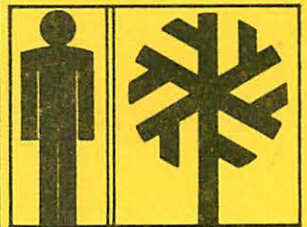


STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

JOSHUA TREE



**NATIONAL MONUMENT
CALIFORNIA**

Revised April 1982

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

REVISED

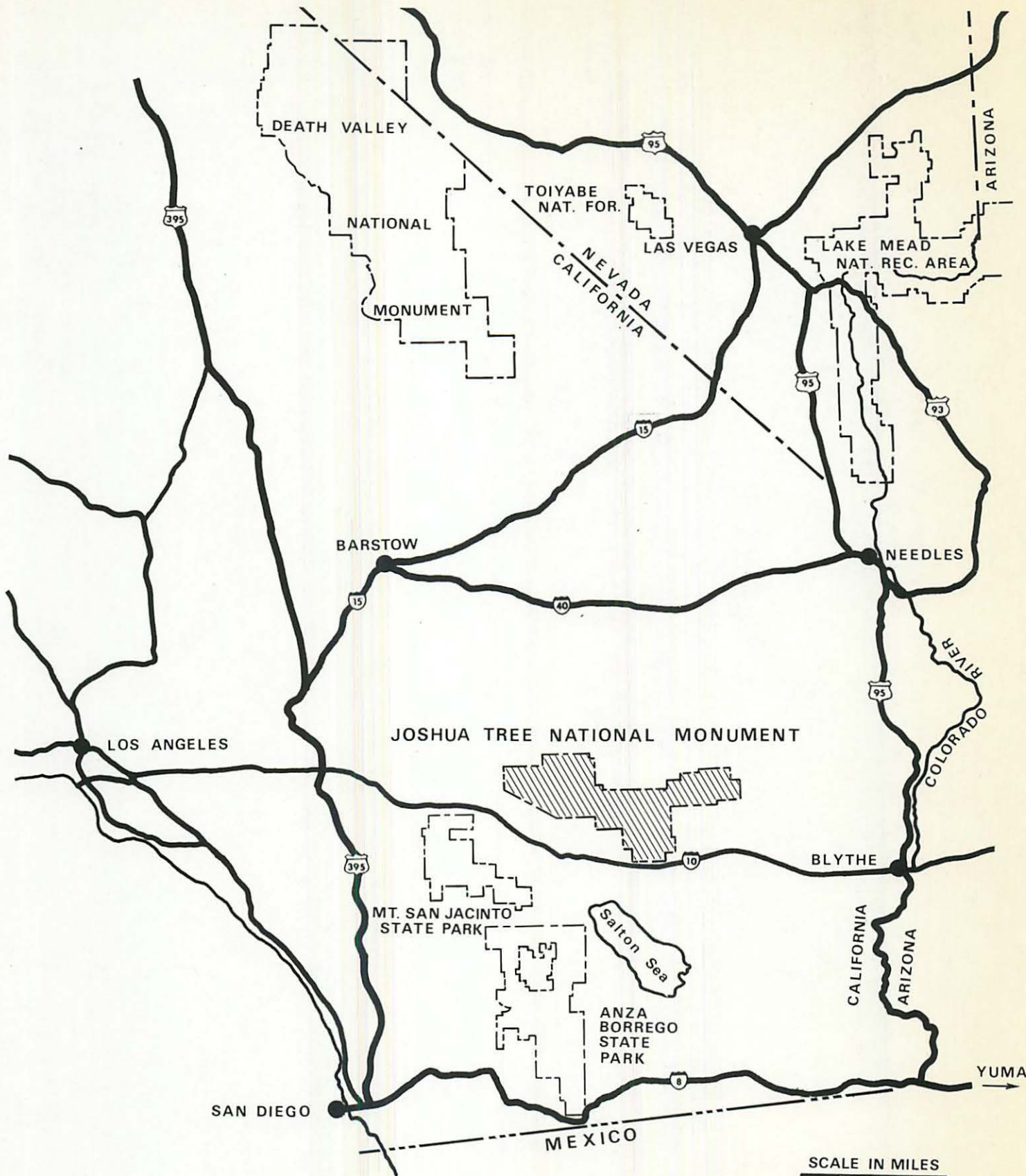
JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended: /s/ Rick T. Anderson 4/1/82
Superintendent Date

Concurred: Lawrence W. Chapman 9/13/82
Regional Director, Western Region Date

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REGIONAL MAP
JOSHUA TREE
 National Monument
 California

SCALE IN MILES
 10 0 10 20 30



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 July '82 | WRO-PP

I. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

Joshua Tree National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation No. 2193 dated August 10, 1936, to preserve a representative and scenic portion of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF PARK RESOURCES

Natural Resources

The most significant aspect of Joshua Tree National Monument is the fact that two major life zones, the lower and upper Sonoran, are present within the monument. The upper Sonoran, characterized by woody plants, is limited to the higher western portions and the upper reaches of some of the peaks. The more extensive lower Sonoran zone is composed of two further subdivisions, the Colorado Desert, below an elevation of 2,500 feet, and the Mojave Desert, between 3,000 feet and the lower reaches of the upper Sonoran. The monument lies in a transition zone between the Colorado and Mojave Desert types, containing elements of each but no unique representative example of either. Few, if any, areas of comparable size containing these elements remain in protected public ownership.

Adaptation to environmental extremes on the part of both plant and animal life is graphically illustrated in this area. Certain plants serve as indicators of a specific life zone or desert type. The most prominent plant of the Mojave Desert is the Joshua tree for which the monument is named. An extensive forest of these giant relatives of the lilly stands in the high desert portion of the monument. Other prominent plants common to this zone include the dagger-like Parry nolina, California juniper, single-leaf Pinyon pine and Tarbinella oak.

Colorado Desert indicators are the ocotillo and Bigelow cholla cactus. Many other plants common to both deserts occur wherever conditions are suitable, including the creosote bush, mesquite, cat's-claw and desert willow.

Threatened and Rare and Endangered Plants

Colubrina californica
Coryphantha vivipara var. alversonii
Ditaxis californica
Erigeron parishii
Leptodactylon jaegeri
Linanthus maculatus
Maruandya petrophila
Monardella robisonii
Opuntia phaeacantha var. majavensis
Penstemon stephensii

Rare and Not Endangered Plants (Including some of uncertain status)

Allium parishii
Astragalus nutans
Eriogonum heermannii var. floccosum

Rare in California, Common Elsewhere

Astragalus geyeri
Astragalus lentiginosus var. borreganus
Galium munzii var. munzii
Geraea viscida
Gilia caruifolia
Matelea parvifolia
Pholisma arenarium
Salvia eremostachya

Plants Not Rare but Mostly of Limited Distribution

Antirrhinum filipes
Cordylanthus nevinii
Cryptantha costata
Dalea californica
Eschscholzia minutiflora
Salvia vaseyi
Stylocline micropoides

Transition zones provide unique niches creating increased bio-diversity. The rich flora is counterpart to equally diverse wildlife communities. Insects, the most abundant of our invertebrates have not been thoroughly cataloged. Approximately sixteen species of lizards, 20 species of snakes, well over 200 species of birds and over 50 species of mammals have been recorded. Visitors are surprised by the tremendous diversity of the more common species and occasionally delighted by a rare glimpse of the more elusive desert bighorn or mountain lion.

Rare or Endangered Wildlife Species

Mammals: Federal and California
Desert bighorn sheep
Birds: Federal and California
Yellow-billed cuckoo
Peregrine falcon
Southern bald eagle
Insects: 7 beetles (tentatively)

The desert floor normally parched, monochromatic and lifeless, will under favorable climatic conditions, be transformed into a brilliant patchwork of color from spectacular wildflower displays in the spring. Extensive areas become carpeted with desert dandelion, Bigelow coreopsis, sand verbena, phacelia, evening primrose, blazing star, pincushion, chia and others. Lush, shaded oases present a contrast to the surrounding desert, identifiable from great distances by the presence of California fan palms and, in some oases, extensive and almost impenetrable thickets of mesquite. While the California fan palm is normally restricted to the Colorado Desert, a few groves exist in the southern portion of the Mojave Desert. The Oasis of Mara in Twentynine Palms is the northernmost example of its type.

Air Quality

The management of air as a natural resource can be described by two different sets of objectives. One set deals with preserving the quality of air's visual transmissibility. Visibility directly affects the quality of scenic aesthetics, as well as the more objective elements of scenic quality for educational experiences. The view of a geologic formation may represent an object of beauty to one viewer while providing another with an opportunity to see, and thus understand, an example of geomorphological dynamics. In either case, decreased visibility will compromise the value of the experience.

The impact of air pollution on visibility is directly proportional to the distance between viewer and scene and inversely proportional to the intensity of color and contrast within the scene. Greater distances provide increased volumes of intervening air space and thus greater quantities of pollutants. Additionally, the quality of scenes with subdued colors and contrasts is easily diminished by losses in transmissibility.

The profound magnitude of the environmental elements responsible for the creation of deserts insure vast expanses. There are few small islands of true desert. Additionally, these same forces have dramatically modified the vegetational communities. The sparcity of large floral types accentuates the vastness and exposes more of the subtle earthen colors. Further, many desert plants have adopted subdued photochemical colorations, exchanging dark greens for less photoabsorptive greys and browns. Therefore, many desert scenes, because they are vast and of subtle contrasts, are uniquely susceptible to degradation by pollution.

Joshua Tree protects many important desert vistas. Many internal scenes provide opportunities for the pursuit of aesthetic, as well as learning, experiences. The 360 degree panorama from Ryan Mountain is exhilarating. The subtle combination of color patterns and the "OH...." vastness command appreciation from all visitors. For the trained eye of the student, this vista provides demonstrations of earth modifying dynamics such as volcanism, faulting, orogeny and complex erosional processes. External scenes viewed from within the monument also offer many rare opportunities to the visitor. Joshua Tree has four "Integral Vistas" which have been proposed as worthy of protection.

Although visibility is the more readily obvious of the two categories of air quality management, it is counterpart to a more insidious set of concerns--air pollution as a life-threatening contamination. Although we are aware of the effects of air pollutants on many sensitive organisms, the paucity of economically important desert species is probably responsible for a lack of information on how pollutants are affecting desert systems. However, the

debilitating effects of air pollution have been documented in surrounding systems. For example, oxidants have been linked to decreased small mammal populations and blindness in bighorn sheep in the adjacent San Bernardino mountains. In this same area ozone is causing severe mortality of ponderosa and Jeffrey pines.

It is assumed that xeric systems are resistant to acid rains due to the neutralizing combination with general alkaline conditions. Desert systems are delicate, however, easily altered by many external perturbations. We must assume that desert species are equally susceptible to air contamination until research provides more adequate data. Of particular concern are known rare or endangered species (listed elsewhere).

Air pollution is detectable in the park on most days. However, without a monitoring program we cannot be sure of its qualitative or quantitative nature. Historically, the air quality in the surrounding area was recognized as being of significant quality. After World War I, many veterans, suffering from exposure to gas warfare, were relocated in this area for its ideal rehabilitation qualities.

Historical visibility is only speculative and at best complex. Natural levels of "desert haze," associated with fine dust particulates, is frequently mentioned in historical literature. However, without comparative data, it is difficult to separate the nature of particulates and thus, the causative elements.

Cultural Resources

Evidence of man's efforts to utilize the natural resources are represented by archeological and historic remains within the monument. Two major periods of aboriginal occupation separated by several thousand years occur. The oldest period is found in Pinto Basin sites, one of the first "early man" areas to be identified in California. Dated as post-Pleistocene in age, the sites contain choppers and large projectile points indicative of a big game economy. Most are associated with river deposits and are scattered along some five miles of shoreline on both sides of a prehistoric river.

The tools of more recent prehistoric people indicate adaptation to a desert environment. Primary sources of food were seeds and small animals; mobility was essential for finding sufficient food and water for survival. No structures of substance remain but natural rock features such as rock overhangs, caves and rockpiles were used for shelter; natural "tanks", or potholes, were used as water sources supplementing springs and oases; smaller caves and crevices were used to store foods in ollas for future needs. Petroglyphs and pictographs remains are scattered along a northwest-southeast axis through the midsection of the monument suggesting a favored travel route. Extensive rock art concentrations are located east of Cottonwood Spring, south of Fortynine Palms Oasis, in the vicinity of the Desert Queen Mine, and just west of the monument boundary at Coyote Hole.

More recent remains are the relics of mining. Forty-niners at first bypassed this region for better gold fields along the coast; later they became interested in the marginal deposits here. Most miners spent more money on mining and milling the ore than they were paid for it by the mint, and the

sale of stock in mining ventures probably yielded greater profits than the mining itself. During the last quarter of the 1800's and the first third of the 1900's there was a steady flux of ranchers and miners hoping to make their fortunes in cattle or gold, or both. Very few earned a reasonable return for their efforts. Reminders of ranchers' efforts are the "tanks" constructed to catch and store water runoff from infrequent rains.

