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Subject: Mojave Trails NM Initial Data Request Exec Summary, Data Summary, New Information Request Responses
Date: Wednesday, June 14, 2017 7:55:48 AM
Attachments: [Mojave Trails New Information Request 6-12 2017 \(1\).docx](#)
[Mojave Trails Data Summary 6-13 2017 \(1\).docx](#)
[Mojave Trails Executive Summary 6-12 2017 \(1\).docx](#)

Hi Randy,

We have completed our review of the initial responses provided in response to the April 26, 2017 Executive Order 13792 and initial data request for the Mojave Trails National Monument. Please find attached an executive summary and data summary. These two summary documents along with the requested data and supporting sources of information have been uploaded to the respective Google Drive folder for the Mojave Trails National Monument.

Per your request, I have also attached the responses to the new, additional information requested in a word document. ("Mojave Trails_New Information Request_6_12_2017")

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Call for Data Related to Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Please help us gather information about each of the items listed below, for each of the National Monuments listed below in Table 1.

1. Documents Requested

- a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans
 - i. Mojave Trails National Monument (MTNM) is just starting the monument management planning process. The California Desert Conservation Act of 1994, amended by the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) in 2016, and the Presidential Proclamation, will be followed in the interim. The entire DRECP can be accessed here: <http://drecp.org/finaldrecp/>
- b. Record of Decision
 - i. MTNM has not completed a Monument Management Plan. The CDCA Plan, as amended, along with the Presidential Proclamation, will be followed in the interim. The Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) is the most recent amendment to the CDCA that impacts management of Mojave Trails. The Record of Decision for the DRECP can be accessed here: http://drecp.org/finaldrecp/rod/DRECP_BLM_LUPA_ROD.pdf
- c. Public Scoping Documents
 - i. The BLM has not initiated public scoping for MTNM Management Plan. The BLM hosted a series of public meetings in August and September 2016 specific to Mojave Trails National Monument. A draft report from these meetings is attached (1.c. Mojave Trails Envisioning Report).
- d. Presidential Proclamation
 - i. Presidential Proclamation 9395, February 12, 2016 is in this folder (1.d. Mojave Trails Presidential Proclamation).

2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the **date of designation to the present**

The monument was designated in February 2016 – annual data collection and information is compiled in September 2017 and will then have more information to report.

Recreation - annual visits to site

- i. A wide variety of outdoor recreation activities take place in MTNM and they include: backpacking, camping, hiking/walking/running, horseback riding Off-highway vehicle use on designated routes, nature study, photography, picnicking, target shooting, rockhounding/mineral collection, viewing – cultural sites, scenery/landscape, wildflowers, and wildlife.
- ii. The BLM uses the Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) to report

visitor use. Full reporting for annual visitation in 2017 will not be available until the end of September. For FY 16, the visitation was numbered at 170,127

- iii. Afton Canyon Campground SRMA, Crucero Valley ERMA, Lava Hills ERMA, and National Trails Viewshed SRMA are in the MTNM and are a few of the staging area for visitors to enter into Mojave Trails NM. Fiscal Year 2016 Visitor data from RMIS:

Location	Visits
Afton Canyon SRMA	248
Crucero Valley ERMA	0*
Lava Hills ERMA	0*
National Trails Viewshed SRMA	169,879

*Crucero Valley and Lava Hills ERMAs are data collection points that have been established in RMIS since the Monument designation. The BLM does not have data for these points yet.

- b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)
 - i. There is no coal, oil and gas or renewable energy produced in Mojave Trails National Monument. There is significant energy transmission infrastructure within the Monument, including 43 power transmission lines/power facilities right-of-ways and 45 oil and gas pipeline/gas facility rights-of-way. Since the Presidential Proclamation to present, two communication sites have been renewed, one new communication ROW permit was issued, one Oil and Gas pipeline ROW permit was issued and a FLPMA Section 302 permit was issued. Mojave Trails is home to numerous other rights-of-ways, see attached document (2.b. Mojave Trails ROWs).
 - c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. The largest mining operations are located outside of the Monument and produce sodium, calcium and limestone, with annual production of nearly one billion dollars per year. It seems likely that mineral production (sand and gravel) will *increase* owing to the monument designation, as maintenance of Route 66 requires mineral materials sites, and the county is actively considering development of two pits. There are six active or pending Plans of Operations, two are inactive, two are for exploration, and two are small mines currently active. The Castle Mine, on the western edge of the Trilobite Wilderness, is a one-family operation and does not produce more than 100 tons per year. The amounts of minerals produced are unknown. The Anamac Mine is a diatomaceous earth operation that produces diatomite from a small surficial freshwater deposit. Diatomite is used principally as a filter aid, whitener in paint, abrasive in

