

Appendix N
Descriptions of Specially Designated Areas
under the Preferred Alternative

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	N-1
1. CULTURAL.....	N-2
ANASAZI COMMUNITIES (NON-CHACOAN)	N-2
CEDAR HILL	N-4
CHACRA MESA COMPLEX	N-4
EAST SIDE RINCON.....	N-5
FARMER’S ARROYO	N-6
LA JARA	N-7
CHACOAN OUTLIERS.....	N-8
ANDREWS RANCH	N-10
BEE BURROW	N-10
BIS SA’ANI.....	N-11
CASA DEL RIO	N-12
CASAMERO COMMUNITY	N-12
CHURCH ROCK OUTLIER.....	N-13
GREENLEE.....	N-14
HALFWAY HOUSE	N-14
HOLMES GROUP.....	N-15
INDIAN CREEK.....	N-15
JACQUES CHACOAN COMMUNITY.....	N-16
KIN NIZHONI.....	N-17
LAKE VALLEY	N-17
MORRIS 41	N-18
PIERRE’S SITE	N-19
TOH-LA-KAI	N-19
TWIN ANGELS	N-20
UPPER KIN KLIZHIN	N-21
CHACOAN ROADS	N-22
AH-SHI-SLE-PAH ROAD.....	N-24
CROWNPOINT STEPS AND HERRADURA	N-24
NORTH ROAD.....	N-25
EARLY NAVAJO DEFENSIVE SITES AND COMMUNITIES	N-27
ADAMS CANYON.....	N-29
BLANCO MESA.....	N-29
CAGLE’S SITE.....	N-30
CANYON VIEW RUIN	N-30
CHRISTMAS TREE RUIN	N-31
COTTONWOOD DIVIDE.....	N-32
CROW CANYON	N-32
DEER HOUSE.....	N-33
DEVIL’S SPRING MESA	N-34
ENCINADA MESA–CARRIZO CANYON	N-35
FRANCES MESA	N-37
GOULD PASS CAMP.....	N-38
HUMMINGBIRD	N-39
KACHINA MASK.....	N-39

KIN YAZHI (LITTLE HOUSE).....	N-40
KIVA.....	N-41
MUÑOZ CANYON.....	N-41
POINTED BUTTE.....	N-42
PORK CHOP PASS.....	N-42
PRETTY WOMAN.....	N-43
PRIETA MESA.....	N-44
RINCON LARGO DISTRICT.....	N-44
RINCON ROCKSHELTER.....	N-45
SAN RAFAEL CANYON.....	N-46
SIMON RUIN.....	N-47
STAR ROCK.....	N-47
STRING HOUSE.....	N-48
SUPERIOR MESA.....	N-48
TAPACITO AND SPLIT ROCK.....	N-50
TRUBY'S TOWER.....	N-50
HISTORIC SITES.....	N-52
ALBERT MESA.....	N-54
DOGIE CANYON SCHOOL.....	N-54
GONZALES CANYON–SENON S. VIGIL HOMESTEAD.....	N-55
HAYNES TRADING POST.....	N-55
MARGARITA MARTINEZ HOMESTEAD.....	N-56
MARTIN APODACA HOMESTEAD.....	N-57
MOSS TRAIL.....	N-58
ROCK HOUSE–NESTOR MARTIN HOMESTEAD.....	N-58
SANTOS PEAK.....	N-59
NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AND SACRED AREAS.....	N-60
ASHIIH NAA'A.....	N-62
CHO'LI'I.....	N-62
DZIL'NA'OODLII.....	N-63
PETROGLYPH AND PICTOGRAPH SITES.....	N-64
BI YAAZH.....	N-66
BLANCO STAR PANEL.....	N-66
DELGADITA/PUEBLO CANYONS.....	N-67
ENCIERRO CANYON.....	N-68
FOUR YE'I.....	N-68
HUMMINGBIRD CANYON.....	N-69
LARGO CANYON STAR CEILING.....	N-70
MARTINEZ CANYON.....	N-70
PREGNANT BASKETMAKER.....	N-71
SHIELD BEARER.....	N-72
STAR SPRING–JESUS CANYON.....	N-72
2. GEOLOGY.....	N-74
ANGEL PEAK.....	N-76
BEECHATUDA TONGUE.....	N-78
3. PALEONTOLOGY.....	N-80
BETONNIE TSOSIE.....	N-82
BOHANON CANYON FOSSIL COMPLEX.....	N-84

