continues to threaten water quality, wildlife, and intact habitat of the Grand Canyon watershed.

They Want to Stop Old-Growth Logging



mountain's diverse landscapes, and the Plateau also shelters one of the highest concentrations of the uncommon northern goshawks known in North America.

Other important bird species include hidden eagles, rough-legged hawks, ferruginous hawks, northern harriers, western burrowing owls, and the threatened Mexican spotted owl.

North Canyon Creek within the Saddle Mountain Wilderness is a significant center of fresh water biodiversity, and is home to the threatened Apache cutout. Other large mammals include mountain lions, and bighorn sheep. Small mammals occur such as bobcat, badger, porcupine, red squirrels, desert cottontail, black-tail jackrabbit, cliff chipmunk, white-tailed antelope squirrel, coyote, gray fox, spotted skunk, three species pocket mice and the two kangaroo rats (O'Farrell 1959). Reptiles include the Great Basin rattlesnake, gopher snake, and eastern collared lizard (AGFD 2005). Rare, sensitive plants include the endangered Brady cushion cactus, the threatened Silver cholla cactus, the candidate species Fickeisen plains cactus, Paradise (Kaibab) Plains cactus, the Grand Canyon Rose, and the Paria Plateau fishhook cactus, as well as the Tusayan meadowflower, and the Arizona leatherflower.

Ecological Threats to proposed Monument lands:

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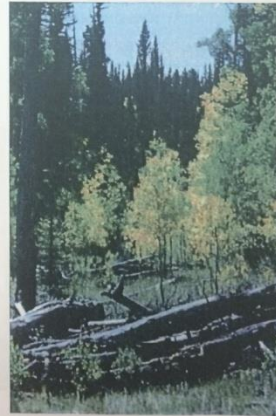
CONSERVATION PRIORITIES AND ACTIONS

1. Stop Old-Growth Logging

Ecologists have determined that old growth ponderosa pine forests constitute one of America's most endangered ecosystems. Old-growth ponderosa pine has suffered an estimated 85-98 percent area loss due to destruction, conversion to other uses, and significant degradation in structure, function, and composition. The proposed Monument's forested areas offer a unique opportunity to restore southwest old-growth forests at the landscape level. The Kaibab Plateau sustains a rare example of a fundamentally intact, mature southwestern ponderosa pine forest retaining the highest density of ancient trees outside of protected areas. Such trees once dominated the country's largest contiguous ponderosa pine forest (Forest Service 2009:6).

Mature, natural forests are resilient to disturbances because of their genetic, taxonomic and functional

The preservation of these stands, and restoration of degraded habitat, is of regional, national, and global significance.



They Want to Reduce Road Density, Retire Grazing Permits, Prevent Mining

and adaptation to changes in radiation, temperature and water availability including those resulting from global climate change. Conservation of naturally evolving old growth forests requires protection and restoration of biotic components including native species, forest structure and function as well as abiotic processes especially natural fire regimes.

2. Protect Cultural and Archaeological Sites

The proposed Monument holds lands of great significance to the Kaibab Paiute tribe, as well as Hopi, Zuni, Hualapai, Havasupai, and Navajo tribes, and historically was home to the Clovis, Basketmaker, and Puebloan peoples. Monument designation recognizes and retains traditional tribal access and uses, and protects significant archaeological sites, some dating from 11,000 BCE. Appropriate primitive road closures and reduction of logging will help to preserve these values.

3. Manage for Native Wildlife and Wildlife Migration Routes

The proposed National Monument harbors significant wildlife populations including numerous bird species and rare, endemic plants all of which are discussed throughout this document. National monument designation would provide critical wildlife connections between Grand Canyon National Park, and Grand Staircase-Escalante and Vermilion Cliffs national monuments. **Providing safe haven for these species** requires evaluating, forecasting and acting to support their resilience in the context of climate change.

National monument designation can explicitly emphasize protection and restoration of viable and ecologically effective native wildlife populations by calling on both the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior to expeditiously authorize a scientifically credible analysis of the current and projected status of keystone species including the Kaibab squirrel, goshawks and mountain lions, as well as an analysis regarding recovery of extirpated wildlife such as bears and wolves. National monument administration



based on existing jurisdiction of the State and Federal agencies with respect to fish and wildlife management. Management of the House Rock Valley Wildlife Area will continue under current legal agreements between the USFS and AZGFD.