polishes and silica additive in cement. The mine produces about 35 tons of diatomaceous earth per year. The mine is located in the Piute-Fenner Area of Critical Environmental Concern and critical desert tortoise habitat, limiting the opportunity for expansion. The annual production from designation to present for locatable minerals is not to exceed 135 tons of gold ore (100 tons) and diatomaceous earth (35 tons). No leasable minerals, saleable minerals, energy minerals or geothermal energy is being produced within the monument. There are approximately 1447 mining claims within MTNM.

- ii. There are several mines adjacent to Mojave Trails National Monument. The monument boundary was drawn specifically to exclude active mines. The Bristol Lake contains salt and calcium chloride resources that have been mined since pre-Columbian times, with industrial mining beginning in the early 1900s. Hill Brothers Chemical Company is the production company, with 1-4 employees and \$1.5-\$1.75 million in annual sales. National Chloride Company of America has been producing salt from Bristol Lake for 66 years. There are 5-9 employees and sales are \$7.25-\$7.5 million annually. Tetra Technologies is another operation at Bristol Lake mining salt. Information on the number of employees and annual sales is not available for Tetra Technologies. These operations have a combination of Federal and State mining permits. National Chloride is concerned the proposed Cadiz Water Project would significantly impact their operations (and supported the Mojave Trails National Monument) because the designation would help protect the groundwater resources that their operation relies on. Since the Monument designation, Standard Lithium has agreed to work with National Chloride on lithium exploration, development and production at Bristol Lake. Operations at Bristol Lake have continued to expand since the Monument designation.
 - iii.
 - iv. Another mine excluded from Mojave Trails National Monument boundary is the Omya Amboy Quarry. The small mine is primarily on patented lands and includes some federal lands. The operation is not currently in production with work primarily in reclamation, though continued production has been proposed for several decades. Danby Dry Lake was excluded from Mojave Trails National Monument boundary and has been mined since the early 1880s for sodium (salt). There is currently no production, and no royalties have been paid since 10/26/2001. The monument has not impacted operations.
 - v. There are no mineral developments or process facilities adjacent to, or that have been impacted by MTNM designation.
- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)

- i. MTNM lacks the vegetation and climate suitable for timber production - there is no timber production on site.
 - e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
- i. There is one grazing allotment within the boundary of Mojave Trails National Monument, the Lazy Daisy allotment. The allotment covers a total of 311,289 acres, of which there are 183,232 acres are within Mojave Trails and 171,604 acres outside of the monument boundary. 3,192 AUMs were permitted and sold in FY 2016.
 - f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
- i. There are no formal subsistence programs in California. The BLM policy in California allows traditional native cultural practitioners to gather without a permit “non-timber” plants for personal, community or other non-commercial traditional use. The policy was developed in 2005 by the BLM CA State Office and the Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service (FS), who joined with an interdisciplinary team composed of representatives from the California Indian Basketweavers Association, the California Indian Forest and Fire Management Council to develop an interagency policy for traditional gathering of culturally important plants on lands managed by the BLM and FS. Development of the policy involved six listening sessions and formal consultation with tribal governments, communities and individuals. The policy ensures traditional practitioners have access to plants and such plants are managed in a manner promoting ecosystem health. The policy (attached 2.f. Gathering_Policy.pdf) also emphasizes local collaboration, implementation and issue resolution.
- ii. Hunting and fishing within Mojave Trails National Monument is managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. There are four Bighorn Sheep units within the Monument (Zone 1: Marble/Clipper Mountains, Zone 6: Sheep Hole Mountains, Zone 8: South Bristol Mountains, Zone 9: Cady Mountains). There is one deer hunting zone (D17), however most deer populations reside outside of MTNM. CDFW authorizes hunting of Bighorn Sheep, Deer, upland game birds, small mammals, bobcats and raccoons within Mojave Trails National Monument. There is not enough water in Mojave Trails National Monument to support fishing opportunities – the only surface water is a 100 foot long section of the Mojave River. The number of Bighorn Sheep take is unknown, data was requested from California Department of Fish and Wildlife and was not submitted in time for this request. CDFW track bobcat kills by county, so it is impossible to determine how many, if any, bobcats were harvested in Mojave Trails. 14 Bobcats were harvested by trapping and 0 harvested by hunting in San Bernardino County in the 2015-2016 season.

- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. There have been no formal changes in cultural and paleontological activities and uses allowed within the MTNM since its designation. Until a management plan is completed, the monument is managed in accordance with the Presidential Proclamation, BLM Manual 6220, the California Desert Conservation Act of 1994 and its applicable amendments including, but not limited to the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.
- ii. Native Americans in the region regularly utilize lands within the MTNM, which has been increasing over the past few years as solar farm and transmission line projects continue to be constructed within traditional tribal use areas. According to ethnographic data, the Indian ethnic groups which traditionally utilized lands within the MTNM include the Chemehuevi, Mojave and Serrano/Vanyume, with transient or joint use by bordering tribes including the Southern Paiute, Kawaiisu and Shoshone people. The MTNM contains places where particular clays are collected and used for making traditional pottery, specific grasses used for basket weaving, various edible vegetation for medicinal purposes, areas that serve as meeting places, specific trails for the salt songs and activities such as trail runs.
- iii. A number of different types of prehistoric cultural resources are present within the MTNM associated with use over the past 8000 to 10,000 years. There are sites exhibiting aesthetic expression such as petroglyphs, pictographs, geoglyphs and intaglios, as well as sacred sites highly valued by Tribes.
- iv. Overland travel throughout human history is the most prevalent theme associated with the Monument. Indian trails formed the foundation for early explorer's trails, than wagon roads and railroads followed. As western expansion increased, a majority of the major population centers became destinations reached by train or highways. In cases when resources such as gold or silver were plentiful, railroad spurs and roads were developed to support the delivery of such resources to market. These patterns formed the basis of many of the cultural resources and current infrastructure present in the MTNM today.
- v. Francisco Garces in the 1770s, and Jedediah Smith and Kit Carson in the 1820s are notable early explorers who upon reaching Needles were befriended by Mojave Indians who provided guides over the Mojave Trail and into the San Bernardino Valley or down the River towards Yuma. The western extents of the Mojave Trail became part of the Old Spanish Trail, while the portion near Needles became the Mojave Road, also referred to as Old Government Road. Subsequent expeditions in the 1850s by Edward Beales who was commissioned to build a wagon road from Fort Smith Arkansas to Los Angeles, lead to the development of Old Trails National

Highway, most of this route became Route 66 and the corridor for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, entering the MTNM near Needles, then south to Cadiz and west towards Ludlow. Railroad surveys conducted by Amiel Whipple ended up serving as the corridor for the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads, which enter the MTNM from the south at Fishel, then onto Cadiz and Ludlow. The Tonopah Tidewater Railroad interest the MTNM near Balch, and into Crucero, where it joined a line to Broadwell to the south and Barstow to the east. As populations increased so did various industries to support them including cattle ranching and agriculture along the Colorado River. Mining in the Mojave Desert developed relatively late because gold, silver and other minerals required extraction through hard rock mining techniques, requiring investment and capital. Many of the mines proved more successful in extracting industrial metals such as copper, salt (for processing silver), iron, manganese and borax. However, by the late 1800s and early 1900s minerals and metals were being transported by train from deposits in the Old Woman and Ship Mountains, as well as Danby Dry Lake.

- vi. In the early 1940s, the U.S Army reserved 6,810,018 acres (10,640 square miles) within the Mojave and Colorado Deserts of California to serve as the Desert Training Center (DTC), later referred to as the California Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). Approximately 791,261 acres (2,031 square miles) of the DTC was located within the MTNM, including five major divisional camps (Ibis, Clipper, Essex, Iron Mountain and Granite), as well as various railroad sidings (low-speed track sections distinct from a running line or through route), smaller camps, maneuver areas, and airstrips. The DTC/CAMA served to train over one million soldiers for the last 13 weeks of a two-year training program designed to prepare for America's entry into WWII. The DTC lands in California combined with the 60 million acres of land in Arizona and Nevada represented the largest military training facility in history. It enabled the military to train all branches of the military in a theatre of operations while also enabling the military to develop and test various weaponry and tactics directly leading to the success in WWII and various military campaigns. The BLM is currently working on a nomination to list the DTC in the National Register of Historic Places.
- vii. Many of the cultural resources in the MTNM retain their integrity of location, design and materials. These qualities are exemplified when traveling along the 92-mile stretch of Route 66 from Mountain Springs to Ludlow, a trip people from around the world enjoy because it enables a driving experience with wide open views and vistas similar to as they were when the road was first constructed. The same can be said for many of the old mines or DTC camps and maneuver areas within the MTNM. When a person explores these areas they are able to gain a true sense of how these places fit into the overall landscape.
- viii. The MTNM contains within its boundaries known paleontological resources and