CARSON FOSSIL POCKET	N-86
FOSSIL FOREST.....	N-88
GOBERNADOR AND CEREZA CANYON.....	N-90
KUTZ CANYON FOSSIL AREA	N-92
LYBROOK FOSSIL AREA.....	N-94
PIÑON MESA FOSSIL AREA.....	N-96
4. RECREATION.....	N-98
ALIEN RUN MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS	N-99
ANGEL PEAK SCENIC AREA.....	N-102
CARRACAS MESA.....	N-104
DUNES VEHICLE RECREATION AREA.....	N-106
GLADE RUN.....	N-108
HEAD CANYON MOTOCROSS TRACK	N-111
NAVAJO LAKE HORSE TRAILS.....	N-113
NEGRO CANYON	N-115
PIÑON MESA.....	N-117
ROCK GARDEN	N-119
SIMON CANYON.....	N-121
THOMAS CANYON.....	N-124
5. RIPARIAN	N-127
EPHEMERAL WASH RIPARIAN AREA	N-128
6. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	N-130
BALD EAGLE	N-132
THE HOGBACK.....	N-134
MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL	N-136
REESE CANYON.....	N-138
RIVER TRACTS	N-140
7. WILDERNESS AREAS	N-142
AH-SHI-SLE-PAH.....	N-144
BISTI/DE-NA-ZIN.....	N-147
8. WILDLIFE.....	N-149
CEREZA CANYON WILDLIFE AREA	N-151
CROW MESA.....	N-153
EAST LA PLATA.....	N-155
ENSENADA MESA	N-157
GONZALES MESA.....	N-159
LAGUNA SECA MESA	N-161
MIDDLE MESA	N-163
RATTLESNAKE CANYON.....	N-165
ROSA MESA.....	N-167

MAPS

Map N-1:	Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan)	N-3
Map N-2:	Chacoan Outliers	N-9
Map N-3:	Chacoan Roads	N-23
Map N-4:	Early Navajo Defensive Sites and Communities	N-28
Map N-5:	Historic Sites	N-53
Map N-6:	Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas	N-61
Map N-7:	Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites	N-65
Map N-8:	Geology SDAs	N-75
Map N-9:	Angel Peak Geology ACEC.....	N-77
Map N-10:	Beechatuda Tongue Geological Formation	N-79
Map N-11:	Paleontology Areas	N-81
Map N-12:	Betonne Tsoie Fossil Area	N-83
Map N-13:	Bohanon Canyon Fossil Complex.....	N-85
Map N-14:	Carson Fossil Pocket	N-87
Map N-15:	Fossil Forest RNA.....	N-89
Map N-16:	Gobernador and Cereza Canyon Fossil Area	N-91
Map N-17:	Kutz Canyon Fossil Area	N-93
Map N-18:	Lybrook Fossil Area	N-95
Map N-19:	Piñon Mesa Fossil Area	N-97
Map N-20:	Recreation SDAs	N-99
Map N-21:	Alien Run Mountain Bike Trails.....	N-101
Map N-22:	Angel Peak Scenic Area	N-103
Map N-23:	Carracas Mesa Recreation/Wildlife Area	N-105
Map N-24:	Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area	N-107
Map N-25:	Glade Run Trail System	N-110
Map N-26:	Head Canyon Motocross Track.....	N-112
Map N-27:	Navajo Lake Horse Trails.....	N-114
Map N-28:	Negro Canyon Scenic Area	N-116
Map N-29:	Piñon Mesa Scenic Area	N-118
Map N-30:	Rock Garden Recreation Area.....	N-120
Map N-31:	Simon Canyon Recreation Area.....	N-123
Map N-32:	Thomas Canyon Scenic/Wildlife Area	N-126
Map N-33:	Ephemeral Wash Riparian Area	N-129
Map N-34:	Threatened and Endangered Species ACECs.....	N-131
Map N-35:	Bald Eagle ACECs	N-133
Map N-36:	The Hogback ACEC	N-135
Map N-37:	Mexican Spotted Owl ACEC	N-137
Map N-38:	Reese Canyon RNA	N-139
Map N-39:	River Tracts.....	N-141
Map N-40:	Wilderness Areas.....	N-143
Map N-41:	Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area.....	N-146
Map N-42:	Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Area	N-148
Map N-43:	Wildlife Areas.....	N-150
Map N-44:	Cereza Canyon Wildlife Area	N-152
Map N-45:	Crow Mesa Wildlife Area.....	N-154
Map N-46:	East La Plata Wildlife Area.....	N-156

Map N-47:	Ensenada Mesa Wildlife Area	N-158
Map N-48:	Gonzales Mesa Wildlife Area	N-160
Map N-49:	Laguna Seca Mesa Wildlife Area	N-162
Map N-50:	Middle Mesa Wildlife Area	N-164
Map N-51:	Rattlesnake Canyon Wildlife Area	N-166
Map N-52:	Rosa Mesa Wildlife Area	N-168

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTRODUCTION

This section contains information on the specially designated areas (SDA) included in this Resource Management Plan under the Preferred Alternative, Alternative D. Some of these areas were carried forward from previous planning documents and some were newly proposed or incorporate boundary changes as described in the Final EIS. These areas have been designated by FFO staff in order to protect specific resource values within the boundaries. In some cases, the areas were delineated in response to requests or identified needs from the public. In other cases, the areas were delineated to protect resources, such as those of cultural, paleontological, or other natural value, that possess local, regional, or national significance.