Seven examples representative of mining and ranching operations and two oases have been nominated and declared eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Ranching operations include the Ryan House and Lost Horse Well, Barker Dam, Cow Camp and Keys Ranch. Wall Street Mill, Lost Horse Mine, and Desert Queen Mine remain from mining operations. The Twenty-nine Palms Oasis (Oasis of Mara) and Cottonwood Oasis are included for their historical significance.

III. LAND CLASSIFICATION

The lands within Joshua Tree National Monument have been classified on the enclosed map recognizing four general zones - Natural, Historic, Development, and Special Use - Private Development. Within these zones, five special sub-zones are recognized as shown to indicate in greater detail how the area is managed.

Natural Zone

The purpose of this monument is the preservation of the natural resources in the high and low deserts. Therefore, the bulk of the area falls within the natural zone. This zone includes three of the subzone boundaries within the natural zone overlap.

1. Natural Environment Subzone

The natural resources and the natural processes remain largely unaltered by human activity except for approved developments essential for management, use and appreciation. Developments are limited to park roads, picnic areas, backcountry parking areas, and three borrow pits.

2. Wilderness Subzone

This is the area designated in the Act of October 20, 1976, of 429,690 acres in eight units with 37,550 acres as potential wilderness shown combined on the land classification map. The entire subzone is managed as wilderness.

3. Environmental Protection Subzone

This is related to the Natural Resources Management Plan and the Backcountry Management Plan which recognize critical resource areas where overnight backcountry use would be detrimental to the protection of the resources. Included in these areas are critical wildlife habitat; areas of concentrated archeological sites; oases, wildlife watering sources, and research areas. The artificial wildlife water devices were closed to both day and night use by classification of restricted areas. These restricted areas were identified on the mimeographed map given to backcountry users. It is believed that because of the restriction they became attractive areas for backcountry users to visit. Consequently, the restricted area classification was removed to reduce attention to these areas.

Historic Zone

This zone is separated into two separate subzones. Those areas nominated and either declared eligible or included on the National Register of Historic Places are in the Historic Subzone. The total acreage has been taken from the nomination forms; however, due to the scale of the map, the zones are only plotted schematically.

Archeological Subzone

The zone covers individual and concentrated archeological sites (pictographs, petroglyphs, rock shelters, etc.) scattered throughout the monument. None of the archeological sites have been nominated for inclusion on the National Register at this time. Most are in one of the subzones of the Natural Zone and are afforded the same protection and management given the natural resources.

Development Zone

This is likewise very small with boundaries drawn only large enough to include the disturbed or directly influenced areas. This zone includes the headquarters, maintenance areas, ranger stations, housing areas, and campgrounds.

Special Use - Private Development Zone

This zone covers all developed non-Federal lands within the monument. Non-Federal properties include State, County, and private lands which are being acquired under exchange authority and an opportunity purchase program. For the most part, they all fall within the boundaries of the Natural Zone; those within the wilderness subzone are potential wilderness. Very few developments exist on non-Federal lands, and only those that do are identified, the remainder are classified the same as adjacent zones.

The following is an acreage breakdown of the major zones with an additional breakdown of the major zones with an additional breakdown of subzones.

Natural Zone

1. Wilderness Subzone 453,060 Acres

Unit 1	-	36,770
Unit 2	-	123,100
Unit 3	-	72,730
Unit 4	-	6,710
Unit 5	-	30,420
Unit 6	-	42,410
Unit 7	-	110,180

429,690 (Designated Wilderness)
37,550

467,240 Acres

2. Environmental Protection Subzone 41,760 Acres

Day Use - 41,760

3. Natural Environment Subzone

101,250 Acres

Historic Zone

1. Archeological Subzone - No Acreage

2. Historic Subzone 1,265 Acres

1,265 Acres

Development Zone

942 Acres

Special Use - Private Development Subzone

State and County - 7,372
Private Land - 3,096

10,468 Acres

* Land Classification Map shows only land with existing development, or approximately 640 acres.

Gross Acreage

559,959.50 Acres

Acreage figures based on Master Deed listing of June 30, 1981.

HISTORIC SITES

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1.	Desert Queen Mine	80
2.	Wall Street Mill	15
3.	Cow Camp	80
4.	Barker Dam	290
5.	Keys Ranch	160
6.	Cottonwood Oasis	5
7.	Lost Horse Mine	560
8.	Oasis of Mara	58
9.	Ryan	16
10.	Pinto Wye Arrastra	1
		<hr/> 1,265

DEVELOPED ZONES

1.	Headquarters	15
2.	Black Rock	80
3.	Indian Cove Residence & Visitor Center	2
4.	Indian Cove Campground	200
5.	Lost Horse Residence	5
6.	Hidden Valley Campground	40
7.	Ryan Campground	25
8.	Sheep Pass	25
9.	Jumbo Rocks	100
10.	Belle	20
11.	White Tank	30
12.	Pinto Wye	80
13.	Cottonwood	320
		<hr/> 942

IV. INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

Legislative and Administrative Constraints

The deed conveying title to 58 acres of land known as the Oasis of Mara stipulated the following conditions: 1) In the event the land ceased to be used in connection with the administration, protection and maintenance of the monument, it would revert to the former owners and; 2) that no water from the Oasis may be removed for use away from the tract.

Presidential Proclamation No. 2193 of August 10, 1936, establishing the monument, prohibited further entry therein under public land laws subject to existing rights and prior withdrawals. At the time of establishment, several mineral districts were included within the 825,430 acres boundaries. Because of extensive mining activities and interests in certain portions of the original withdrawal, the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service supported legislation that excluded approximately 289,500 acres of land from the boundaries, after it was determined that the remaining land would be sufficient for the proper care and management of the resources requiring protection. The Act of September 25, 1950, revised the boundary to exclude the land.

Almost all of the some 2,000 to 3,000 claims have become inactive through a lack of annual assessment work. In 1973, a validation study was conducted which concluded that, with the exception of three active claims, all other workings (mining claims) on monument lands have been declared Null and Void by the General Land Office and have been relinquished to the National Park Service, or have been abandoned. The three active claims were challenged administratively and declared Null and Void by the Administrative Law Judge.

As indicated on the Land Classification Map, 429,690 acres of the monument have been included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. An additional 37,550 acres is potential wilderness to be added by the Secretary of the Interior when non-conforming uses and inholdings have been eliminated.

The Act of June 18, 1932 (47 Stat 324) extended to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, including Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, the right to draw water from ten acres of public domain referred to as Pinto Well No. 1, in the Pinto Basin area of Joshua Tree National Monument. The Metropolitan Water District has since leased the well to Kaiser Steel, which uses the water for domestic purposes in its Eagle Mountain mining operation. A second well, Pinto Well No. 2, was drilled shortly after Pinto Well No. 1, but was found to be off the 10 acre site allowed for the wells. It was found to be in trespass and was subsequently capped. Information from Kaiser Steel personnel indicate that Pinto Well No. 1 is silting badly. Kaiser Steel has attempted to negotiate for the use of Pinto Well No. 2. They have offered several patented claims in the monument in the vicinity of the Eagle Mountains in exchange for the use of Pinto Well No. 2. The present administration has emphatically refused Kaiser Steel the use of Pinto Well No. 2 under any conditions.

A Special Use Permit No. 14-10-0434-977 was issued to Mr. Joseph L. Chiriaco for the period July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1986, for the purpose of maintaining an existing pipeline from a spring in the southern extreme portion of the monument to his commercial operation at Chiriaco Summit on Interstate 10. Documentation of extreme disrepair of the pipeline since 1975 has been made and filed. Mr. Chiriaco has the water rights to this spring.

Although concurrent jurisdiction would be more desirable, proprietary jurisdiction does not cause any significant problems for the administration and management of the monument. There are no legislative or administrative restraints concerning mining or grazing permits.

Southern California Edison Company, by authority of the Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, which gave agencies receiving a contract for electrical energy from the Boulder Canyon Project authority to construct power lines across public lands, constructed approximately two miles of power line through Sections 2, 3, and 4, T.6S., R.12E., within the monument.

Ten long term Special Use Permits are in effect which have a minimal impact and influence on the operations and protection of the monument resources:

1. USGS Water Resource Division for stream flow measuring stations (two permits) Expires 3/30/87
2. California Division of Mine and Geology for installation and maintenance of a strong motion seismograph unit Expires 12/31/84
3. Southern California Edison for power to Belle Mountain microwave relay Expires 6/30/83
4. Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to maintain access roadway to microwave relay station on Belle Mountain outside the monument boundaries Expires 6/30/83
5. California Institute of Technology for maintenance of seismographic facilities Expires 12/31/81
6. Mr. Joseph L. Chiriaco for access to and maintenance of water pipeline Expires 6/30/86
7. General Telephone Company of San Bernardino, CA, for underground telephone cable Expires 4/10/98

8. California Mountaineering and Technical Rock Climbing School for instructing a course in rock climbing Expires 12/31/84
9. Charles Koesterer of U.S. Geological Survey Pasadena Office, for installing seismographs for monitoring local earthquake activity Expires 5/31/86
10. Lawrence B. O'Dell, for backcountry camping on former personal property (10 years) Expires 7/31/91

Other short term Special Use Permits are issued periodically for visitor use tours, stock use, and scientific study projects. The terms for most of the latter provide for control of such use and result in studies that benefit the area.

The Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 was established by Congress after determination that the nation's air quality was rapidly deteriorating, and that Federal leadership and financial assistance were needed to cope with the problem. The stated purpose of the Act is to protect and enhance the nation's air quality. The primary Federal responsibility is to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments, who have the responsibility to develop and execute air pollution prevention and control programs.

Section 118 of the Act indicates that all Federal facilities must comply with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity.

Part C of the Clean Air Act is entitled "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of this part is "to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic...."

As part of this preservation effort, the Clean Air Act created three classifications of varying degrees of restriction of allowable air quality deterioration. Under the terms of this classification, the wilderness portion of Joshua Tree National Monument, was designated Class I. This is a mandatory designation, and may not be changed. Under this designation, the maximum allowable increase of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide has been established as follows:

Pollutant

Particulate matter:	Maximum allowable increase (micrograms per cubic meter)	
	Class I	Class II
Annual geometric mean	5	19
Twenty-four-hour maximum	10	37
Sulfur dioxide:		
Annual arithmetic mean	2	20
Twenty-four-hour maximum	5	91
Three-hour maximum	25	512

The remainder of the monument is currently designated Class II. Under the terms of the Act, this classification is not mandatory, and may be recommended for upgrading to Class I if air quality related values are deemed important to the area. Such a recommendation has been made and is under consideration by the State.

Section 165, paragraph (d)(2)(C)(ii) of the Clean Air Act reads as follows: "In any case where the Federal Land Manager demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State that the emissions from such (major emitting) facility will have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of

such lands, notwithstanding the fact that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such facility will not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area, a permit (for construction) shall not be issued." This paragraph is interpreted to be a catch-all for Class I areas, irrespective of the above established increments and specified types of pollutants.

Increments of deterioration for other pollutants, including carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, and nitrogen oxides are to be established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

For nearly two years air quality has been monitored in the nearby community of Twentynine Palms. The Air Quality Management District records show that during the period May 1978 to July 1979, 45 days failed to meet State maximum permissible oxidant (ozone) levels.

Regional Influences

The annual visitation to Joshua Tree National Monument exceeds a half million people. By 1985, this figure may exceed 700,000 annually. The major source of the recreational demand is the Los Angeles region. Pressures to expand commercial development, housing, freeways, and utilities place heavy burdens upon rapidly diminishing open space and precious parklands. Being within a one day drive of 12 million potential visitors from this megalopolis, increased visitation and use may be expected as the public learns of the pleasant year round camping conditions and clear air at the higher elevations.

The people of this Southern California region pursue a variety of life-styles which are readily identifiable in the visitors to the monument. Considered

one of the most cosmopolitan and socially complex areas in the world, it is understandable why the area experiences significant metropolitan problems that deal not only with the dynamics of social and economic interaction, but also with the quality of life and of the environment.

The monument lies in the path of transportation and utility corridors that supply the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and San Diego. Early demands for water saw the construction of the Colorado River Aqueduct by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California along the southern boundary of the monument. Also, energy demands have resulted in electrical and gas line corridors being developed along both the southern and northwestern boundaries. Pressures on the monument have and will continue to increase as utility companies seek corridor routes for high KV transmission lines adjacent to monument boundaries. Additionally, sites for the development of electrical energy have been proposed and in one case selected (Johnson Valley) in areas in close proximity to the monument which could have adverse impacts on air quality. Such intrusions will continue to be resisted.