4. Reduce Road Density

A high density of primitive roads causes soil loss and vegetation damage, affecting archeological sites, water sources, increasing poaching and creating habitat fragmentation and barriers for wildlife. Open road density, including primitive or gravel base/dirt roads, is a good predictor of habitat suitability for large mammals, with habitat effectiveness and population viability declining as road density increases. The extent of roads within the proposed national monument should not exceed a density based on credible scientific standards.

5. Provide for voluntary retirement of grazing permits

Inappropriate grazing has led to habitat degradation, shrub invasion, and soil erosion. Precedent exists within other national monuments for voluntary retirement of grazing permits. While existing authorized permits or leases may continue, we propose allowing for voluntary Monument retirement of grazing permits should the Monument be designated.

6. Prevent New Uranium Mines

On January 9, 2012, the Department of the Interior announced a 20-year ban on new hard rock mineral leasing and mining on one million acres surrounding the Grand Canyon. National Monument designation would make this withdrawal permanent, forever protecting Colorado River water quality, wildlife habitat, and the scenic wonder of the area.

RECREATION AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF NATIONAL MONUMENT DESIGNATION

National monument designation allows for continued public access, rights of way, sightseeing, hiking, wildlife observation, birding, hunting, fishing, and many other activities, including traditional tribal access and uses. The desire to experience the natural beauty of the Grand Canyon draws visitors from across the country, generating \$687 million for the economy in northern Arizona each year – and supporting 12,000 jobs.

Headwaters Economics, an independent, nonprofit research group, recently studied the impact of national monument designation on communities in the West.

Proposed Grand Canyon Watershed Monument

MYTH: This proposal has a lot of support locally and nationally

FACT: This proposal is opposed publically by nearly 90 national and local organizations and approximately 80 elected officials

Groups in Opposition to the Grand Canyon Watershed Monument: American Farm Bureau Federation, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, Public Lands Council, Motorcycle Industry Council (MIC), the Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle Association (ROHVA), Specialty Vehicle Institute of America (SVIA), Americans for Limited Government, Archery Trade Association, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Boone and Crockett Club, Camp Fire Club of America, Council for Citizens Against Government Waste, Eagle Forum, Congressional Sportsman's Foundation, Council to Advance Hunting and the Shooting Sports, Dallas Safari Club, Delta Waterfowl Foundation, Heritage Action, Houston Safari Club, Masters of Foxhounds Association, Mule Deer Foundation, National Association of Forest Service Retirees, National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, National Wild Turkey Federation, North American Bear Foundation, Orion, The Hunter's Institute, Quality Deer Management Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Ruffed Grouse Society, Safari Club International, 'Tread Lightly!', Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Wildlife Management Institute, Wild Sheep Foundation, Whiteails Unlimited, U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance, Anglers United of Arizona, Arizona Antelope Foundation, Arizona Bass Federation Nation, Arizona Big Game Super-Raffle, Arizona Cattle Feeders' Association, Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, Arizona Chapter National Wild Turkey Federation, Arizona Chapter Safari Club International, Arizona Deer Association, Arizona Desert Bighorn Sheep Society, Arizona Elk Society, Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, Arizona Flycasters Club, Arizona Game and Fish Commission, Arizona Hoarders, Arizona Liberty, Arizona Mining Association, Arizona Outdoor Sports, Arizona Rock Products, Arizona Small Business Association, Arizona Wildlife Federation, Bullhead Area Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor and City Council of Bullhead City, Catron County, City of Williams, Cochise/Graham Cattle Growers Association, Coconino County Farm Bureau and Cattle Growers Association, Coconino Sportsmen, Concerned Citizens for America, Ellsworth Ranch, Gila County Cattle Growers Association, Grand Canyon State Electric Cooperative Association, Greenlee Cattle Growers Association, La Paz County Stockmen's Association, Livestock Market Digest Newspaper, Maricopa County Cattle Growers Association, Mohave County Board of Supervisors, Mohave Livestock Association, Mohave Sportsman's Club, Navajo/Apache Cattle Growers Association, New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association, New Mexico Wool Growers, Inc., New Mexico Federal Lands Council, New Mexico Stockman magazine, Outdoor Experience 4 ALL, Prescott's HWY69 Group, South Eastern Arizona Sportsmen, Southern Arizona Cattlemen's Protective Association, SKI Outdoors, Shake, Rattle and Troll Radio, The Bass Federation, Town of Fredonia, Veritas Research, Whitewater Cattle Co., Xtreme Predator Callers, Yavapai Cattle Growers Association, 1.2.3.Go...