SDA is the general term that may apply to Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or other areas such as Wildlife, Recreation, or Riparian Areas. It also includes Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas.

This appendix is organized by grouping the SDAs under their main resource value they were delineated to protect, then in alphabetical order under each resource. The Cultural SDAs have also been grouped by seven site types under which the ACECs are listed in alphabetical order.

Each SDA description includes a general description, management goals, management prescriptions, and a corresponding location map. The management prescriptions include those listed in Table 2-5 of the Final EIS as well as some that will guide FFO activities and budgets for managing the areas, such as the development of activity plans. Detailed activity plans, to be developed after RMP approval, will contain more specific information. It is important to note that information described in this document is subject to modification during activity level planning for specific SDAs. Where possible, management prescriptions listed will be implemented upon RMP approval. In general, OHV designations, mineral withdrawals, and land actions will be carried out first.

Management prescriptions do not invalidate prior existing rights. In SDAs with existing leases for oil and gas, Conditions of Approval attached to APDs and siting requirements will be applied during the permit process. Unless otherwise noted, the management prescription "Closed to all other forms of mineral entry" refers to all forms of non-oil and gas mineral sales, leases, permits, or claims for which there is no valid prior existing right.

Master Title Plat maps maintained in the FFO by resource specialists are the legal authority for SDA boundaries, total acreage, land status, and mineral ownership. While each SDA in this appendix lists the acreage of all land within the boundary, public land, and federal mineral ownership, these acreage measurements are the same as those listed in Table 2-5 of the Final EIS and were derived using GIS data. They may differ from those on the Master Title Plats.

1. CULTURAL

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The FFO area encompasses one of the most dense areas of significant cultural resources in the nation. The term, cultural resources, includes archaeological sites and areas of traditional cultural importance. Designation of the SDAs in this section was completed in order to ensure the long-term protection of important cultural resources for future generations of researchers, for public enjoyment, and for preservation of Native American sacred sites.

All of the cultural SDAs have been formally designated as ACECs. A total of 79

ACECs are described in this section under seven headings, Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan), Chacoan Outliers, Chacoan

Roads, Early Navajo Defensive Sites and Communities, Historic Sites, Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas, and Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites.

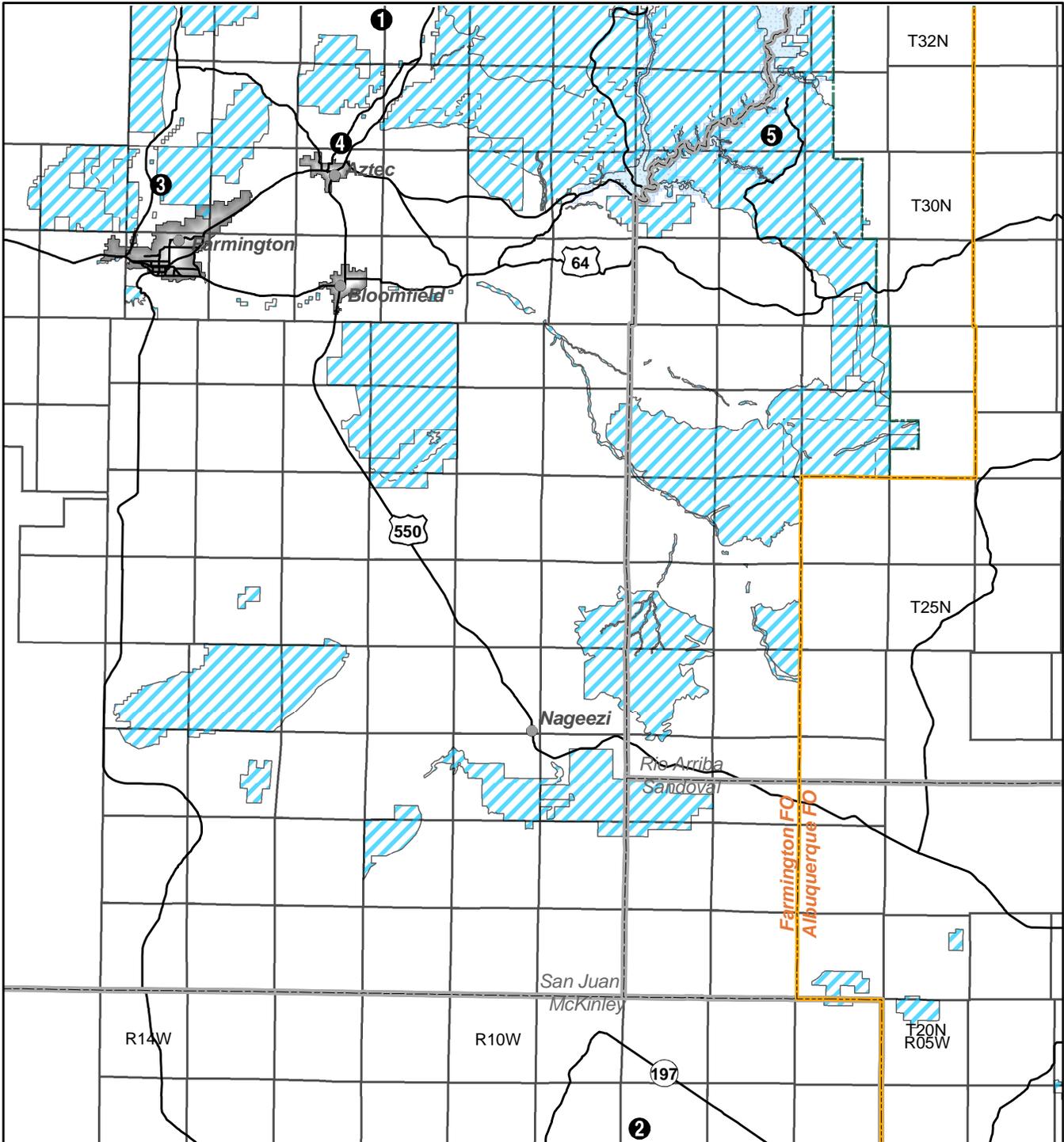
There is a brief description of each site type with a map showing the approximate locations of all of the ACECs included under each heading at the beginning of each section, followed by more detailed descriptions of each ACEC with management prescriptions. FFO activities may include such activities as developing or implementing a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP), conducting an inventory to fully document the site, or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the State Register of Cultural Properties.