expectation of yet to be discovered. The most well-known area is the Marble Mountain Fossil Beds ACEC. This area is visited regularly by many students and teachers as well as tourists from around the world who are given the opportunity to see and collect limited amounts of 12 different trilobite species dating back 500 million years.

- ix. The MTNM also contains a great number of confidential paleontological localities which are of great importance to paleontological research and with further study may serve to significantly contribute to our understanding of the past. Access to these places by paleontologists is permitted through the BLM and continued access is important in order to monitor the conditions of these resources to monitor natural or human-caused impacts do not result in the loss of information they have to offer. In the process of permitting paleontologists access to these places, the BLM is able to fulfill its mandate to manage these non-renewable resources appropriately.
- x. The most important paleontological areas within the MTNM include three localities in the Cady Mountains WSA that are 18.8 to 22.6 million years old, accounting for 6.5 million years of the earliest Miocene, and that contain taxa that are identical to those in Nebraska, thereby assisting with and strengthening cross-continental temporal and biotic correlations. The southern Bristol Mountains contain the oldest Tertiary record of fossils in the Mojave Desert, as well as the only late Oligocene locality in the Mojave Desert. Camel tracks are present under which contain important invertebrate and a complex fossil flora that enable reconstruction of the landscape at that time. The Piute Valley contain Pleistocene spring deposits include spring pipes and calcareous spring aprons that are choked with late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean age) vertebrates fossils and represent the most complex vertebrate assemblage in the southeastern Mojave Desert. The Cadiz Valley includes five geographic area that produce fossil faunas that have been tentatively dated at middle Pleistocene, a time period that is poorly known from the Mojave Desert. The Ship Mountains exhibit some of the oldest Miocene fossils in the southeastern Mojave Desert. Fossil camels are greater than 21 million years old and provide age control for the start of extensional tectonics in this area, as well as a faunal link to other mammalian assemblages to the west in the Cady Mountains and to the east in the Little Piute and Sacramento Mountains. The Little Piute Mountains also contain fossil camels that can be compared with those camels in the Ship Mountains and provide temporal constraint on the tectonic uplift of the Old Woman Mountains. Trackways in the Little Piute Mountains can also provide evidence of how mammals moved when alive. The Sacramento Mountains contains the most easterly early Miocene vertebrate fossil locality in the Mojave Desert as well as Late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) fossil faunas including the most eastern California record of giant ground sloth.
- xi. Currently records indicate that approximately 140,000 acres, or about 8 percent of the

lands within MTNM, have been subject to survey. Records also indicate there are currently 1,123 cultural resources recorded within the monument, of which 63 percent are prehistoric, 35 percent are historical and the remaining 2 percent are multi-component with both prehistoric and historic material present.

- xii. Considering only a limited amount of survey has been completed and given the archaeological sensitivity in various areas within the MTNM, we expect there are many more archaeological sites yet to be discovered that if studied, would greatly enhance our current understanding of subsistence and settlement patterns, the movements of particular materials and people, the scale and timing of Anasazi presence, and better calibrate between various dating techniques, among a host of other research domains.

3. Information on activities occurring during the **5 years prior to designation**

a. Recreation - annual visits to site

i.

Year	Visits
2016	169,879
2015	172,623
2014	182,717
2012	63,188
2011	53,872

b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site;
amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)

- i. No leasable minerals, saleable minerals, energy minerals (oil, gas, and coal), or geothermal energy was being produced within the monument.

ii. Right-of-Way permits 5 years prior to designation:

Type of Right-of-Way	Date issued	Serial Number
Power Transmission Lines and Power Facilities	5/12/2015	CACA-002847
Film Permit	1/27/2015	CACA55889
Communication Site	4/18/2014 (renewal)	CACA17624
Road Right-of-Way	4/9/2013	CACA053685
Power Transmission Lines and Power Facilities	3/21/2013	CARI-0-006876
Power Transmission Lines and Power Facilities	10/18/2013	CACA-052488