Some lands adjacent to the monument, formerly public domain, are now homesite tracts or have been subdivided into small desert communities. The Morongo Valley, which parallels most of the north boundary, is almost completely subdivided into homesteads or desert homesites. Other desert homesites extend along the southwestern boundary along the foot of the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Further to the south lies the sea level Coachella Valley, an irrigated agricultural area of date palms, vineyards, and citrus groves. The mountainous portions touching the boundary are largely public domain. The primary recreational uses of these lands are vehicle oriented. Along the

eastern boundary in the Eagle, Coxcomb, and Sheephole Mountains, there are numerous gold and silver mining claims. The largest group of active mining claims is the Eagle Mountain Mine owned and operated by the Kaiser Steel Company. These are iron ore mines located at the southeast corner of the monument.

The Old Dale mining district due north of Pinto Basin and the northeast boundary has become quite active again in recent years because of the increased price of gold. This has affected the monument by an increase in illegal entry for mineral exploration, demands for access to claims outside the monument and efforts to acquire water rights. The structures and uses associated with mining and the recreational homesites just outside the boundary frequently represent an eyesore and nonconforming uses spill over into the monument.

The adjacent Federal lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management which has become more active in managing the recreational use of desert lands in recent years. The development of its Off-Road Vehicle Use Plan, use zoning and the establishment of a Desert Ranger Force, has improved its management capability. However, the different land use policies between the BLM and the NPS has and will cause problems for desert users who find their activities concerning vehicle use and camping much more restrictive in the monument. There are similar problems concerning conflicting policies confronting the State Park and monument visitors. In Anza Borrego Desert Park visitors are permitted to drive and camp in wash areas, a practice prohibited in the monument.

The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center encompassing approximately 920 square miles just north of the community of 29 Palms is the home of approximately 7,000 U.S. Marines. It has been estimated that there will be 12,000 to 15,000 Marines on the base by 1985. Battalion size combat exercises utilizing artillery, tanks, and aircraft are conducted on a continuous basis throughout the year. Additionally, thousands of U.S. Marine reserves conduct training exercises during the summer months. Joshua Tree National Monument is the closest recreational resource for these Marines. Marines, unlike other visitors, utilize the campground and picnic facilities on a 365-day a year basis. Consequently, violations of park regulations most notably, vandalism, destruction of natural resources, destruction of government facilities, drunk and disorderly, and traffic violations can be expected on a daily basis from a small percentage of these personnel.

Joshua Tree's close proximity to major metropolitan areas of Southern California is probably responsible for the greatest percentage of air quality deterioration. The extent of any one pollution episode is dependent on a combination of climatic and geomorphological conditions. The Little San Bernardino Mountains often form a barrier to air pollution sources from the Los Angeles Basin. However, weather conditions throughout the summer months frequently create significant visibility impairment which persists until fall Santa Ana winds purge the Eastern desert air sheds.

The Kaiser Steel Company's Eagle Mountain mining operation and pellet processing plant (first stage in converting raw ore to pellets for shipping to the steel mills) produces pollutants that affect the air quality, particularly in the southeast portion of the monument. When winds are out of the east and

southeast, the emissions from the pellet mill will drift over and possibly settle in the Pinto Basin within the monument.

Close contact with county government agencies is maintained particularly in Twentynine Palms, Joshua Tree, and Yucca Valley to participate in community planning and development programs that might affect the monument. Significant effects could be felt by adverse land zoning near the monument boundaries, particularly in Twentynine Palms where the headquarters and Visitor Center are located on the 58 acre Oasis of Mara. The County Flood Control District plans have been challenged where they proposed major flood control devices that would change the natural process of flooding in the Oasis of Mara.

Trends

Since the advent of the energy crisis of 1973 and 1974, there has been evidence of an increasing interest in the use of commercial transportation to, and through, the monument. Major bus lines offer charter scenic tours mostly utilized by senior citizen groups. This use has not been encouraged although it would seem desirable, because of the deteriorating conditions and 18 feet wide design of the monument roads. Until surfaced roads are reconstructed to a safe standard, large bus use will present a problem in safety and further deterioration of the road surface. Smaller vehicles have not proven economical for the companies because of the long distances involved.

The trend for commercial recreational campgrounds appears to be declining in the surrounding area. At present there are no commercial campgrounds within a short distance of the three monument entrances. Large recreational vehicles (motorhomes) are common. Facilities to accommodate recreational vehicles (dump stations) are extremely limited in the surrounding area. The dump

stations at Black Rock Canyon Campground are the only NPS facilities available to visitors driving self-contained recreational vehicles.

The population of the State and County is increasing much faster than recreational opportunities are being developed. Residents of urban areas, which comprise over 90 percent of the monument visitors, are looking for more and varied recreation opportunities, and many are discovering this "Desert Wonderland" as an escape from the hectic pace of urban life and as a source of clean air and open space. The tourism which the monument helps create, benefits the economy of the surrounding communities and most of them fully realize this. It also indirectly aids them in developing complementary park and recreational opportunities for local residents.

Besides existing air pollution sources from Los Angeles Basin and Kaiser Steel Eagle Mountain Mine, other sources may develop in the future. For example, a Southern California Edison Generating Plant has been proposed near Johnson Valley about 25 miles north of the monument's northwest boundary. Other similar proposals also are currently under consideration, including coal-fired generating plants even closer to the monument boundary. The extensive expansion of the Marine Base (described above), residential and commercial developments are probably increasing air pollution levels at accelerated rates.

The crux of the problem rests in the lack of quantitative information on air pollutant levels, visibility characteristics, etc. Without such information service, officials have little basis upon which to evaluate and comment on proposals for developments outside the monument that may further degrade air quality within its boundaries.

The State of California Air Resources Board has recommended that the monument be classified under its Class A Air Quality Standards.

With-in Monument Influences

Circulation through the monument for public use is over 223 miles of roads; 83 miles of paved and 140 miles of unimproved dirt roads lead the visitor away from the developed areas into the more natural desert environs. With the exception of about five miles in the Indian Cove, Fortynine Palms and Black Rock areas on the north edge of the monument, all paved roads in the interior are connected.

The paved roads, for the most part, are narrow and winding and in need of reconstruction. During peak visitor use periods, slow moving vehicles cause congestion and create a vehicle accident hazard. Because of the narrowness of the roads, large recreational vehicles have difficulty in passing one another, and then only with very limited clearance. Turnouts are few.

The monument is within the original railroad land grant area and promotional land development of the Pinto Basin in 1929, when railroad land was purchased and divided into five and ten acre sites, resulted in a checkerboard pattern of private lands. Over one thousand tracts reverted for taxes and were acquired in 1959. Nearly 400 tracts remain in private ownership.

Presently approximately 10,000 acres within the monument are other than Federally owned. Of these acres approximately 7,000 are owned by the State and Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. The remaining 3,000 acres are owned by approximately 250 individuals. Direct acquisition from private owners and land exchanges with the State continues at a relatively slow pace.

Much of these lands are located in areas classified as having wilderness potential. Their development would seriously jeopardize the wilderness classification.

The impact of past mining and ranching activities have left their scars on the land in the form of old roads and abandoned mine shafts. Also, the illegal off-road vehicle use that is an ever present threat compounded in part by conflicting use policies of other Federal areas, has, and will continue to threaten the preservation of the resources. The scant moisture, high temperatures, and sandy soils permit only slow revegetation once plant cover is destroyed by whatever means. Even slight tracks or scars may remain for years before natural revegetation occurs.

Open mine shafts present a very potential safety hazard for the visitor. Several shafts have been capped or filled and more are programmed to be capped, but the potential hazard will remain for other shafts for years to come.

Because of favorable climatic conditions the monument is open year round, seven days a week. The heaviest use occurs on weekends and holidays. The peak season is the two-week Easter vacation period. About 50 percent of the annual visitation occurs during the months of February through May; 30 percent during September through December, with 20 percent occurring during hot summer months and the short cold period in January.

During peak holiday weekends, campgrounds are full to capacity and camping in unauthorized areas is prevalent. Such unauthorized camping during these periods is a continuous problem, since it creates a significant impact on the natural resources.

No concessioner operations exist within the monument at this time. Additionally, as commercial facilities, providing visitor needs, are available in communities adjacent to the monument and within a reasonable distance for most campgrounds, there appears to be no need for concessioner operations in the foreseeable future.

A major threat to native plant species in the monument is the infestation of the Pine Engraver beetle (Ips confucus) in the pinyon pines found in the western portion of the monument. The Pine Engraver beetle has existed in the Covington Flat area, both inside and outside the monument boundaries, for several years. In some areas during the past year the conditions appear to be near epidemic, yet current control measures are more harsh than the effects of this infestation.

Numerous archeological sites exist within the monument, some of which have been recorded. An Archeological Overview has prepared the way for a Cultural Resource Management Plan. It is expected that limited site excavation will be necessary in a few areas where site occupation evidence is concentrated. Mitigating measures can be taken when such excavation is accomplished to minimize the adverse impact on the cultural and natural resources. Additional archeological surveys will be required to further measure and record these cultural resources.

A survey of pre-historical rock art sites has been conducted within the monument. Over 120 sites have been recorded in compliance with all known laws, regulations or policies. Most rock art sites are in remote locations, thus protected from vandalism. Vandalism to rock art sites in high use areas is relatively uncommon. Pot hunting is also uncommon, but the potential is present.

Likewise, a historic overview has been completed which is identified in the draft, Cultural Resources Management Plan. In accordance with E. O. 11593, the monument was surveyed, historic sites inventoried and nine areas were nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. All were declared eligible and as of January 1, 1976, six of these have been added to the Register. They are: Keys Desert Queen Ranch, Wall Street Mill, Barker Dam, Cow Camp, Ryan House and Lost Horse Well, and the Desert Queen Mine. Historic Preservation Act procedures for compliance with Section 106 were followed with approval granted for interpretive use of the Keys Desert Queen Ranch, beginning as a part of the Bicentennial year activities. Final Section 106 compliance will be processed to define long range plans for the site. The same 106 compliance will be required for the other areas on the Register. At this time no major reconstruction is anticipated at any historic site, only necessary stabilization within the bounds of developed or to be developed plans. A survey of structures for the List of Classified Structures has revealed the possibility of a few more nominations for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Pinto Well #1 and the ten acres associated with it in the Pinto Basin, is a visual intrusion in that portion of the monument. Communications with the Solicitor's Office have concluded that the only means to obtain the well from the Metropolitan Water District, which has leased the water rights to Kaiser Steel, is by direct purchase or exchange. As Pinto Well provides the potable water for the Eagle Mountain community at their mining operation, Kaiser Steel would be very reluctant to give up this water. Officials at Kaiser Steel have indicated that Pinto Well #1 is silting badly. They have approached the monument superintendent with a proposal to transfer title to the government of

several patented mining claims in the monument near their mining operation for use of Pinto Well #2. Pinto Well #2 was drilled inadvertently outside of the 10 acre lease and therefore, was in trespass and capped. This offer of exchange was firmly declined by the superintendent.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928, which gave agencies receiving a contract for energy from the Boulder Canyon Project authority to construct power lines across public lands, constructed approximately two miles of power lines through Sections 2, 3, 4, T.6S., R.12E. within the monument. This transmission line represents a significant visual intrusion in the southernmost portion of the monument. Additional transmission lines in conjunction with the Metropolitan Water District canal south of, and adjacent to, our southern boundary and a natural gas pipeline south of the canal have influenced the recognition of the Chiriaco Summit area as a utility corridor. Proposals for additional transmission routes through this corridor can be expected in the future. Recent proposals included electrical transmission lines from both the Sun Desert Nuclear Power Plant and Palo Verde Fossil Fuel Power Plant. The National Park Service position has consistently been for any such quarter to be located south of Interstate 10 in the Chiriaco Summit area.

Rock climbing is a very active sport in certain areas of the monument, primarily the Hidden Valley area. As the potential for accidents in this sport is relatively high and do frequently occur, a trained team of rescue personnel must be maintained. Additionally, the novice and children frequently scramble on the rock outcroppings and become stranded or injured, and sometimes killed from a fall. The potential for accidents by these persons is considered to be extremely high.

Proprietary jurisdiction exists within the monument. Although concurrent jurisdiction would be more desirable, cooperation between the California State Highway Patrol and both the San Bernardino and Riverside County Sheriff's Office is excellent, consequently the law enforcement activities within the monument are handled effectively.

Evidence from tracks and personal observations have identified feral burros in certain portions of the monument within its northern boundary and in Long Canyon. It is believed that the introduction to the monument is a result of the "Adopt a Burro Program" where burros have either escaped or were turned loose by the adopters. Their numbers and extent of range is not known at this time. As the burros find inland water sources, it is reasonable to believe that their range will increase as well as their numbers. As more information is gathered, a determination on action to take will be required.

