

From: Micah Chambers
To: randal_bowman@ios.doi.gov; [Downey Magallanes](#)
Subject: Fwd: Sen. Feinstein Letter to Sec. Zinke re CA Monuments
Date: Thursday, August 17, 2017 4:12:46 PM
Attachments: [attachedFile.html](#)
[DF to Zinke re CA Monuments under review 8.17.17.pdf](#)

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Hull, Candice (Feinstein)" <Candice_Hull@feinstein.senate.gov>
To: "micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov" <micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: "Segal, Alexis (Feinstein)" <Alexis_Segal@feinstein.senate.gov>
Subject: RE: Sen. Feinstein Letter to Sec. Zinke re CA Monuments

Hi Micah – resending, we found one misspelling. Thanks.

From: Hull, Candice (Feinstein)
Sent: Thursday, August 17, 2017 4:20 PM
To: 'micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov' <micah_chambers@ios.doi.gov>
Cc: Segal, Alexis (Feinstein) <Alexis_Segal@feinstein.senate.gov>
Subject: Sen. Feinstein Letter to Sec. Zinke re CA Monuments

Hello Micah –

Please see the attached letter from Senator Feinstein regarding the California National Monuments currently under review. If you have any questions, please contact Alexis (cc'd).

Thanks,

Candice Hull
Legislative Correspondent
Office of U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein
202-224-3841
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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

<http://feinstein.senate.gov>

August 17, 2017

The Honorable Ryan K. Zinke
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Zinke:

Thank you for your August 9th letter acknowledging my support for California's National Monuments. I write to commend your decision to recommend to President Trump that no changes be made to Sand to Snow National Monument, pursuant to the Department of Interior's ongoing review of National Monuments per Executive Order 13792. In addition, I strongly urge you to recommend that the remaining six National Monument designations in California, especially Mojave Trails, stay intact.

As you know, President Trump's recently issued Executive Order 13792, which requires the Interior Department to review all National Monuments designated under the Antiquities Act since 1996. After your recommendation of no changes on Sand to Snow, the remaining California monuments under review are:

- Mojave Trails;
- Cascade Siskiyou;
- Berryessa Snow Mountain;
- San Gabriel Mountains;
- Carrizo Plain; and
- Giant Sequoia.

I understand that some of my House colleagues requested, via letter, that you recommend removing the southern portion of the Mojave Trails National Monument from being designated as a federal monument. I strongly oppose any California designated monuments, including the Mojave Trails National Monument, from being eliminated or altered. I can only construe that this request is motivated, in large part, to facilitate a destructive water extraction project proposal by Cadiz, Inc., which I have

written to you about on prior occasions. As I understand it, the section you have been requested to remove from Mojave Trails National Monument encompasses lands adjacent to the southern boundary of the Cadiz, Inc. property and includes the Arizona – California Railroad, where Cadiz is seeking to build a water pipeline.

Should this water extraction proposal move forward, the majestic California desert landscape, nationally recognized and designated as a national monument for its scientific, geologic, and cultural significance, would be destroyed. The Cadiz, Fenner, and Bristol aquifers underlying the Mojave Trails National Monument provide life-sustaining water to species unique to the California Desert, like the tortoise, big horn sheep, fringe-toed lizard, and numerous rare cacti and plants.

The southern portion of the Mojave Trails National Monument includes an array of significant areas for wildlife, breathtaking vistas, geologic formations, as well as historic WW II training grounds. Some of the highlights include:

- Lands used by General Patton’s Armored Divisions during World War II for desert warfare training, including the Iron Mountain and Granite training camps. Iron Mountain contains hand laid rock insignias of the battalions that were stationed there, a relief map used for training operations;
- A key wildlife corridor between Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve critical for species like desert tortoise and big horn sheep;
- Unique Aeolian dune features;
- Two chapels;
- The Ship and Iron Mountains, which before protected by the National monument designation, comprised the largest unprotected road-less area in California; and
- The Sheephole Pass, a scenically stunning area recently voted as an official “gateway” to Mojave Trails, which welcomes people from the 29 Palms area.

That is why in my August 3, 2015, letter to President Obama, which requested consideration of Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains for Antiquities Act designation, I also requested the Cadiz Valley, now encompassed in the southern portion of Mojave Trails National Monument, also be included in Mojave Trails. The letter is attached for your reference.