ANASAZI COMMUNITIES (NON-CHACOAN)

General Description

This group of ACECs includes five areas that are important to the Anasazi culture but either pre-date or post-date the Chaco phenomenon that dominated the region during the Pueblo II period between A.D. 900 to 1050. Few non-Chacoan sites had been designated in prior RMP documents. These new ACECs and the identification of this group of SDAs improves the protection of a representative sample of important cultural resources.

In some cases, sites that were previously designated as ACECs or Special Management Areas with other time period or cultural associations are included within the boundaries of an ACEC whose primary designation is Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan) and are not listed or mapped twice in this appendix. These are noted in the descriptions of each ACEC if they occur.

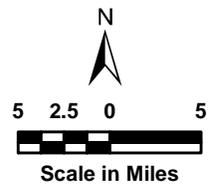


Legend

- County Boundary
- Field Office Boundary
- Major Road
- National Forest
- Township and Range
- Urban Area
- USBR
- SDA

Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan)

- 1** Cedar Hill
- 2** Chacra Mesa Complex
- 3** East Side Rincon Site
- 4** Farmer's Arroyo
- 5** La Jara



Map N-1: Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan)

CEDAR HILL

Site Description:

There are a total of 1,886 acres within the boundary of the Cedar Hill ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and contain federal minerals.

Cedar Hill is a large Anasazi Pueblo I community, with numerous pithouses, surface structures, great kivas, middens, and other associated features. During Pueblo I, there was extensive use of the uplands near the major waterways, including the San Juan and Animas Rivers. Although most of the structures and other features are difficult to observe from the surface, large-block archaeological surveys have documented the extent and complexities of this community. Cedar Hill may have had active communities for several hundred years. Archaeological evidence indicates that this site was abandoned by early Pueblo II.

Management Goal:

The purpose for the designation of this area is to provide proactive long-term protection and preservation of its cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. All current and new oil and gas leases have controlled surface management constraint.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire non-federal surface/minerals and easement.
4. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW corridors. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
5. Designate as Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
6. Designate as a Class II VRM.
7. Restrict surface disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
8. Designate Cedar Hill as an ACEC.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Complete Class III inventory.
11. Promote and continue research under Regional Research Design.
12. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.

CHACRA MESA COMPLEX

Site Description:

There are a total of 22,065 acres within the boundary of Chacra Mesa ACEC, of which 8,629 acres are public land (BLM) and 13,476 acres contain federal minerals. Chacra Mesa ACEC is a combination of the Chacra Mesa Complex, the Shepherd Site, and surrounding lands.

Chacra Mesa, with an average elevation of 6,500 feet, runs north to south in the northeast corner of McKinley County. The Complex is long and narrow, broken by a series of long projections and deep canyons. The southern side of the complex is defined by a sheer escarpment, averaging 500 feet from valley bottom to mesa top. Vegetation is primarily

within the Upper Sonoran life zone, including piñon pine, juniper, sagebrush, and other shrubs and grasses. Some ponderosa pine is found at higher elevations.

The Mesa Verde Anasazi migrated into the Chacra Mesa Complex after it was abandoned by the Chacoan Anasazi. Eighty to 100 of the cultural sites were occupied by the Pueblos during the late Pueblo III period (A.D. 1175 to 1274) and by the Navajos from Dinétah-Gobernador Phase. Almost all of the sites are one-story structures, ranging from two rooms with one kiva to 50-75 ground floor rooms with 13 kivas. Each site has a well-defined plaza, which extends in a semi-circle beyond the kiva, and is surrounded by construction rubble mixed

with ceramics, chipped stone, and ash and charcoal deposits.