Internal sources of air quality threats fall into two categories, natural and man caused. The natural sources include dust and smoke. As mentioned in previous sections, dust can cause reductions in visibility in the form of "desert haze." This is thought to be a natural phenomenon associated with suspension of fine particulates in warm air convection currents. Historical accounts of this condition suggest its natural origin. However, lack of quantified data makes it difficult to compare existing conditions with those of the recent past.

Smoke from natural fires does reduce visibility within the monument. However, the frequency and duration of internal fires are so limited that the impacts would be ephemeral. Smoke from late summer fires in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains create much more significant impacts than fires of internal origin.

Man caused emissions within the park include auto, other combustion engines and dust. Auto exhaust and the emissions from three diesel generators probably represent only minor additions to pollutant loads. Vehicle traffic on the monument's 140 miles of dirt roads is very light and thus not a significant contribution to visibility impairment.

California's State Implementation Plan (SIP) is currently being revised as the Air Conservation Program (ACP) by the Air Resources Board (ARB). The ACP is a response to meet the Federal mandate to develop a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) State Implementation revision.

An important element with significant management implications for JOTR in this process is the redesignation of air quality areas. As covered in the section on "Legislative and Administrative Constraints," the wilderness portion of the monument is mandated as Class I. The remainder is currently designated as Class II. These areas are being considered for redesignation to Class I (see ARB map in appendix). Of greater potential impact is the proposed redesignation of the Morongo Basin from Class II to Class I. This area is approximately one million acres contiguous with our northern boundary.

Public hearings have been conducted on both redesignation and PSD revisions to the SIP. It is apparent that the ARB is not considering proposed redesignations until the PSD revisions are finalized. Redesignation of the Morongo Basin could have a significant impact on the Park Service's ability to manage the air quality within JOTR. The contiguous position of these two areas would suggest a continuous unit or air shed.

Joshua Tree has been represented in all local meetings and we maintain a line of communications with County, State, and Federal agencies involved with air management. We are participating as a member in the Interagency Air Quality Task Force for the California Desert Conservation Area. This is a recently formed group in the incipient stages of development and goal identification. Air sheds do not respect political boundaries, therefore agency interaction is tantamount to effective management.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Resource Preservation and Management

Preserve the natural ecosystems, recognizing natural processes and where appropriate minimizing the past disturbance of man.

- Develop air quality monitoring to facilitate implementation of management prescriptions necessary to preserve atmospheric elements such as visibility and air quality.
- Restore areas scarred by mining activity to natural conditions where naturalization work is feasible and does not destroy historically significant areas.
- Remove or eliminate improvements on acquired inholdings when it has been determined that no historical significance is present.

Preserve the significant prehistoric and historic features and sites that trace man's occupation and use of the desert in Joshua Tree National Monument.

- Develop basic resource information about the monument's cultural resources and manage them in a manner consistent with the natural values for which the monument was established.

Assure that park facilities harmonize with the desert environment and do not impair significant resources.

Operate all park facilities in accordance with safety and maintenance standards while minimally affecting the natural environment.

Cooperate with the Bureau of Land Management in the development of Public Use plans for public lands contiguous with the surrounding boundary of the monument, to assure compatible or harmonious uses.

Visitor Use

Maintain a professional level of visitor and employee protection through effective programs in law enforcement, loss control and safety management and public health.

Provide for visitor use facilities for the public at the minimum level necessary to provide comfort and enjoyment while achieving the purposes of the park consistent with the protection of the resources.

-- Cooperate with and encourage the development of quality overnight accommodations in nearby communities to meet the increasing visitor use demand.

Provide reasonable and safe access for visitor use and enjoyment with adequate protection for resource values.

Eliminate non-conforming uses within the monument.

Enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts within the monument.

Provide informational facilities at key areas to afford optimum visitor contact opportunities.

Cooperate with the Bureau of Land Management and the California State Department of Parks and Recreation to develop more efficient visitor

communications media on the differences of acceptable uses on lands administered by the State and agencies of the Federal Government.

APPENDIX

Legislative History

Executive Order No. 6361, October 25, 1933 (36 Stat. 847)

Temporary withdrawal for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national monument subject to existing withdrawals, approximately 1,136,000 acres.

Proclamation No. 2193, August 10, 1936 (50 Stat. 1750)

Established Joshua Tree National Monument 825,340 acres.

Act of September 25, 1950 (64 Stat. 1033)

Authorized the reduction in size and revised the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument deleting some 289,500 acres. Adjusted area 558,126 acres.

Donation of Property, August 16, 1950

The Twentynine Palms Corporation donated about 58 acres of the Oasis of Mara to the National Park Service.

Act of June 30, 1961

Authorized the revision of the boundaries to add approximately 58 acres of land known as the Oasis of Mara to be a detached unit of Joshua Tree National Monument.

Act of October 20, 1976 (PL 94-567, 90 Stat. 2692)

Designated wilderness of 429,690 acres with potential wilderness of 37,550 acres within the monument.

Executive Order

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR CLASSIFICATION

CALIFORNIA

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 25, 1910 (ch. 421, 36 Stat. 847-848), as amended by the act of August 24, 1912 (ch. 369, 37 Stat. 497), it is hereby ordered that the surveyed and unsurveyed public lands within the following-described area in the State of California be, and the same are hereby, temporarily withdrawn for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national monument, subject to the conditions of the aforesaid acts, to valid existing rights, and to the provisions of existing withdrawals affecting certain of such lands, including withdrawals made under the act of June 17, 1902 (ch. 1093, 22 Stat. 388-390), in connection with the Colorado River storage project:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 4 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive;
T. 1 S., R. 5 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive;
T. 1 S., R. 6 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive;
T. 1 S., R. 7 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive;
T. 1 S., R. 8 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive;
T. 1 S., R. 9 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed);
Tps. 1 S., Ra. 10 to 15 E., inclusive (part unsurveyed);
Tps. 2 S., Ra. 4 to 15 E., inclusive (part unsurveyed);
T. 3 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 to 3 and secs. 10 to 12, inclusive;
T. 3 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, and secs. 23 and 24;
T. 3 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 24, secs. 25 to 27, and secs. 31 to 36, inclusive;
Tps. 3 S., Ra. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (part unsurveyed);
T. 4 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 3 and secs. 10 to 12, inclusive;
Tps. 4 S., Ra. 8 to 15 E., inclusive (part unsurveyed);
T. 5 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 3 and secs. 10 to 12, inclusive;
Tps. 5 S., Ra. 9 to 13 E., inclusive (part unsurveyed);
T. 6 S., R. 9 E., secs. 1 to 17, secs. 21 to 27, inclusive, and secs. 35 and 36;
Tps. 6 S., Ra. 10 to 12 E., inclusive;
T. 7 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 16 and secs. 23 to 26, inclusive, and sec. 36;
Tps. 7 S., Ra. 11 and 12 E.,
containing approximately 1,138,000 acres.

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

October 25, 1933

[No. 6361]

45. Joshua Tree National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 2193) of August 10, 1936..... Page 218

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2193—Aug. 10, 1936—50 Stat. 1760]

WHEREAS certain public lands in the State of California contain historic and prehistoric structures, and have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument, to be known as the Joshua Tree National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to existing rights and prior withdrawals, the following-described lands in California are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and set apart as the Joshua Tree National Monument:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

T. 1 S., R. 5 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.

T. 2 S., R. 5 E., secs. 1 to 6, 11 to 13, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 24 lying north of the north boundary of the Colorado River Aqueduct right-of-way.

T. 1 S., R. 6 E., secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.

T. 2 S., R. 6 E., secs. 1 to 18, 21 to 26, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 19, 20, 27, 28, 34, 35 and 36 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

T. 3 S., R. 6 E., that part of sec. 1 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 7 E. (Partly unsurveyed).

T. 3 S., R. 7 E., secs. 1 to 6, 8 to 16, 23 to 24, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 7, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 26 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

Ts. 1 and 2 S., R. 8 E. (partly unsurveyed).

T. 3 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 30, 33 to 36, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 31 and 32 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

T. 4 S., R. 8 E., those parts of secs. 4 and 5 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

T. 1 S., R. 9 E., secs. 5 to 9 and 16 to 36, inclusive.

Ts. 2 and 3 S., R. 9 E. (partly unsurveyed).

Ts. 1 to 3 S., R. 10 E. (partly unsurveyed).

T. 5 S., R. 10 E., secs. 1 to 30, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 31 to 36 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

Ts. 1 to 4 S., R. 11 E. (partly unsurveyed).

T. 5 S., R. 11 E., secs. 1 to 30 and 32 to 36, inclusive, and that part of sec. 31 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

T. 6 S., R. 11 E., those parts of secs. 1 to 6 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

Ts. 1 to 5 S., R. 12 E. (partly unsurveyed)

T. 6 S., R. 12 E., those parts of secs. 1 to 6 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way.

Ts. 1 to 4 S., R. 13 E. (partly unsurveyed).

T. 5 S., R. 13 E., secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 28, 29, 30 and 31 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way (partly unsurveyed).

Ts. 1 to 3 S., R. 14 E. (partly unsurveyed)

T. 4 S., R. 14 E., secs. 1 to 11, 14 to 23, 27 to 34, inclusive, and those parts of secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, 26 and 35 lying west of aqueduct right-of-way (unsurveyed).

Ss. 1 and 2 S., R. 15 E. (partly unsurveyed).

T. 3 S., R. 15 E., secs. 1 to 19, inclusive, and sec. 24; those parts of secs. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31 lying north of aqueduct right-of-way (partly unsurveyed).

T. 4 S., R. 15 E., those parts of secs. 6 and 7 lying west of aqueduct right-of-way;

containing approximately 825,340 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535, U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

To reduce and revise the boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Monument in the State of California, and for other purposes.

September 25, 1960
[H. R. 7394]
[Public Law 637]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Joshua Tree National Monument, in the State of California, established by Proclamation Numbered 2193, of August 10, 1936 (50 Stat. 1760), hereafter shall comprise the following-described area:

Joshua Tree National Monument, Calif.

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN

Township 1 south, range 5 east, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive; township 2 south, range 5 east, portion of east half lying north of the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct but excluding therefrom that portion of the Long Canyon Camp and dump area in section 27; township 1 south, range 6 east, sections 19 to 36, inclusive; township 2 south, range 6 east, sections 1 to 30, inclusive, that portion of section 31 lying north of the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct, and sections 32 to 36, inclusive; township 3 south, range 6 east, portion lying north of the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct but excluding therefrom that portion of the Deception Camp and dump area in section 14, that portion of the West Deception Camp and dump area in section 10, and the portions of the East Wide Canyon Camps and dump areas in sections 5 and 6; township 1 south, range 7 east, sections 1 to 4, inclusive, and 9 to 15, inclusive, unsurveyed, section 16, sections 19 to 23, inclusive, section 24, unsurveyed, and sections 25 to 36, inclusive; township 2 south, range 7 east; township 3 south, range 7 east, portion lying north of the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct but excluding therefrom that portion of the Fan Hill Camp and dump area in section 20; township 1 south, range 8 east, partly unsurveyed; townships 2 and 3 south, range 8 east; township 1 south, range 9 east, sections 5 to 9, inclusive, sections 16 to 23, inclusive, and sections 28 to 35, inclusive; township 2 south, range 9 east, sections 2 to 11, inclusive, and sections 14 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 3 south, range 9 east; township 4 south, range 9 east, sections 1 to 5, inclusive, and sections 11 to 14, inclusive; township 2 south, range 10 east, sections 25 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed; township 3 south, range 10 east, partly unsurveyed; township 4 south, range 10 east, sections 1 to 18, inclusive, sections 22 to 26, inclusive, and sections 35 and 36; township 5 south, range 10 east, section 1; township 2 south, range 11 east, sections 25 to 36, inclusive, unsurveyed; townships 3 and 4 south, range 11 east, partly unsurveyed; township 5 south, range 11 east, sections 1 to 18, inclusive, sections 22 to 27, inclusive, and sections 34, 35, and 36; township 6 south, range 11 east, portion of sections 1, 2, and 3 lying north of north transmission line right-of-way which is adjacent to the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct but excluding therefrom the Aggregate Deposit in section 3; township 2 south, range 12 east, section 13 and sections 23 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; townships 3 and 4 south, range 12 east, partly unsurveyed; township 5 south, range 12 east, sections 1 to 24, inclusive, and sections 26 to 34, inclusive, partly unsurveyed, and portions of sections 25 and 35 lying north of north transmission line right-of-way which is adjacent to the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct; township 6 south, range 12 east, portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10, lying north of north transmission line right-of-way which is adjacent to the north right-of-way line of the Colorado River aqueduct, but excluding therefrom the Bumpani's Aggregate Deposit in section 4; township 2 south, range 13 east, sections 1 and 2 and sections 7 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 3 south, range 13 east, sections 1 to 18, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 5 south, range 13 east, sections 6, 7, 18, and 19, unsurveyed; township 1 south, range 14 east, sections 33 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 2

south, range 14 east, partly unsurveyed; township 3 south, range 14 east, sections 1 to 18, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 1 south, range 15 east, sections 31 to 35, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 2 south, range 15 east, sections 2 to 36, inclusive, partly unsurveyed; township 3 south, range 15 east, sections 1 to 12, inclusive, partly unsurveyed, and section 18, unsurveyed; township 2 south, range 16 east, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31, unsurveyed; and township 3 south, range 16 east, sections 6 and 7 unsurveyed.