In addition, the following members of Congress have joined Congressman Gosar in opposing the National Monument designation in the Grand Canyon Watershed: U.S. Senators John McCain and Jeff Flake, U.S. Representatives Mark Amodei, Brian Babin, Ken Buck, Paul Cook, Kevin Cramer, John Culberson, John Duncan, John Fleming, Trent Franks, Louie Gohmert, Bob Goodlatte, Crescent Hardy, Tim Hueselskamp, Walter Jones, Mike Kelly, Steve King, Raul Labrador, Doug LaMalfa, Doug Lamborn, Mia Love, Cynthia Lummis, Patrick McHenry, Martha McSally, Tom McClintock, Dan Newhouse, Richard Nugent, Stevan Pearce, Aumua Amata Coleman Radewagen, Steve Russell, Matt Salmon, David Schweikert, Chris Stewart, Glenn Thompson, Scott Tipton, David Valadao, Daniel Webster, Bruce Westerman, Don Young and Ryan Zinke.

The following state officials from Arizona also oppose the monument designation: Governor Doug Ducey, Attorney General Mark Brnovick, Former U.S. Senator John Kyl, Arizona State Land Commissioner Lisa Atkins, Speaker of the House David Gowan, Senate President Andy Biggs, State Senator Gail Griffin, State Senator Sylvia Allen, State Senator Steve Pierce, Apache County Supervisor Barry Weller, Pinal County Supervisors Cheryl Chase, Stephen Miller and Anthony Smith, the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors, La Paz County Supervisor King Clapperton, the five-member Arizona Game and Fish Commission and 10 former commissioners.

Proposed Grand Canyon Watershed Monument

MYTH: This proposal is necessary to prevent uranium mining and protect the Grand Canyon

FACT: Mining in this area is already blocked till 2032 as a result of the Obama Administration's arbitrary Northern Arizona Uranium Withdrawal in 2012.

FACT: NO Evidence that uranium mining in northern Arizona in the 80's and 90's negatively impacted water, air or wildlife in any way.



Proposed Grand Canyon Watershed Monument

Did you Know?

- The Grand Canyon is 1.218 million acres
- The proposed Grand Canyon Watershed Monument is 1.7 million acres



House Passes Gosar-Hardy Amendment Blocking Grand Canyon Watershed National Monument

House Passes Gosar-Hardy Amendment Blocking Grand Canyon Watershed National Monument

Jul 8, 2015 | Issues: Economy and Jobs, Getting Things Done, Natural Resources, Energy, Public Lands and Water, Spending Cuts and Debt

For Immediate Release Date: July 8, 2015

Contact: Steven D. Smith Steven.Smith@mail.house.gov

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, U.S. Congressman Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S. (AZ-04) released the following statement after the House successfully passed an amendment by a vote of 222-206 that he spearheaded along with **Congressman Crescent Hardy (NV-04)** to prohibit public land management agencies from carrying out declarations under the Antiquities Act in counties where there is significant local opposition:

"Arizona has experienced significant harm from special land use designations like this in the past. Unfortunately, certain special interest groups and a few misguided members of Arizona's delegation have been pushing for the President to circumvent Congress and make a massive 1.7 million acre designation using the Antiquities Act for the Grand Canyon Watershed. **Their intentions are clear:** they want this designation in order to prevent hunting, mining, timber harvesting and grazing on this massive swath of land.

"A unilateral declaration of the nearly two million acres in the Grand Canyon Watershed as a National Monument would stifle development, kill jobs and erode the extensive cooperation and success that federal and state agencies in Arizona have achieved to date. The Antiquities Act has been significantly abused by this rogue president and today the House took bold action to prevent future executive land grabs throughout the country."

Some of the concerns that have been expressed by local communities and organizations include:

