The Grand Canyon **Centennial Protection Act**



May 10, 1872

The General Mining Law of 1872 passed, permitting U.S. citizens to freely prospect for hard rock minerals on federal lands not closed to or withdrawn from mining.



January 11, 1908

President Roosevelt uses the Antiquities Act to designate the Grand Canyon as a national monument.



February 26, 1919

Congress establishes Grand Canyon National Park.



March 17, 2008

Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2008 (H.R. 5583) to withdraw approximately one million acres near the Grand Canyon from mineral exploration.



March 28, 2008

House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and

Congressman Raúl Grijalva holds a field hearing at the Grand Canyon on "Community Impacts of **Proposed Uranium Mining near Grand Canyon** National Park."



June 16, 2008

The Southern Nevada Water Authority sends a letter to Secretary of the Interior Kempthorne expressing concerns about uranium mining around the Grand Canyon.



June 25, 2008

The House Committee on Natural Resources votes 20-2 in favor of a resolution requiring the Secretary of Interior to withdraw public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon from new uranium claims and exploration.



January 22, 2009

Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2009 (H.R. 644) to withdraw approximately one million acres near the Grand Canyon from mineral exploration.



July 20, 2009 Secretary of the Interior Salazar visits the Grand

Canyon and announces a two-year "time-out" from new mining claims on watersheds surrounding the **Grand Canyon National Park.**



July 21, 2009

House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands holds a legislative hearing on the Grand Canyon Watersheds Protection Act of 2009.



August 12, 2009

Congressman Raúl Grijalva sends a letter to President Obama call upon the Obama Administration to protect the Grand Canyon from future mining.



August 14, 2009 President Obama and family

visit the Grand Canyon.



February 18, 2010

The U.S. Geological Survey releases a report detailing the potential effects of uranium mining in the Grand Canyon region.



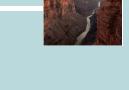
April 8, 2010

Congressman Raúl Grijalva holds a field hearing at the Grand Canyon entitled "On the Edge: Challenges Facing **Grand Canyon National Park.** "



March 1, 2011 Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Grand Canyon

Watersheds Protection Act of 2011 (H.R. 855) to withdraw approximately one million acres near the Grand Canyon from mineral exploration.



January 9, 2012 Secretary of the Interior Salazar orders a 20-year moratorium

on new mining claims for approximately one million acres of public land surrounding Grand Canyon National Park.



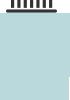
March 21. 2013 Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Grand Canyon

Watersheds Protection Act of 2013 (H.R. 1350) to withdraw approximately one million acres near the Grand Canyon from mineral exploration.



October 12, 2015 Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Greater Grand

Canyon Heritage National Monument Act (H.R. 3882), which would establish a national monument and make permanent the 20-year ban on new uranium claims.



January 6, 2017

Congressman Raúl Grijalva reintroduces the Greater Grand Canyon Heritage National Monument Act (H.R. 360), which would establish a national monument and make permanent the 20-year ban on new uranium claims.



November 1, 2017 The U.S. Forest Service takes the first step to lift the Grand



Canyon uranium ban, publishing its final report in

response to a Trump Administration Executive Order that recommends revision of the Grand Canyon mineral withdrawal. February 26, 2019 On the Centennial anniversary of Grand Canyon National Park,



Congressman Raúl Grijalva introduces the Grand Canyon Centennial Protection Act (H.R. 1373) to permanently withdraw one million acres of public lands surrounding the Grand Canyon from new mining claims.