SEC. 2. All public-domain lands heretofore included within the Joshua Tree National Monument which are eliminated from the National Monument by this Act are hereby opened to location, entry, and patenting under the United States mining laws: *Provided*, That such public-domain lands or portions thereof shall be restored to application and entry under other applicable public land laws, including the mineral leasing laws.

Certain public-domain lands.

SEC. 3. All leases, permits, and licenses issued or authorized by any department, establishment, or agency of the United States, with respect to the Federal lands excluded from the Joshua Tree National Monument by this Act, which are in effect on the date of the approval of this Act shall continue in effect, subject to compliance with the terms and conditions therein set forth, until terminated in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Prior leases, etc.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, through the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and the National Park Service, to cause a survey to be made of the area within the revised boundaries of the Joshua Tree National Monument with a view to determining to what extent the said area is more valuable for minerals than for the National Monument purposes for which it was created. Report of said survey shall be filed with the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on or before February 1, 1951.

Survey.

Approved September 25, 1950.

Public Law 87-80

AN ACT

June 30, 1961
[H. R. 5416]

To include within the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument, in the State of California, certain federally owned lands used in connection with said monument, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of September 25, 1950, chapter 1030 (64 Stat. 1033; 16 U.S.C. 450ii), is hereby amended by inserting after the period at the end of section 1 the following: "Also, all that portion of the south half of the northeast quarter and of the north half of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 1 north, range 9 east, San Bernardino base and meridian, in the county of San Bernardino, State of California, shown on map titled 'Record of Survey' by H. F. Cameron, Junior, licensed engineer 6826, dated December 29, 1948, and James B. Hommon, licensed engineer 6916, dated October 5, 1949, and made for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and recorded October 17, 1949, in volume 7, page 72, of the official records of the county of San Bernardino, said land being described as follows:

Joshua Tree National Monument,
Calif.

"Beginning at the United States Government Land Office monument marked as the east quarter corner of said section 33, thence proceeding on a true bearing south 89 degrees 02 minutes 10 seconds west a distance of 50.01 feet to the true point of beginning of the hereinafter described parcel of land;

PUBLIC LAW 87-81—JUNE 30, 1961

[75 STAT.]

"Thence north 0 degrees 02 minutes 55 seconds west a distance of 250.08 feet to a point of curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 20.00 feet a distance of 31.73 feet to a point of tangency; thence south 89 degrees 02 minutes 40 seconds west a distance of 2,559.24 feet; thence south 0 degrees 19 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 270.76 feet;

"Thence south 0 degrees 21 minutes 02 seconds east a distance of 409.32 feet to the beginning of a curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 280.98 feet a distance of 275.93 feet to a point of compound curvature; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 800.00 feet a distance of 753.98 feet to a point of tangency; thence north 69 degrees 22 minutes 58 seconds east a distance of 125.31 feet to the beginning of a curve;

"Thence along the arc of a curve to the right having a radius of 1,400.00 feet a distance of 1,042.74 feet to a point of tangency; thence south 67 degrees 56 minutes 33 seconds east a distance of 94.55 feet to the beginning of a curve; thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 700.00 feet a distance of 366.52 feet to a point of compound curvature;

"Thence along the arc of a curve to the left having a radius of 167.60 feet a distance of 240.17 feet to a point of tangency; thence north 0 degrees 02 minutes 55 seconds west a distance of 648.91 feet to the point of beginning containing 57.839 acres, more or less."

Approved June 30, 1961.

PUBLIC LAW 94-567 [H.R. 13160]; Oct. 20, 1976

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM—WILDERNESS
DESIGNATED

An Act to designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

Wilderness areas
Designation.
16 USC 1132
note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

Joshua Tree
National
Monument, Calif.

(g) Joshua Tree National Monument, California, wilderness comprising four hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety acres, and potential wilderness additions comprising thirty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled

"Wilderness Plan, Joshua Tree National Monument, California", numbered 156-20,003-D and dated May 1976, to be known as the Joshua Tree Wilderness.

Sec. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in the Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

Map and
description,
public inspection.

Sec. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

Publication in
Federal Register.
16 USC 1131
note.

Sec. 4. The boundaries of the following areas are hereby revised, and those lands depicted on the respective maps as wilderness or as potential wilderness addition are hereby so designated at such time and in such manner as provided for by this Act:

Boundary
revision.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Frank
This permit consists
of 5 pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 833030003	EXPIRES 06-30-83
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. JOTR 2363	

Joshua Tree National Monument

Southern California Edison Co. Box 800 ^(Area) Rosemead, California 91770, of _____ is hereby authorized during the period from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1983, to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

To maintain an underground power line within Joshua Tree National Monument beginning at a point near the Northeast corner section 22, T1S., R9E., leaving the Monument across the east line of Section 11, T2S., R9E., as shown on the attached map.

for the purpose of Serving the Joshua Tree National Monument Maintenance Station and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company microwave station on Belle Mountain

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of waived Dollars (\$ -0-), in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California this 13 day of Feb, 1973

Peter L. Parry
Feb

Peter L. Parry
Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)	
NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
		<i>Peter L. Parry</i>	P. O. Box 800 Rosemead, CA 91770
NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

TITLE	DATE
	<u>32</u>

*Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.

16. The power line is laid within a right-of-way commencing at the Northeast corner, Section 22, T1S., R9E., extending Southerly along wash channels or in the riding and hiking trail to a point near the Monument Pinto Wye Mountains Area. From this point the power line is laid under the surface of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company road leading to Belle Mountain. All maintenance to be confined to a right-of-way 8' wide.
17. A transformer is located at the Monument Maintenance Area. To supply 120/240 volt single-phase electric service for National Park Service use.
18. Access to the line route shall be limited to the ends of the right-of-way or only by routes first approved by the Superintendent.
19. Junctions boxes are permitted every 2000 to 3000 feet as required along the line. Such boxes shall not extend above the ground level more than six inches and shall be painted a color that will blend them into their background as approved by the Superintendent.
20. Following maintenance activity ground surface within the construction area shall be restored to as near a natural condition as possible. All tracks shall be raked and eliminated.
21. A drawing showing any change to original drawing shall be promptly furnished to the National Park Service.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 16, 1971

WHEREAS, by resolution of this Board of Directors adopted October 15, 1959, P. B. Peecook, Manager of Right of Way and Land Department, and Gene L. Harvey, Assistant Manager of Right of Way and Land Department, were delegated certain authority to execute and deliver in the name of and on behalf of this corporation certain agreements, leases and other documents, as specified therein; and

WHEREAS, Gene L. Harvey is no longer connected with activities of the Right of Way and Land Department and it is deemed desirable that the authority delegated to the Manager of the Right of Way and Land Department by the above resolution be modified;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that, effective on the date hereof, the Manager of the Right of Way and Land Department of this corporation is authorized to execute in the name of and on behalf of this corporation and to deliver instruments, agreements and other documents of any nature primarily affecting real properties and real property rights owned, to be owned, to be acquired or to be disposed of by this corporation which may be necessary or convenient to effect or implement the conveyance of such properties or interests therein (including the right to the use of such properties) by or to this corporation, provided, however, such authorization shall not apply to the following:

- (a) The acceptance of easements from agencies of the United States which impose upon this corporation the obligation to wheel power for or on behalf of the United States or in pursuance of a power marketing program of the United States;
- (b) Applications to or licenses from the Federal Power Commission; and
- (c) Applications for authorizations or variances, or acceptances thereof, relating to the zoning of real property;

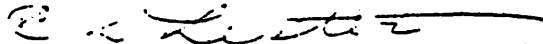
and provided further that in any circumstance where the provisions of the Trust Indenture dated as of October 21, 1923, by and between Harris Trust and Savings Bank and Security Pacific National Bank, Trustees, and this corporation, as amended and supplemented, or The First Mortgage Indenture dated October 1, 1943, by and between the First National Bank of Denver (successor of the International Trust Company) and Milton G. Janecek (successor to Leo A. Steinhardt), Turstees, and this corporation (successor to California

Electric Power Company) require such instruments to be executed by an officer of this corporation or require further action by this Board of Directors, such procedure shall be followed.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the authority granted by the aforesaid resolution of this Board adopted October 15, 1959, be and the same is hereby revoked and canceled as of the date hereof.

I, C. D. LESTER, Secretary of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, a corporation, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution of the Board of Directors of said corporation, duly adopted at a meeting of said Board of Directors held on the 16th day of December, 1971; that said resolution has never been repealed or rescinded, and the same is now in full force and effect.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said corporation this 28th day of February, 1973.



Secretary
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists

of 3 pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 833040003	EXPIRES 3/1/84
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. (None)	

Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area)

U. S. Geological Survey
Earthquake Research

of 345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park CA 94025 is hereby authorized during the period from March 1, 1974, to March 1, 1984, to use the following-described land in the above-named area: A portion of Section 6, T. 3 S., R. 8 E. in Joshua Tree National Monument as described in the attached sketch.

for the purpose of installing and maintaining a seismographic facility consisting of a buried aluminum culvert section containing batteries and microwave transmitter, a buried seismographic sensor and microwave antenna. Electrical cable linking the three (3) components will be buried.

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of Waived Dollars (\$ 0), in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California, this 1st day of March, 1974

Homer L. Rouse
Homer L. Rouse
Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES

NAME <u>Lawrence E. Fowler</u>
ADDRESS <u>5535 Mariposa, 29 Palms Ca</u>
NAME <u>Charlotte H. Marquardt</u>
ADDRESS <u>60557 La Mirada Hill Ashland, Ca</u>

PERMITEE (Signature) <u>David E. Taylor</u>
NAME David E. Taylor for U.S.G.S.
ADDRESS <u>345 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025</u>
NAME <u>James B. Blanch</u>
ADDRESS Same as above

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

NAME	TITLE	DATE
		<u>32</u>

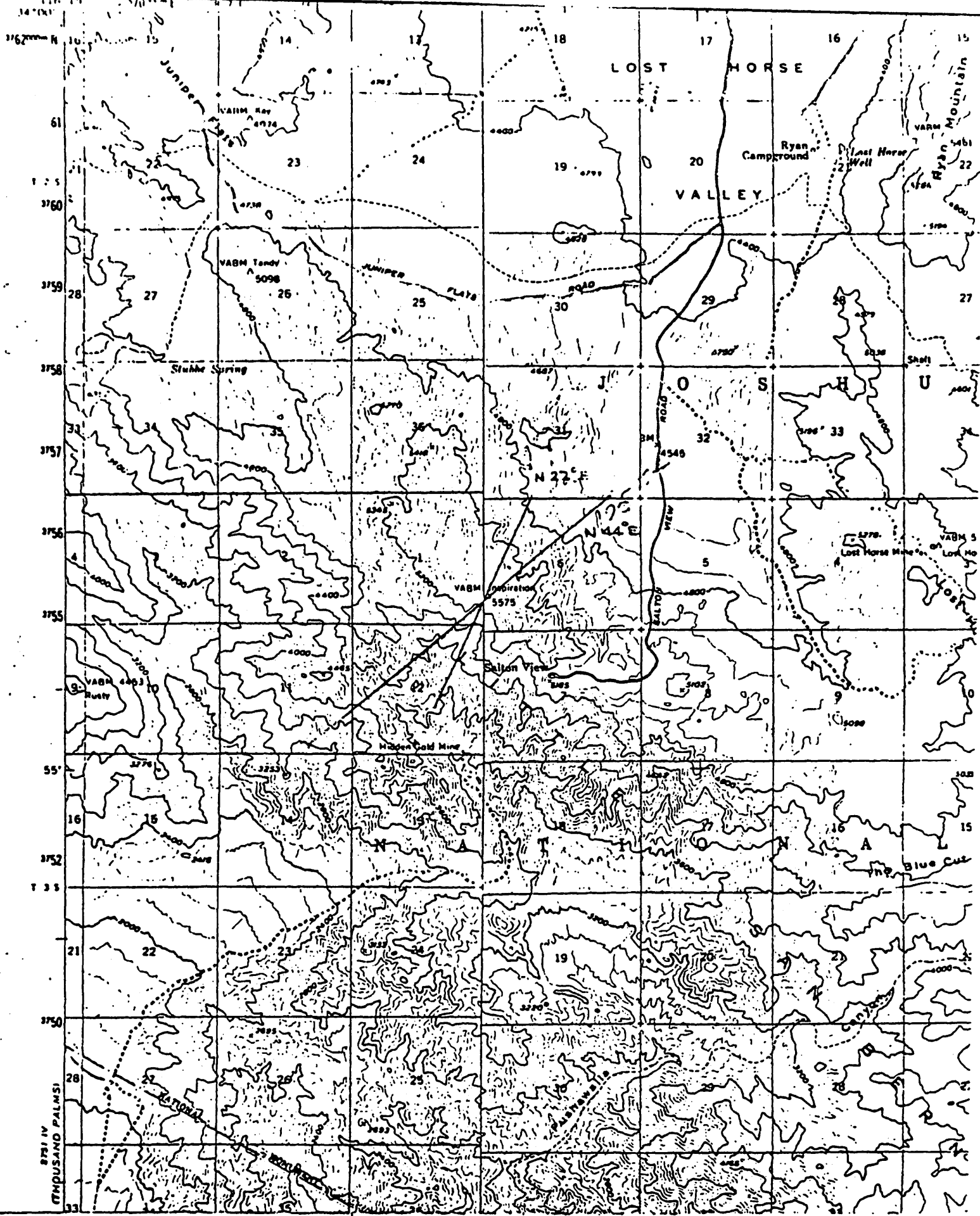
*Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.