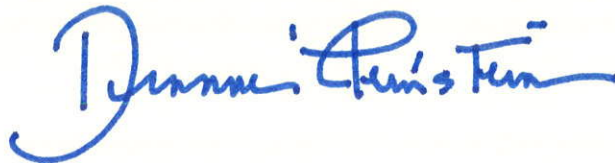
All three desert monument proposals were the subject of a public meeting held on October 13, 2015, in Whitewater, California and attended by 1,000 people. The proposals were developed over the course of many years and after hundreds of meetings, including with my staff, state and local officials, tribes, off-highway recreation advocates, local and national conservation organizations, California's public utilities, renewable energy companies, hunters, ranchers, mining interests, local businesses and community members.

These desert monuments enjoy overwhelming public support. A poll published in advance of President Obama's 2015 Antiquities Act designation found that 75% of Californians statewide and 70% in the desert region supported establishing the Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains National Monuments. Additionally, a 2015 report by the nonpartisan Sonoran Institute found that much of the economic growth in California's desert region over the past four decades was attributable to "businesses and demographic changes that benefit directly from preserving the desert." The Sonoran Institute report also found that designating the Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow, and Castle Mountains National Monuments was likely the "highest and best economic use of those public lands," while also wholly "compatible with ongoing mining activities and...future development of critical and competitive mineral resources."

I once again commend you for your recommendation regarding Sand to Snow and respectfully request that the remaining six California national monument designations are preserved with their present boundaries to ensure these special places remain for generations to come. I encourage you to visit these remarkable places and witness firsthand their inspirational beauty and significance to our nation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me to discuss California's national monuments further. Thank you for once again considering my views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Dianne Feinstein". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dianne" being larger and more prominent than the last name "Feinstein".

Dianne Feinstein

Enclosure: August 3, 2015 Feinstein to Obama re: monument designation request

DF:as



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0504

<http://feinstein.senate.gov>

August 3, 2015

The Honorable Barack Obama
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Obama,

I write to request your administration use its authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to designate three national monuments in the California desert: the Mojave Trails National Monument, the Sand to Snow National Monument and Castle Mountains National Monument.

My request is based on my enduring commitment to protect California's magnificent desert landscapes. Two decades ago, I was proud to author the California Desert Protection Act, which raised the protection level for nearly 9.6 million acres of public lands, established Death Valley National Park, Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve, and designated over 7.6 million acres of public lands as wilderness. At the time this bill was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on October 31, 1994, it was the largest land conservation legislation enacted in the history of the continental United States.

As time went on, it became evident that substantial land within the desert remained at risk due to the checkerboard ownership of private lands granted to the railroads during westward expansion in the later 19th century. These lands, owned by the Catellus Corporation, spanned across the desert, covering hundreds of thousands of acres within and south of the Mojave Preserve. Thanks to generous support from private citizens and federal Land and Water Conservation dollars, approximately 600,000 acres of Catellus lands were acquired or donated to the federal government between 1999 and 2004 for the purpose of permanent conservation and the enjoyment of the American public. However, in the absence of specific statutory authority or executive action to preserve these lands in perpetuity, they face continued threats from solar and wind energy development.

Since 2009, I have introduced legislation three times to establish the Mojave Trails National Monument to protect these former railroad lands as well as create the Sand to Snow National Monument, designate wilderness areas and preserve existing off-road recreation areas. The legislation has received broad support from diverse stakeholders because it has always been premised on carefully balancing conservation, recreation, energy, military and other land use needs in the California desert. Additionally, both state and federal agencies involved in developing the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan have concurred with the conservation of proposed monument lands.

While I intend to continue to work with my colleagues in the Senate and House to advance this important bill and the national park additions, recreation area designations and other conservation provisions that cannot be implemented through the Antiquities Act, I request that the administration begin conducting the necessary due diligence to designate the Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow and Castle Mountains as national monuments.

The Mojave Trails, Sand to Snow and Castle Mountains monument proposals are truly deserving of Antiquities Act protections. Though all three areas are within the California Desert Conservation Area, they are quite distinct from one another in terms of their topography, ecology and history, meriting their independent consideration.

- Mojave Trails - The proposed Mojave Trails monument would encompass sweeping desert landscapes in the East Mojave along historic Route 66. Monument designation would protect prized Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-administered public land such as Sleeping Beauty Valley and the Cady Mountains, as well as critical wildlife corridors between Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve. The Mojave Trails area includes iconic desert vistas, majestic mountain ranges, prehistoric lava flow areas, extinct volcanoes and fossil beds. It is home to desert tortoise, bighorn sheep, fringe-toed lizards, a portion of California's largest cactus garden and rare plants, such as the crucifixion thorn that dates back to the ice age. The BLM currently manages much of this area to protect the desert environment through administratively-created Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Desert Wildlife Management Areas protecting the habitat of the threatened desert tortoise and many other listed and sensitive species.