Road Right-of-Way	9/24/2012	CACA053691
Oil and Gas Pipelines, Oil and Gas Facilities	11/1/2012	CACA-256863
Communication Site	4/19/2011 (renewed)	CACA039367

- c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site
 - i. During the five years prior to designation, annual production was not to exceed 135 tons of gold ore (100 tons) and diatomaceous earth (35 tons).
 - d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)
 - i. MTNM lacks the vegetation and climate suitable for timber production - there is no timber production on site.
 - e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)
 - i. There is one grazing allotment within the boundary of Mojave Trails National Monument, the Lazy Daisy allotment. The allotment covers a total of 311,289 acres, of which there are 183,232 acres are within Mojave Trails and 171,604 acres outside of the monument boundary.

Year	AUMS Permitted	AUMs Sold
2016	3,192	3,192
2015	3,192	3,192
2014	3,192	3,192
2013	3,192	2,119
2012	3,192	1,920
2011	3,192	1,920
2010	3,192	1,920

- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available
 - i. Hunting and fishing within Mojave Trails National Monument is managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. There are four Bighorn Sheep units within the Monument (Zone 1: Marble/Clipper Mountains, Zone 6: Sheep Hole Mountains, Zone 8: South Bristol Mountains, Zone 9: Cady Mountains). There is one deer hunting

zone (D17), however most deer populations reside outside of MTNM. CDFW authorizes hunting of Bighorn Sheep, Deer, upland game birds, small mammals, bobcats and raccoons within Mojave Trails National Monument. There is not enough water in Mojave Trails National Monument to support fishing opportunities – the only surface water is a 100 foot long section of the Mojave River.

ii. Bighorn Sheep take since 2007:

Zone	Bighorn Sheep (rams) since 2007
Zone 1: Marble Mountains	44
Zone 6: Sheephole Mountains	7
Zone 8: South Bristol Mountains	9
Zone 9: Cady Mountains	17

iii. CDFW track bobcat kills by county, so it is impossible to determine how many, if any, bobcats were harvested in Mojave Trails. Bobcat Harvests in San Bernardino County (Monument specific information unavailable)

Hunting Season	Trapper Take	Hunter Take	Total
2015-2016	19	0	19
2014-2015	78	14	92
2013-2014	253	22	275
2012-2013	214	29	243
2011-2012	226	11	237
2010-2011	132	10	142

- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available
- i. In the five years before Mojave Trails was designated, the BLM, local and state governments, nonprofits and interested individuals developed a management plan for

(b) (5)



5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size
 - a. Monument Designation February 12, 2016 (1,601,441 acres).
 - b. Mojave Trails National Monument preserves the history of land acquisitions in the Mojave Desert. The BLM worked with The Wildlands Conservancy and the Mojave Desert Land Trust to acquire and protect approximately half a million acres from development in the Mojave Desert. In order to encourage western expansion, in 1864 Congress granted every other section of public lands in a 50 mile swath to railroads. These lands were marketed for sale and development in the late 1990s, including many inholdings in wilderness areas. Through a combination of donations, desert tortoise mitigation funds and Land and Water Conservation Funds, the Department of Interior acquired 405,206 acres that included lands primarily located in what is now Mojave Trails National Monument (250,000 acres), as well as the Mojave National Preserve (80,000 acres) and Joshua Tree National Park (20,000 acres). This acquisition represents the largest landscape connectivity and wildlife corridor completed with nonprofit

funds in North America.

- c. The Bureau of Land Management is actively working with the Mojave Desert Land Trust to acquire private lands within the boundary of MTNM from willing landowners using Desert Tortoise mitigation funds. The first acquisition of land from willing landowners within the Monument boundary is anticipated to occur in FY17.
6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment
 - a. Legislative proposals for Mojave Trails National Monument were introduced several times by California Senator Dianne Feinstein. The legislative proposals include the California Desert Protection Act of 2010 (S.2921), the 2011 California Desert Protection Act (S. 138), and the California Desert Conservation and Recreation Act of 2015 (S.414). Senator Dianne Feinstein hosted a public listening session on Oct. 13, 2015 for Mojave Trails National Monument, Sand to Snow National Monument and Castle Mountains National Monument. More than 800 people attended the session which the opportunity to provide comments on the monument proposals. Prior to the public meeting, representatives from the Department of Interior, Department of Interior and Bureau of Land Management met with tribal representatives from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, the Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians, the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the Death Valley Timbisha-Shoshone Tribe, and the Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians to discuss tribal concerns and opportunities of the proposed monument designation.
7. Terms of Designation
 - a. Refer to Proclamation for the terms of designation. No additional background (e.g., legislated land exchanges or Congressional budget provisions, etc.).