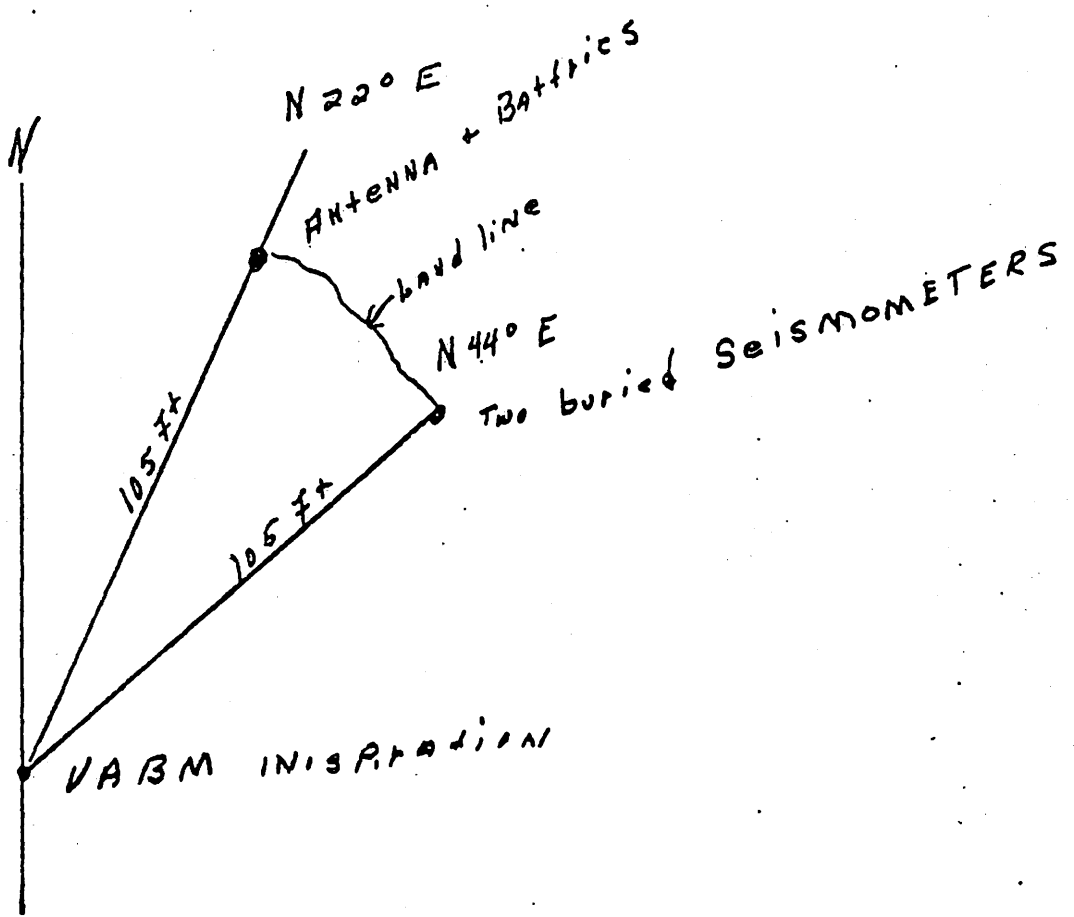
SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONTINUATION SHEET

AREA Joshua Tree National Monument	PERMIT NO. 833040003	PAGE 2
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16. Electronic equipment of the permittee will not emit any radiation or induction which interferes with the functioning, or repeatedly interrupts the local National Park Service radio system operation in accordance with assigned frequencies of 171.675 and 172.675 Mc/s. Should a radio transmitter cause harmful interference through the intensity of its harmonics or other non essential emissions, special measures will be taken to eliminate such interference by the permittee without cost to the National Park Service.

17. Permittee agrees to make available to the National Park Service, upon request, seismic data obtained as a result of this seismic station within Joshua Tree National Monument.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists
of pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 833030002	EXPIRES 06/30/83
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. JOTR-1-63	

Joshua Tree National Monument

(Area) 525 "B" Street, Room 1311

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

San Diego, California 92112 hereby authorized

during the period from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1983,

to use the following-described land in the above-named area: Approximately 4.6 miles of existing Route 1 and .5 miles of Route 50 and the maintenance of approximately 1 mile of roadway in Sections 2 and 11 in T.2S., R9E., SBB&M.

for the purpose of Maintenance of access roadway to microwave radio relay station on Belle Mountain outside the Monument Boundries.

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of Dollars (\$ -0-), in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California, this 16 day of February, 1973.

Peter L. Parry
Peter L. Parry
Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)
NAME		NAME THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
ADDRESS		By <i>[Signature]</i> Chief Engineer - SoCo Sec
NAME		ADDRESS P.O. Box 524 - Room 1311 525 B Street
ADDRESS		San Diego, California 92112

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

4E	TITLE	DATE
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16. The access road will continue to be limited to the maintenance and operation of the microwave radio relay station, and shall at no time be open to the public. Access shall be available at all times to members of the National Park Service, or other persons approved by the National Park Service, to conduct official business. Control of the access shall continue to be a fence maintained by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company which is connected to the fence that surrounds the National Park Service maintenance area. A locked gate will continue to be maintained and locked at all times, with provisions for National Park Service access.
17. The National Park Service reserves the right to grant other utility companies the use of the road shoulder for underground power installations.
18. The Permittee shall provide an electrical service outlet for continuous power, as long as electricity is available to the Permittee, for the operation of a National Park Service radio relay station. The Permittee shall continue to furnish 110 volt power limited to the amount required to operate 25 watt transmitting equipment, and shall provide additional power if required on a metered basis. A suitable location on the site will continue to be provided for National Park Service radio relay equipment. A location on the tower will continue to be provided for those antennas necessary for the operation of this radio relay equipment.
19. The National Park Service reserves the right to enter onto the existing site of the microwave radio repeater station for radio transmission and reception in the Monument.
20. All maintenance performed on the roadway to the microwave road will be the obligation and responsibility of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. Materials required for such maintenance will be transported from outside the Monument.
21. Protection of the existing sewer disposal system and waterlines shall be provided for at all times during maintenance if any alterations of the road way are required which necessitate disturbing these facilities. Such protection shall be performed by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at no cost to the National Park Service. All alterations will require prior approval of the Superintendent.
22. Any alterations requiring approval of the Superintendent will be recorded on an as-constructed drawing and forwarded to Monument Headquarters Office.
23. The National Park Service, its agents and invitees shall assume all liability for damage, injury or death resulting from it's use of the Permittee's microwave radio repeater station site except for that caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Permittee.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists
of 3 pages
including attachments.

8330 8 0001

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 833070007	EXPIRES APR 10, 1978
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. 833070007	

Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area)

General Telephone Company, of San Bernardino, California is hereby authorized during the period from April 10, 1978, through April 10, 1998, to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

Lands shown on attached map in Sections 22 and 23, T. 1 S., R. 6 E., SBB&M

for the purpose of underground telephone cable

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of thirty-five and no/00 Dollars (\$35.00), in advance annually (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California, this 10th day of April, 1978
(City)

Rick T. Anderson
Rick T. Anderson, Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)	
NAME <i>B. Mortlock</i> B. MORTLOCK	NAME <i>C. B. Ruefner</i> GENERAL TELEPHONE COMPA C. B. RUEFNER R/W Agent	ADDRESS P. O. Box 641 660 N "E" ST. - San Bernardino	ADDRESS 660 N "E" ST P. O. Box 641, San Bernardino
NAME <i>R. L. Hinshaw</i> R. L. HINSHAW	NAME	ADDRESS P. O. Box 641 660 N "E" ST - San Bernardino	ADDRESS

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

NAME	TITLE	DATE
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*Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.

11250 57

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists

of 2 pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 4 156-0001	EXPIRES 12/31/81
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. (None)	

Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area)

California Institute of Technology,
Seismological Laboratory, of 220 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena, CA is hereby authorized during the period from January 1, 1972, to December 31, 1981, to use the following-described land in the above-named area: a site on the north side of a rock prominence in the following:

T1S, R9E, San Bernardino Base and Meridian
Section 9, N½ NE¼ NW¼

designated as site 3 on the attached sketch, #4 156-0001A

for the purpose of installing and maintaining a seismographic facility consisting of a steel underground vault containing a seismometer, amplifier and battery, pole-mounted solar panels and the necessary utility connections similar to that shown on the attached sketch, #4 156-0001B.

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of twenty-five and 00/100 Dollars (\$25.00) in advance annually (or as follows: fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for use of the site and ten dollars (\$10.00) administrative fees.

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California, this 29 day of December, 1971

Peter L. Parry
Peter L. Parry, Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)	
NAME <i>[Signature]</i>	ADDRESS <i>[Address]</i>	NAME <i>[Signature]</i> R.B. Gilmore	Vice Pres. for Bus. & Fin.
NAME <i>[Signature]</i>	ADDRESS <i>[Address]</i>	NAME <i>[Signature]</i> T.C. Combs	Secretary
		ADDRESS <i>[Address]</i>	1201 E. California Blvd., Pasadena, California 91109

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

NAME	TITLE	DATE
		<u>32</u>

SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONTINUATION SHEET

AREA Joshua Tree National Monument	PERMIT NO.	PAGE NO. 2
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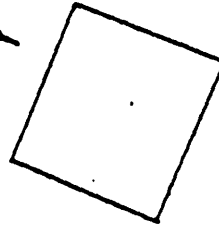
16. Electronic equipment of the permittee shall not emit any radiation or induction which endangers the functioning or repeatedly interrupts the local National Park Service radio system operation in accordance with assigned frequencies of 171.675 and 172.675 Mc/s. If a radio transmitter causes harmful interference through the intensity of its harmonics or other nonessential emissions, special measures will be taken to eliminate such interference by the permittee without cost to the National Park Service.