Chacra Mesa is relatively secluded and has seen little development or vandalism. The sites are in excellent condition, with some standing walls up to six feet in height. The site is in a generally stable condition with high archaeological potential. Extensive oil and gas development in the central San Juan Basin, however, could endanger the pristine nature of Chacra Mesa. Additionally, opening new areas to vehicle traffic may increase the frequency of illegal excavation and collection of valuable cultural resources. The 40-acre Shepherd Site is a four room, two story pueblito constructed around A.D. 1739. This site is defensively positioned on a bench above a relatively wide valley with deep alluvial soils. Corncobs found in the trash and in the floors and walls indicate that agriculture was a very important part of local subsistence.

Management Goal:

Management emphasis for the Chacra Mesa ACEC will be the protection of cultural and visual resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Current leased oil and gas acreage for Shepherd Site has No Surface Occupancy Constraint and remaining acreage has Controlled Surface Use.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface, minerals, and easement. No new ROWs in Shepherd Site. New ROWs to be placed in existing disturbance on remaining acreage. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
5. Designate as Limited OHV area and close identified roads.
6. Designate as Class II VRM area.
7. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale.
8. Close to vegetation modification.
9. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.
10. Continue current grazing permitting.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge the Chacra Mesa Complex ACEC.
13. Update and implement CRMP.

EAST SIDE RINCON

Site Description:

There are a total of 195 acres within the boundary of the East Side Rincon ACEC, of which 75 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 75 acres are federal mineral acres. The East Side Rincon Site ACEC is located on a narrow riverine terrace on the east side of the La Plata River. The river channel cuts into the east bank of the site, creating a steep-banked terrace edge which rises 45 to 100 meters above the floodplain. A deeply entrenched arroyo also bisects portions of the site. Cultural features are exposed in the banks of the arroyo in the east bank of the La Plata River.

The site contains evidence of an Archaic occupation, as well as Basketmaker and Pueblo components. The Basketmaker III-Pueblo I

occupation appears the most expansive, including at least six pithouses, several storage cists and a trash midden.

The site was first recorded in 1935, with additional recordation in 1964 and complete documentation in 1983 and 1984. The latter work resulted in listing the site on the National Register of Historic Places. The site is significant because little is known about the Archaic and Basketmaker use of the La Plata Valley and it represents of the few Basketmaker villages documented in this area.

Management Goal:

The management goal is to protect cultural and resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Original 100 leased oil and gas acres have No Surface Occupancy constraint and 95 other acres have Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. All new leases have No Surface Occupancy constraint.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire non-federal surface and easements.
6. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of ROW/easements.
7. Designate as Limited OHV area and close identified roads.
8. Designate as Class II VRM area.
9. Close: fuel wood sale/cutting, grazing and vegetation modification.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as East Side Rincon ACEC.
12. Continue implement CRMP.
13. Conduct Class III inventory.
14. Promote research.
15. Monitor condition of site.
16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
17. Implement erosion control measures and conduct data recovery of threatened resources.

FARMER'S ARROYO

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Farmer's Arroyo ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

The Farmer's Arroyo Site (40 acres) is located on a high cobble ridge looking out over the Animas River Valley. Badlands lie to the east and rolling mesas cut by arroyos and shallow drainages lie to the west. The site appears to have been an adobe structure. There is no rubble to indicate the presence of masonry or cobble walls and the artifact scatter is minimal, probably because of collection by hikers and ORV users. Aerial photography clearly shows a U-shaped structure indicated by changes in surface elevations and vegetative cover. It is estimated that the structure contains 12 to 16 ground floor rooms with a possible second story. The few ceramics remaining at the site date the occupation to the Pueblo III period, Mesa Verde phase. A very large kiva, probably used in conjunction with the adobe structure, is 400 feet to the southwest at the base of the ridge and a cobble walled pueblo with four rooms is located about a quarter mile further south. The adobe construction,

topographic setting, and proximity to Aztec ruins make this site a unique and significant resource requiring special management attention.

Management Goal:

The management goal is to protect cultural resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint on current and new oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. No new ROWs will be issued. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
5. Designate as Closed OHV Area and close identified roads.
6. Designate as Class II VRM area.
7. Close: fuel wood sale/cutting, vegetation modification and grazing.
8. Restrict other surface disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III inventory.

11. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
12. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.

13. Conduct cadastral survey.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.

LA JARA

Site Description:

There are a total of 1,769 acres within the boundary of La Jara ACEC, of which 1,045 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 1,764 acres are federal mineral acres.

La Jara is a large Anasazi Pueblo I community with numerous pithouses, surface structures, great kivas, middens, and other associated features. During Pueblo I, there was extensive use of uplands in the Farmington area that were near major waterways, including the San Juan and Animas Rivers. Although most of the structures and other features are difficult to observe from the surface, large-block archaeological surveys have documented the extent and complexities of these communities. The communities may have been active for several hundred years. Archaeological evidence indicates that they were basically abandoned by early Pueblo II. Oil and gas development in the San Juan Basin may impair the undisturbed nature of La Jara. Projected in-field development will reduce the pristine areas and the distance of the cultural resources from disturbance. In addition, opening new areas to vehicle traffic may increase the frequency of illegal excavation and collection of cultural values. Consequently, management goals include the long-term preservation of cultural resources.