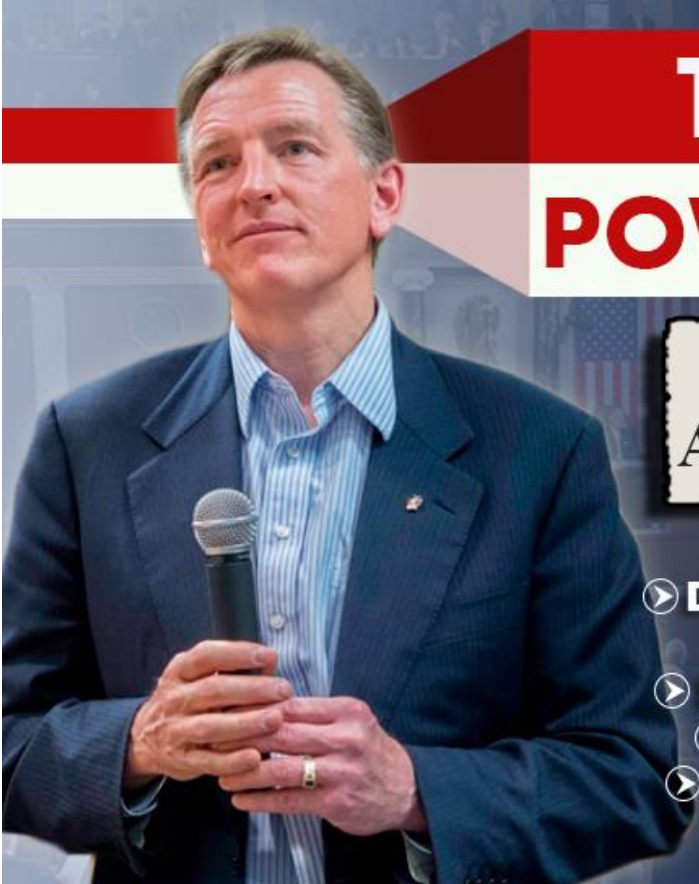
PROTECTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES FROM EXECUTIVE OVERREACH ACT

Blocking Presidential Abuse Of The Antiquities Act

- H.R. 3946 blocks efforts to lock up 1.7 million acres in the Grand Canyon Watershed and 160,000 acres in Sedona
- Protects private property rights, water rights and jobs from presidential abuse of the Antiquities Act
- Limits designations to 5,000 acres or less
- Prevents takings and requires local consultation and concurrence prior to any new declaration



FISCAL YEAR 2017 APPROPRIATIONS




TAKING BACK
the
POWER OF THE PURSE

Rep. Gosar Leads GOP in Appropriations Submissions

including...

- ▶ **Defunding Obama's Executive Amnesty**
 - ▶ **Blocking EPA's WOTUS Rule**
- ▶ **Preventing Bonuses for IRS Employees**
- ▶ **Prioritizing Resources for Veterans**
- ▶ **Prohibiting Funds for Sanctuary Cities**
- ▶ **Securing our Southern Border**



Gosar Fiscal Year 2017 Approps Rider Signed and Submitted by 32 Members

Rep. Gosar Spearheads House Effort to Prevent Presidential Abuse of Antiquities Act

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Mar 23, 2016 | Issues: Government Oversight and Regulatory Reform, Energy, Public Lands and Water

For Immediate Release

Date: March 22, 2016

Contact: Steven D. Smith

Steven.Smith@mail.house.gov




WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, Congressman Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S. (AZ-04) released the following statement after submitting a language request to the House Appropriations Committee asking it to include language that would prevent presidential abuse of the Antiquities Act:

"During his time in office, President Obama has abused the Antiquities Act to designate or expand 22 national monuments and lock up more than three million acres of land. Shamefully, the president recently designated three new national monuments in the California desert encompassing nearly 1.8 million acres. The president, regardless of political affiliation, should not have unilateral authority to designate millions of acres of land without local public input or proper analysis.

*Unilateral designations that circumvent Congress under the Antiquities Act typically result in

If You Want to Kill Jobs and Push 2 Million Acre Land Grabs...Do It in Your Own District

Rep. Gosar to Rep. Grijalva: “If You Want to Kill Jobs & Push 2 Million Acre Land Grabs... Do It in Your Own District”

SHARE   

Nov 3, 2015 | Issues: Economy and Jobs, Natural Resources, Energy, Public Lands and Water

For Immediate Release

Date: October 3, 2015

Contact: Steven D. Smith

Steven.Smith@mail.house.gov

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, U.S. Congressman Paul A. Gosar, D.D.S. (AZ-04) released the following statement after Congressman Raul Grijalva (D-AZ) introduced the Greater Grand Canyon Heritage National Monument Act which would designate 1.7 million acres near the Grand Canyon as a new national monument:

“It’s absolutely shameful that Rep. Grijalva would try to use tribes as political pawns to implement the misguided agenda of extremist environmental groups. His double-dealing bill isn’t even worth the paper it was printed on and has no chance of passing Congress. Instead, it is a deceitful attempt to provide political cover for the president should he fail to recognize significant opposition from local Arizona communities and once again abuse his power with one stroke of a pen under the Antiquities Act.

“Rep. Grijalva’s bill, pandering to extremist environmental groups, will kill jobs, stifle development, permanently prevent mining and future grazing leases, impose significant OHV

BE A PART OF THE SOLUTION:

Continue the conversation

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