Gimby House
15720 Rocky Road

Power & p... line

Rocky Road



145'

Joshua Tree National Monument Boundary

Site 2
240' 260'

Site 1
210' 105'

Monument
Boundary
Mark

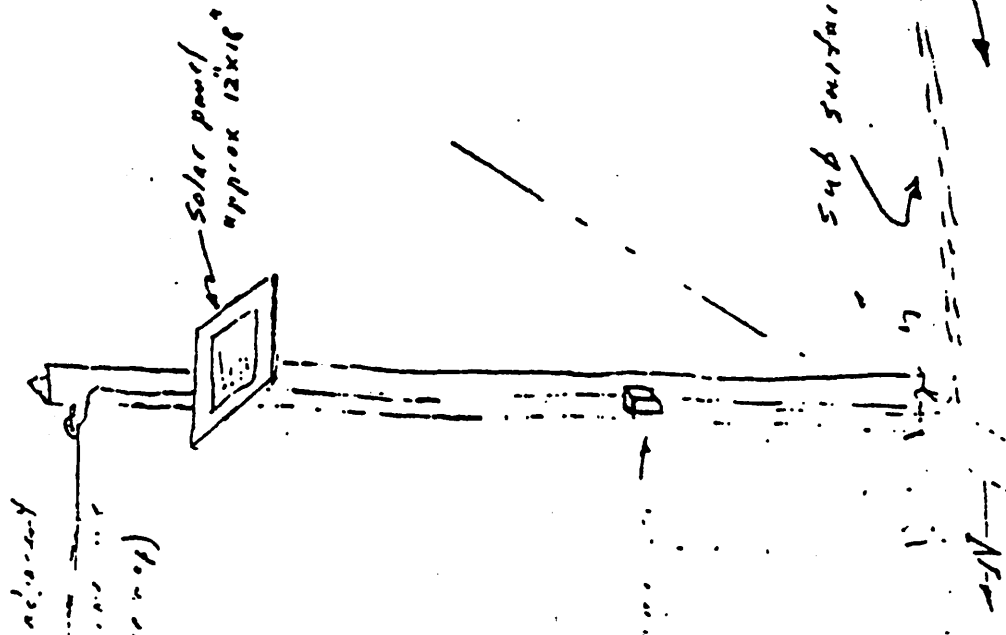
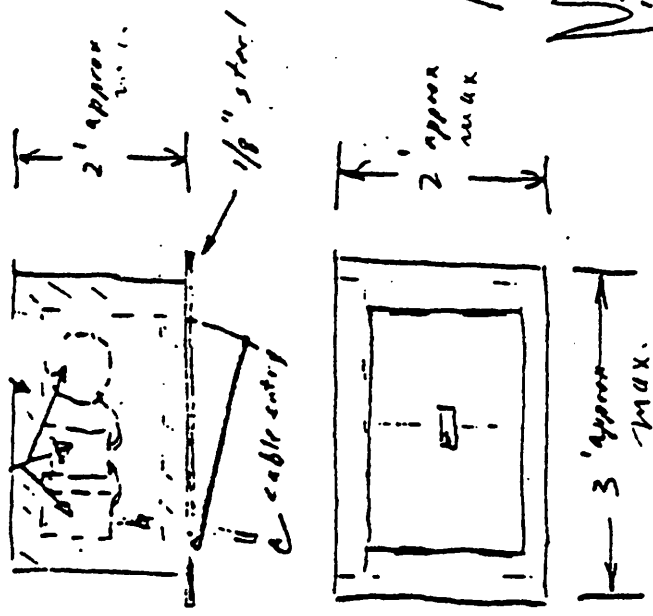
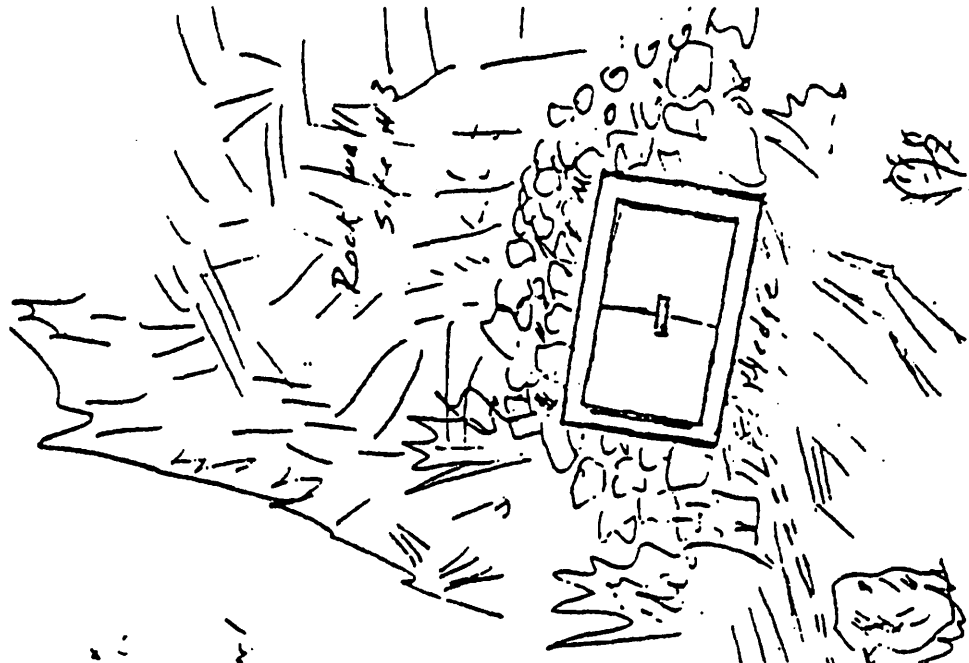
Location of 3 alternate sites
for Caltech telemetered seismic
sensor. All sites in S9-T15-R9E
San Bernardino B.M.

All sites on north side of rock
prominences in recesses or on ledges
for concealment.

Seismological Facility
California Institute Of Technology, Seismological Laboratory

4 156-0001A

Site 3
190' 535'



Steel vault with concrete slab floor
 -implaced on ledge against wall &
 covered with rocks for temperature
 control & concealment. Painted to
 harmonize with surroundings.

Vault will contain a seismometer (sensor),
 amplifier & battery. Battery will be
 charged by solar panels mounted on
 pole at the boundary.

Seismological Facility
 California Institute of Technology, Seismological
 Laboratory

Measurement Boundary
 4 156-0001B
 Alcock

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists

of _____ pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. 833040005	EXPIRES 12/31/84
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. None	

Joshua Tree National Monument

Division of Mines and Geology, of Room 1341, Sacramento, CA 95814 (Area) Division Headquarters, Resource Building is hereby authorized during the period from August 1, 1974, to December 31, 1984, to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

The Pinto Wye Maintenance Area, SE 1/4, SW 1/4 of Sec. 2, T2S, R9E in Joshua Tree National Monument. The unit will be bolted to the concrete floor in the Maintenance Foreman's Office in the NE corner of the shop building.

for the purpose of installing and maintaining a strong motion seismograph unit consisting of a (14" x 9" x 9") battery powered unit with a small AC powered trickle charger. This unit will be used to record ground acceleration of major earthquake activity in the region.

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of Waived Dollars (\$ 0), in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, California, this 1 day of July, 1974
(City)

Homer L. Rouse
Homer L. Rouse
Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)
NAME <u>Charles R. Real</u>	ADDRESS <u>107 S. Broadway, Room 1065 Los Angeles, California 90012</u>	NAME <u>Charles R. Real for State D.M.G.</u>
NAME <u>Tom M. Costin</u>	ADDRESS <u>1416 NINTH STREET, ROOM 1341 SACRAMENTO CA 95814</u>	NAME <u>Tom M. Costin</u>
NAME <u>Tom M. Costin</u>	ADDRESS <u>1416 NINTH STREET, ROOM 1341 SACRAMENTO CA 95814</u>	NAME <u>Tom M. Costin</u>
NAME	TITLE	DATE

APPROVED: (If approval is required) _____ SACRAMENTO CA 95814

SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONTINUATION SHEET

AREA	PERMIT NO.	PAGE NO.
Joshua Tree National Monument	833040005	2

16. Electronic equipment of the permittee will not emit any radiation or induction which interferes with the functioning, or repeatedly interrupts the local National Park Service radio system operation in accordance with assigned frequencies of 171.675 and 172.675 Mcls.
17. Permittee agrees to make available to the National Park Service, upon request, seismic data obtained as a result of this strong motion instrumentation station within Joshua Tree National Monument.
18. Access for purposes of installation and service will be permitted during regular hours of operation. Permittee will be required to contact Monument personnel for access authority during weekends and after duty hours when the Maintenance facilities are closed

JH L

APPROVED
Department of General Services

By *R. Koop*
Supervising Land Agent

I hereby certify that all conditions for exemptions set forth in State Administrative Manual Section 1201.13 have been complied with and this document is exempt from review by the Department of Finance.

Roy E. Kemp
Roy E. Kemp
Departmental Accounting Officer
Department of Conservation

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. SP833000001	EXPIRES 12/31/84
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. SP833090002	

California Mountaineering & Technical Rock Climbing School of Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area) Yucca Valley, California is hereby authorized
during the period from January 1, 1980, through December 31, 1984,
to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

within Joshua Tree National Monument, subject to restrictions by the Superintendent.

for the purpose of instructing a course in rock climbing.

Subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of Twentyfive Dollars (\$25.00), in advance annually (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows: by January 31st

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Twentynine Palms, CA, this 7th day of January, 1980.
(City)

Rick T. Anderson
Rick T. Anderson Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)	
NAME <i>Jim R. Dick</i>	NAME <i>Don E. Wilson</i>	NAME <i>Don E. Wilson</i>	NAME <i>Don E. Wilson</i>
ADDRESS Lost Horse Ranger Station Joshua Tree Natl. Mnt., 29 Palms, CA	ADDRESS 6121 Prescott Avenue Yucca Valley, CA	ADDRESS 6121 Prescott Avenue Yucca Valley, CA	ADDRESS 6121 Prescott Avenue Yucca Valley, CA
NAME <i>Judith A. Spindel</i>	NAME	NAME	NAME
ADDRESS 72248 Sun Valley Drive 29 Palms, CA	ADDRESS	ADDRESS	ADDRESS

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

TITLE DATE

*Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT CONTINUATION SHEET

AREA	Joshua Tree National Monument	PERMIT NO. SP833000001	PAGE NO. 2
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16. Permittee must carry insurance against losses by public liability, employee liability, or other hazards as is customary among prudent operators of similar businesses under comparable circumstances, and shall furnish to the Superintendent with proof that such insurance is in effect.
17. A schedule of the rates charged by the Permittee for services furnished pursuant to the authorization contained herein shall be filed in triplicate with the Superintendent, and such schedules shall be adhered to until revised schedules are filed with the Superintendent.
18. All copies of the permit signed and witnessed, together with proof of insurance coverage, schedule of rates, and the annual payment must be returned to the Monument Superintendent.
19. Commercial notices or advertisements shall not be displayed, posted or distributed, nor is any other form of solicitation for business purposes permitted on lands within the Monument.
20. Climbs or training areas may be limited in the Monument as to days of the week, periods of the year, or time of day, at the discretion of the Superintendent.
21. No permanent bivouac or campsite will be established within the Monument.
22. Every effort will be made by the permittee to avoid interfering with or inconveniencing the visitor to the Monument.

Don E. Wilson
(Signature of Permittee)

January 7, 1980
(Date)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists
of 1 pages
including attachments.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. SP833010001	EXPIRES 5/30/86
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. 833080002	

Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area)

Charles Koesterer of U. S. Geological Survey Pasadena Office is hereby authorized during the period from June 1, 1981, through May 31, 1986, to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

T 3 S, R 10 E, Sec 30 (south center)

T 3 S, R 8 E, Sec 7 (NW 1/4)

for the purpose of installing seismographs for the monitoring local earthquake activity.

subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of none Dollars (\$none) in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.), or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Joshua Tree National Monument, this 1st day of June, 1981.
(City)

[Signature]
Superintendent.

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITEE (Signature)
NAME		NAME
ADDRESS		ADDRESS
<u>Joshua Tree National Monument</u>		<u>U. S. Geological Survey</u>
NAME		NAME
		<u>Seismo Lab 252-21, CalTech</u>
ADDRESS		ADDRESS
		<u>Pasadena, CA 91125</u>

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

NAME	TITLE	DATE
------	-------	------

* Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

May 28, 1981

Supt. Rick Anderson
U.S. National Park Service
Joshua Tree National Monument
74485 Palm Vista Drive
Twenty-Nine Palms, CA 92277

Dear Mr. Anderson:

A new augmentation of several seismic stations is being established in southern California as part of the ongoing cooperative program run by the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Institute of Technology to study details of the seismic activity in southern California. Data obtained from our networks will help define currently active fault segments and also provide an important basis for development of earthquake prediction capabilities, which we hope will serve to reduce damage to life and property during future earthquakes.

This is a request to locate a new seismic station on the Hexie Mt. Range which is within the Joshua Tree Monument (township 3 south - range 10 east - section 30). This location does require helicopter access. We would like to join this request with the present permit we have through your office on the seismic station located near Inspiration point.

The equipment involved will be our electronic package which is buried just below surface level which feeds into our radio transmitter housed in a small culvert above ground and then fed to our antenna for transmission. The receive point for our transmission is on Twenty-Nine Palms Mt. and therefore the radio power required is very small (100 milli watts). The station is solar powered and should not require many maintenance visits, however, if this need arises, we will contact your office prior to any visits.

You will not be held responsible for loss of or damage to equipment installed on the property.

cont.

Page 2

Your permission and whatever provisions would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Charles Koesterer".

Charles Koesterer
Supv. E.T.

CK:lar

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This permit consists

of 1 pages

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

PERMIT NO. SP833010002	EXPIRES 7/31/91
PREVIOUS PERMIT NO. New	

Joshua Tree National Monument
(Area)

Mr. Lawrence B. O'Dell, of 6316 Michelson, Lakewood, CA 90713 is hereby authorized during the period from Aug. 1, 1981, to July 31, 1991, to use the following-described land in the above-named area:

E 1/2, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 35 T 1 S, R 8 E, San Bernardino base and meridian

for the purpose of backcountry camping, such camping not to exceed a total of 14 days per calendar year. If the conditions of this permit and all rules and regulations governing Joshua Tree National Monument are adhered to, a renewal of this permit may be considered upon its expiration.

Subject to the conditions on the reverse hereof and attached pages and to the payment to the Government of the United States of the sum of None Dollars (\$None), in advance (Monthly, semiannually, etc.); or as follows:

payment to be made to the Superintendent by Express or Postal Money Order, Certified Check, or Draft payable to the National Park Service, or Cash.