Management Goal:

Designation of La Jara as an ACEC will aid in providing proactive, long-term protection

and preservation of the cultural and natural resources, which are necessary for the educational, cultural, heritage, architectural, historic and other values contained within the FFO.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Current and new leased oil and gas acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
4. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW corridors. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
5. Designate as Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
6. Designate as a Class II VRM Area.
7. Restrict surface disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
8. Designate La Jara ACEC.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Complete Class III inventory.
11. Promote and continue research under Regional Research Design.
12. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.

CHACOAN OUTLIERS

General Description

The most well known archaeological values of the American Southwest are the remains of the Anasazi culture. Between approximately A.D. 700 and 1150, the Chacoan Anasazi flourished, with Chaco Canyon serving as the social and religious center, followed by a shift north to the current Aztec area. During the 900s and 1000s, a series of structures similar to those in Chaco Canyon were constructed in and around the San Juan Basin. These sites are referred to as Chacoan Outliers.

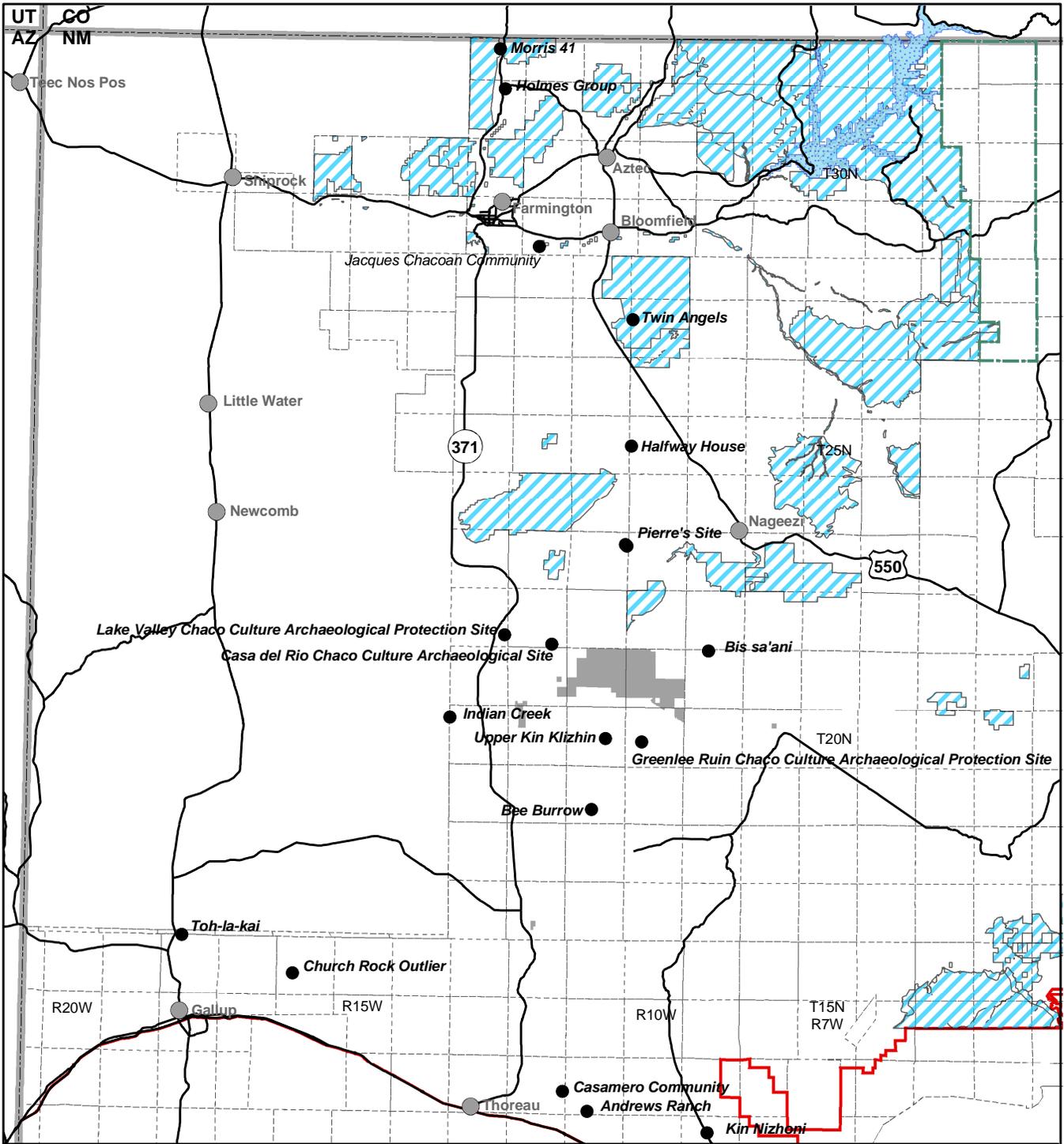
Many outliers were connected to Chaco Canyon, or to others, through a network of prehistoric roads. The Chacoan Outliers within the FFO area are scattered across the San Juan Basin and surrounding areas, from near the Colorado-New Mexico border south to Gallup, and from the edge of the Navajo Reservation east to Ambrosia Lake. The diversity in geographical location, and the function of these sites in the Chaco culture, appears to vary greatly.