Executive Summary of Review of National Monuments under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

Key Information about [Name] National Monument

The 1.6 million acre Mojave Trails National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on February 12, 2016. Prior to designation, the area was managed by the BLM and continues to be following designation. The BLM manages for multiple use within the Monument (hunting, fishing, recreation, grazing, and valid existing rights such as oil production, etc.), while protecting the vast array of historic and scientific resources identified in the Proclamation and providing opportunities for scientific study of those resources. The resources identified in the Proclamation include the last remaining undeveloped stretch of Route 66, General Patton's WWII Training Camps, 10,000 years of human history, unique geology, groundwater, rare plant assemblages, and scientific opportunities. Overall, multiple use activities are allowed in Mojave Trails National Monument that are compatible with the protection of resources and objects identified in the Presidential Proclamation. Multiple use activities are subject to decisions made in current and future BLM resource management planning efforts which include public participation. National Monuments and other conservation areas managed by the BLM continue to allow for multiple uses according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Summary of Public Engagement Prior to Designation

Prior to designation, there was a long legislative history that strived to create the Mojave Trails National Monument (no legislation has occurred since designation). Senator Feinstein hosted a tribal consultation meeting on Oct. 13, 2015 followed by a public listening session. Planning efforts for the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) included numerous opportunities for public engagement. The history of DRECP meetings can be found here: <http://drecp.org/meetings/>

Summary of Public Scoping in Development of Resource Management Plan

Public scoping has not yet occurred for the development of the resource management plan. The BLM hosted a series of three listening sessions in August and September 2016. A draft envisioning report is included in this folder (1.c. Mojave Trails Envisioning Report.pdf)

Summary of National Monument Activities since Designation

Mojave Trails is a popular destination for a variety of outdoor recreation, including hunting, off-highway vehicle use, rockhounding, overland expeditions, photography, hiking, backpacking, camping, target shooting, picnicking, heritage tourism, wildflower/wildlife watching. There are numerous energy corridors and a wide variety of right-of-way permits. There is no potential for oil and gas or coal. Grazing continues within the monument at permitted levels. The BLM has continued to complete projects with partners in gateway communities on stewardship projects, youth events, and outreach efforts since designation.

June 7, 2017

Summary of Activities in Area for Five years Preceding Pre-Designation

There are no significant trends in management or visitation portrayed in the five years leading up to monument designation. In May 2015, the BLM finalized the Route 66 Corridor Management Plan, designed to encourage visitation and tourism along the historic route.

Summary of Available Economic Information since Designation

Mojave Trails National Monument has not been established long enough to have statistically valid economic information, though economic trends show steady growth between FY 2014 and FY 2016 (see Mojave Trails Economic Snapshot.pdf).

Summary of Any Boundary Adjustments since Designation

No boundary adjustments or acquisitions have occurred since designation.

June 7, 2017
New Information Requested on Executive Order on the Review
of Designations Under the Antiquities Act

BLM Responses to Additional Questions for [Name] National Monument

a) Any legislative language, including legislation in appropriations bills

There is no legislation or legislative language that has affected the Mojave Trails National Monument since designation.

(b) (5)



(b) (5)

- c) Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), Wilderness Study Areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics that are not WSAs.

Wilderness Name	Acres
Bigelow Cholla Garden Wilderness	15,534
Cadiz Dunes Wilderness	21,273
Clipper Mountain Wilderness	35,687
Piute Mountains Wilderness	50,326
Sheephole Valley Wilderness	195,346
Trilobite Wilderness	39,946
Wilderness Areas Total Acres: 358,112	
Wilderness Study Area	Acres
Cady Mountains Wilderness Study Area	106,142
Lands with Wilderness Characteristics	Acres
CDCA-251	13,147
CDCA-251A	26,118
CDCA-252	41,107
CDCA-259-2	10,336
CDCA-276-1	7,086
CDCA-277 / A Same area	24,786
CDCA-294-1	40,237
CDCA-295	37,623
CDCA-304-2	9,865

humans to survive and thrive is intimately tied to the landscapes and natural resources that still sustain us to this day.