Issued at Joshua Tree National Monument, this 29th day of July, 1981.

Rick Anderson
Rick Anderson Superintendent

The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

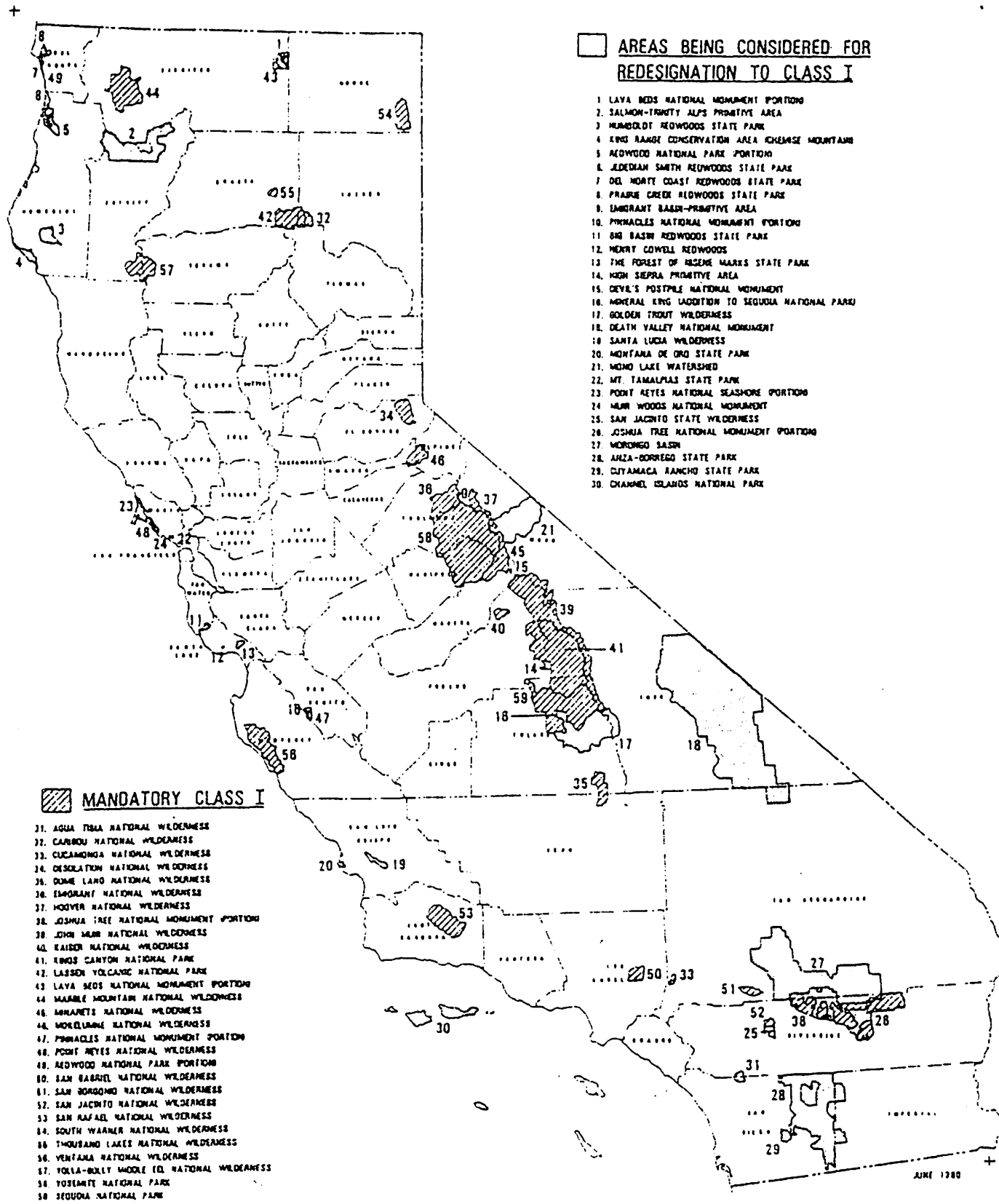
TWO WITNESSES TO SIGNATURES		PERMITTEE (Signature)
NAME		
ADDRESS		6316 Michelson Lakewood, CA 90713
NAME		
ADDRESS		

APPROVED: (If approval is required by higher authority)

NAME	DATE
------	------

*Sign name or names as written in body of permit; for copartnership, permittees should sign as "members of firm"; for corporation, the officer authorized to execute contracts, etc., should sign, with title, the sufficiency of such signature being attested by the Secretary, with corporate seal, in lieu of witnesses.

*100002 sent to
306 Casiana, 7-27-81*

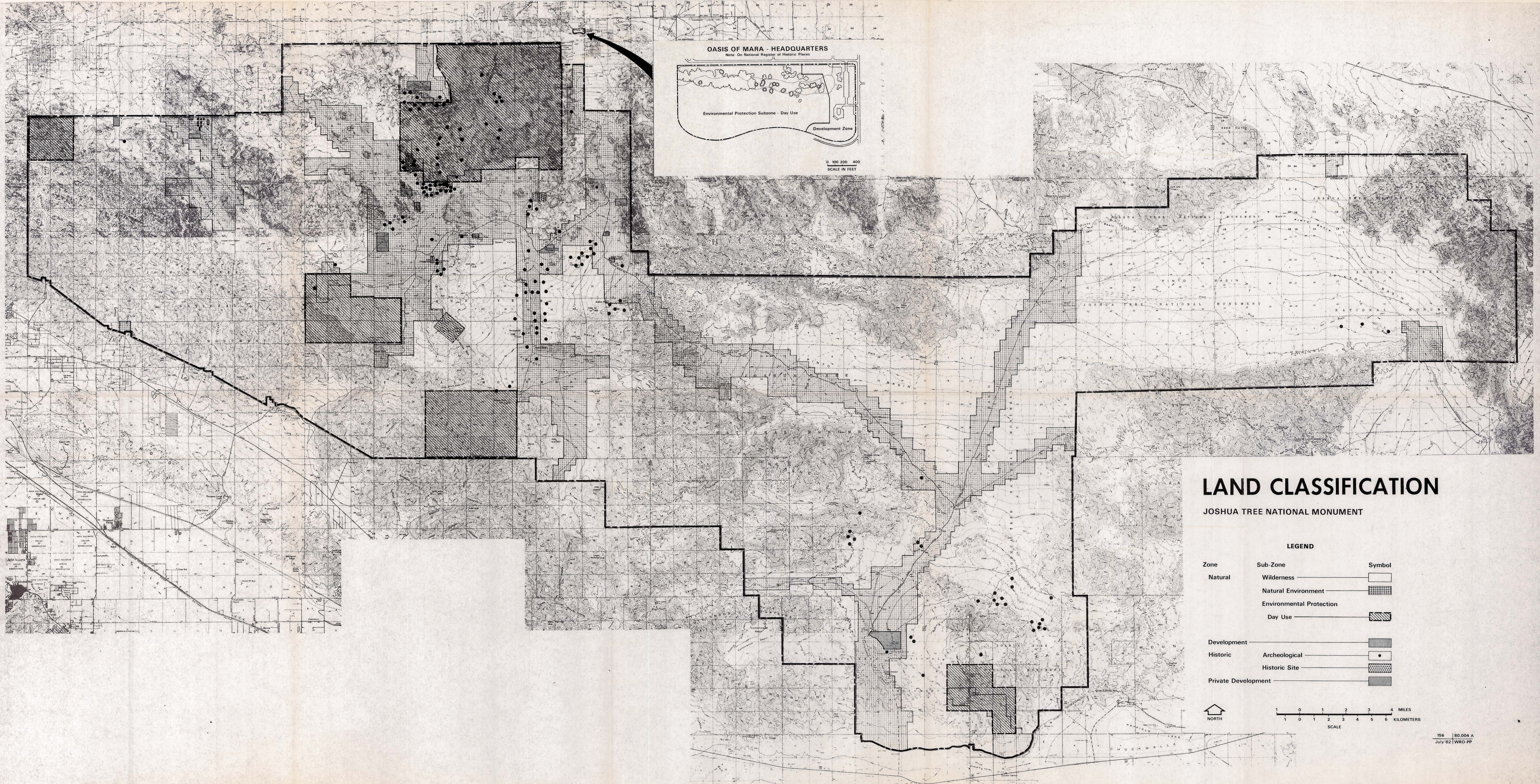


□ AREAS BEING CONSIDERED FOR REDESIGNATION TO CLASS I

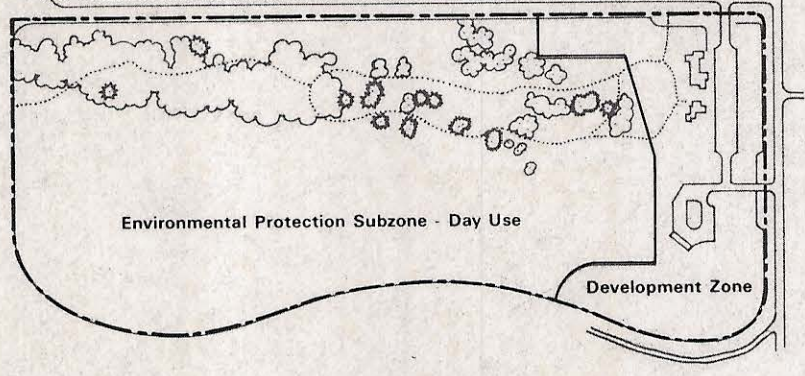
1. LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
2. SALMON-TWENTY ALPS PRIMITIVE AREA
3. MUMFORDT REDWOODS STATE PARK
4. KING RANGE CONSERVATION AREA CHEMISE MOUNTAINS
5. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK PORTION
6. JEDEDIAH SMITH REDWOODS STATE PARK
7. DEL NORTE COAST REDWOODS STATE PARK
8. PRAIRIE CREEK REDWOODS STATE PARK
9. EMIGRANT BASIN-PRIMITIVE AREA
10. PHENACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
11. SAN GABRIEL REDWOODS STATE PARK
12. HENRY COWELL REDWOODS
13. THE FOREST OF REGENE MARKS STATE PARK
14. HIGH SIERRA PRIMITIVE AREA
15. DEWEY'S POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT
16. MERRILL KING LADDITION TO SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
17. GOLDEN TROUT WILDERNESS
18. DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT
19. SANTA LUCIA WILDERNESS
20. MONTANA DE ORO STATE PARK
21. MONO LAKE WATERSHED
22. MT. TAMALPAIS STATE PARK
23. POINT AYER'S NATIONAL SEASHORE PORTION
24. MUR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT
25. SAN JACINTO STATE WILDERNESS
26. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
27. MORONGO BASIN
28. ANZA-CORRIGO STATE PARK
29. CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK
30. CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

▨ MANDATORY CLASS I

31. AGUA TRIA NATIONAL WILDERNESS
32. CARIBOU NATIONAL WILDERNESS
33. CUCAMONGA NATIONAL WILDERNESS
34. DESOLATION NATIONAL WILDERNESS
35. DUNE LAND NATIONAL WILDERNESS
36. EMIGRANT NATIONAL WILDERNESS
37. HOOVER NATIONAL WILDERNESS
38. JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
39. JOHN MUIR NATIONAL WILDERNESS
40. KAIBER NATIONAL WILDERNESS
41. KING'S CANYON NATIONAL PARK
42. LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK
43. LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
44. MAARLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDERNESS
45. MINARETS NATIONAL WILDERNESS
46. MOKELUMNE NATIONAL WILDERNESS
47. PHENACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT PORTION
48. POINT AYER'S NATIONAL WILDERNESS
49. REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK PORTION
50. SAN GABRIEL NATIONAL WILDERNESS
51. SAN BORGONO NATIONAL WILDERNESS
52. SAN JACINTO NATIONAL WILDERNESS
53. SAN RAFAEL NATIONAL WILDERNESS
54. SOUTH WAASER NATIONAL WILDERNESS
55. THOUSAND LAKES NATIONAL WILDERNESS
56. YENTANA NATIONAL WILDERNESS
57. YOLLA-BOLLY WOODLE ID. NATIONAL WILDERNESS
58. YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
59. SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK



OASIS OF MARA - HEADQUARTERS
 Note: On National Register of Historic Places



0 100 200 400
 SCALE IN FEET

LAND CLASSIFICATION

JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT

LEGEND

Zone	Sub-Zone	Symbol
Natural	Wilderness	[White Box]
	Natural Environment	[Grid Pattern Box]
	Environmental Protection	[Diagonal Line Pattern Box]
Development	Day Use	[Cross-hatch Pattern Box]
	Historic	[Vertical Line Pattern Box]
Private Development	Archeological	[Dotted Pattern Box]
	Historic Site	[Horizontal Line Pattern Box]



0 1 2 3 4 MILES
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 KILOMETERS
 SCALE