- Sand to Snow - As proposed in the legislation, the Sand to Snow National Monument would cover 135,000 acres of BLM and Forest Service land between Joshua Tree National Park and the San Bernardino Mountains, from the desert floor in the Coachella Valley to the top of Mount San Gorgonio, the highest peak in Southern California. Located at the convergence of the Mojave and Sonoran deserts, this area would be among the most biologically national monuments in the country, and is one of the most important wildlife corridors in Southern California. The area is home to approximately 250 species of migrating and breeding birds, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, black bears, raccoons, bobcats, coyotes, and numerous reptiles and amphibians. Approximately 24 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail are included within the proposed monument boundaries. Serrano Indians inhabited this area centuries, including in Big Morongo Canyon which was designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern by the BLM in 1982.
- Castle Mountains - Proposed as an addition to the Mojave National Preserve in the legislation, this area northeast of the current Preserve boundary was left out of the 1994 California Desert Protection Act due to an active gold mine which ceased operations in 2001. This landscape has unique geology, highly scenic vistas, and grasslands formed by volcanic and granitic mountains. The area is also home to the historic mining town of Hart, which in the early 1900's had up to 1,500 residents; relics from the township can still be found on these lands. This is an ecologically important area as well, with spectacular examples of Yucca, Joshua Tree Woodland and juniper forests, important habitat for desert tortoise, resident and migratory herds of desert bighorn sheep and endemic plants, such as a species of penstemon. Because these lands are not contiguous with either the proposed Mojave Trails or Sand to Snow monuments, I urge you to consider designating the Castle Mountains as its own national monument.

In addition to these areas, I request the administration consider designating adjacent public lands in order to protect resources consistent with the purposes of the Antiquities Act. These include the following areas:

- Black Lava Butte and Flat Top Mesa – This area northeast of the proposed Sand to Snow National Monument includes two volcanic rock formations unique in the geology of southern California. Approximately 1,700 petroglyphs and other important cultural sites within this area are threatened by potential development. There are several springs in the area, which

provide habitat for the endangered Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, along with a host of other resident and migratory birds. These lands are proposed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in the legislation; however, I urge you to consider including them as part of the Sand to Snow National Monument.

- Cadiz Valley – The lands south of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument provide important desert tortoise habitat and serve as a critical wildlife corridor between the Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve. The area also contains unique Aeolian dune features, as well as lands used by General Patton's Armored Divisions during World War II for desert warfare training, making it both scientifically and historically significant. I urge you to consider including this area as part of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument.
- Sacramento Mountains - Lands east of the legislative boundary for the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument are sacred to many Mojave and Lower Colorado River tribes. Sadly, vandalism has led to the destruction and even theft of petroglyphs in this area. Protection of these important cultural resources is precisely the purpose of the Antiquities Act. Such protection would also protect critical habitat for the desert tortoise as well as the Le Conte's thrasher, prairie falcon and pallid bat. I urge you to consider including this area as part of the proposed Mojave Trails National Monument.

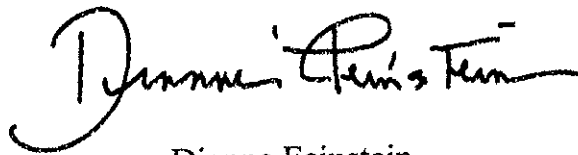
Designating these national monuments will not only ensure the protection of important natural and cultural resources, but provide significant economic benefits to the region. Tourism and recreation spending related to nearby national park lands provide enormous economic benefits to the region. For example, recently released data from the National Park Service found that last year, the 3.2 million visitors to Death Valley and Joshua Tree National Park and the Mojave National Preserve spent \$191 million in communities near the parks. That spending supported 2,751 jobs in the local area and had a cumulative benefit to the local economy of nearly \$214 million. Similarly, the Santa Rosa San Jacinto National Monument in Riverside County has contributed to the multi-billion dollar tourism economy in the Coachella Valley since bipartisan legislation established that monument in 2000.

As you consider this request, I encourage you to seek input from all the stakeholders that have worked diligently with me and my staff for years to craft

and continually improve the legislation. These include state and local officials, tribes, off-highway recreation advocates, local and national conservation organizations, California's public utilities, renewable energy companies, hunters, ranchers, mining interests, local businesses and community members. I would also urge you to seek broader public input and would welcome the opportunity to jointly host a public meeting with administration officials on the proposed monuments.

Thank you for considering my request. I look forward to working with you to protect California's majestic desert.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dianne Feinstein". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dianne" being more prominent and the last name "Feinstein" written in a more compact, cursive style.

Dianne Feinstein
United States Senator