Characteristics of Chacoan structures include pre-planned floor plans, core-and-veneer walls, and large, high-ceilinged rooms. Associated with the Chacoan structures are great kivas, extensive earthworks, and Chacoan roads.

The region was recognized internationally through the UNESCO designation in 1987 as a World Heritage locality (UNESCO 1987). Thirty-nine Chacoan Outliers have been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

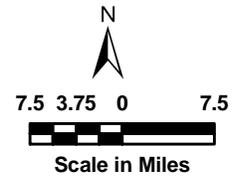
Over the past 50 or more years, oil and gas development of the San Juan Basin has resulted in thousands of well pads, thousands of miles of roads and pipelines, and other associated features. Within the past several years, wells have been drilled within or adjacent to the existing SDAs. Projected in-field development will reduce the pristine areas and the distance from the cultural values to disturbance. In addition, opening new areas to vehicle traffic may increase the frequency of illegal excavation and collection of cultural values. Current and proposed development also affect the experience of those visiting the Chacoan Outliers.

The ACECs included in this section and under the next category, Chacoan Roads, have been designated to ensure protection of these important cultural resources.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- RMP Boundary
- State Boundary
- NPS
- USBR
- USFS
- Chacoan Outliers
- SDA



Map N-2: Chacoan Outliers

ANDREWS RANCH

Site Description:

There are a total of 640 acres within the boundary of the Andrews Ranch ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Andrews Ranch is located on the north side of the Red Mesa Valley and east of Casamero Draw. There are at least 21 structures containing approximately 106 rooms and three isolated great kivas, and segments of Chacoan roads. A large multi-story Chacoan structure with 14 rooms and five kivas has also been recorded. Jacal and masonry structures indicate the site was well established by A.D. 800 with occupation lasting until about A.D. 1050.

Andrews Ranch has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Actively manage Andrews Ranch ACEC to protect cultural resource values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy constraint for existing leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC and approval required prior to maintenance of any easement.
6. Designate as closed OHV and close identified roads.
7. Implement Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Designate as Andrews Ranch ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Assess stabilization needs. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
12. Establish photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
13. Conduct cadastral survey.
14. Nominate to World Heritage List.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

BEE BURROW

Site Description:

There are a total of 480 acres within the boundary of the Bee Burrow ACEC, all of which are both public land acres (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Bee Burrow ACEC is a 480-acre Protection Site located south of Chaco Culture National Historic Park. It consists of a 40-acre and a 440-acre parcel, which are separated by 0.75 miles. Located on the smaller parcel is the

Chacoan structure referred to as Bee Burrow. It contains 11 ground floor rooms plus two enclosed kivas. One of the kivas has been excavated, while the other appears untouched. Segments of the northern wall extend over six feet high. Several pictographs are west of the structure. Located on the larger parcel are numerous community structures associated with the Chacoan structure.

Bee Burrow has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Continue to actively manage Bee Burrow ACEC as a valuable cultural resource.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy constraint for oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Continue to acquire easements.

6. Continue with no new ROWs in ACEC. Approval is required prior to the maintenance of any easement.
7. Continue to implement the Closed OHV designation on 40 acres and limited designation on 440 acres. Close identified roads.
8. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
9. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
10. Designate as Bee Burrow ACEC.
11. Continue to implement CRMP
12. Conduct Class III cultural and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
13. Conduct stabilization maintenance
14. Nominate to World Heritage List
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

BIS SA'ANI

Site Description:

There are a total of 188 acres within the boundary of the Bis sa'ani ACEC, all of which are public land acres (BLM) and none are federal mineral acres.

Bis sa'ani ACEC is located northeast of Chaco Culture National Historic Park. This site contains the remains of two Chacoan structures along with several other structures. This site is unique because it is the only Chacoan structure located on a clay ridge along a flat drainage. The site is precariously located on top of the ridge, with much of it undercut by erosion. Much of the site was excavated during the 1980s by the Navajo Nation.

Bis sa'ani has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Protect and preserve the cultural values of the Bis Sa'ani ACEC and use the site for stabilization research.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy constraint on current oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Continue to acquire easements.
6. Continue with no new ROWs.
7. Continue to implement Closed OHV designation.
8. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.

9. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
10. Designate as Bis sa'ani ACEC.
11. Continue to implement the CRMP.
12. Prepare HABS documentation.
13. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
14. Solicit stabilization proposals. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
16. Conduct cadastral survey and fence boundary.
17. Nominate to NRHP and World Heritage List.
18. Promote research.
19. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

CASA DEL RIO

Site Description:

There are a total of 42 acres within the boundary of Casa Del Rio ACEC, of which none is public land or federal mineral acres. Chacoan outliers are Anasazi sites dating primarily to Pueblo II A.D. 900-1100, and into early Pueblo III. Some show earlier components, while others have later Mesa Verde occupations. Characteristics of Chacoan structures include pre-planned floor plans, core-and-veneer walls, and large, high-ceilinged rooms. Associated with the Chacoan structures are great kivas, extensive earthworks and Chacoan roads. Chacoan outliers have been identified as one of the key archaeological values managed by the BLM.

Cas del Rio has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Casa Del Rio ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. When lands and minerals are acquired, close to new oil and gas leasing and all other forms of mineral entry.
2. Designate as an ACEC.

CASAMERO COMMUNITY

Site Description:

There are a total of 153 acres within the boundary of the Casamero Community ACEC, all of which are both public land acres (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

The Casamero Community includes a large multi-story pueblo with 20 ground-floor rooms and one kiva. A second kiva may be located in the plaza associated with this structure. A great kiva is located 200 feet south of the pueblo and 24 additional structures have been recorded in the surrounding area. The site

was excavated in 1966 and 1967 and stabilized by the BLM in 1975, 1976 and 1986. The community was established around A.D. 900 and abandoned by A.D. 1125. The community is situated at the base of Ojo Tecolote Mesa and overlooks Casamero Draw.

Casamero Community has been provided special protection by Congress under the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Casamero Community ACEC to protect cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy constraints on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. No new ROWs in ACEC. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
5. Continue to implement limited OHV designation.
6. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Designate as Casamero Community ACEC.
9. Update and implement CRMP.
10. Prepare HABS documentation.
11. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
12. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
13. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Continue to manage for public visitation.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

CHURCH ROCK OUTLIER

Site Description:

There are a total of 160 acres within the boundary of the Church Rock Outlier ACEC, all of which are public land acres (BLM) and all of which are federal mineral acres. Little is known about the Church Rock Outlier in the FFO. It has the least special designations. Although a Class III cultural inventory has yet to be completed, there appears to be a large, completely collapsed Chacoan structure, which was probably one story high with rooms surrounding three sides of the plaza. There might be standing walls underneath the rubble. There are also several smaller sites and extensive earth works, including segments of prehistoric roads.

Management Goal:

Manage the Church Rock Outlier ACEC for protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on current leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. New ROWs restricted to disturbed country road bed. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
4. Continue to implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
5. Designate as a Class II VRM area.
6. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing, and surface disturbing activities.
7. Designate Church Rock Outlier ACEC.
8. Prepare and implement CRMP.
9. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
10. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct detailed surface artifact analysis and limited testing.
11. Establish photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
12. Conduct cadastral survey and fence boundary.
13. Nominate to NRHP and World Heritage List.

14. Prepare documentation for inclusion as Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site.

15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points.

GREENLEE

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the Greenlee ACEC, none of which is public land or federal mineral acres. Chacoan outliers are Anasazi sites dating primarily to Pueblo II, A.D. 900-1100, and into early Pueblo III. Some show earlier components, while others have later Mesa Verde occupations. Characteristics of Chacoan structures included preplanned floor plans, core-and-veneer walls, and large, high-ceilinged rooms. Associate with the Chacoan structures are great kivas, extensive earthworks, and Chacoan roads.

Greenlee ACEC has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Greenlee ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. When lands and minerals are acquired, close to new oil and gas leasing all other forms of mineral entry.
2. Designate as an ACEC.

HALFWAY HOUSE

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Halfway House ACEC, all of which are public land acres (BLM) and federal mineral acres. Halfway House is a one-story, rectangular masonry structure estimated to contain 12 rooms. It is located on a low rise near Gallegos Wash. Segments of what may have been a major Chacoan road have been identified on the east and south sides of the structure. Core and veneer masonry and ceramics on the site indicate an occupation between A.D. 975 and A.D. 1150.

Halfway House has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage Halfway House ACEC to protect its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint for leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire available easements.
5. No new ROWs. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
6. Continue to implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
7. Designate as a Class I VRM area.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation of Halfway House ACEC.
10. Update and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory.
12. Consolidate previous research data.

13. Prepare HABS documentation. Backfill vandalized areas.

14. Promote research.

15. Designate noise receptor points.

HOLMES GROUP

Site Description:

There are a total of 94 acres (7 acres BLM surface, 58 acres Federal minerals) within the boundary of the Holmes Group ACEC, an archaeological community located 15 miles north of Farmington, NM. At one time, this community had National Landmark Status, but its status was revoked because of the extensive vandalism that has taken place. The large outlier community contains the remains of at least 30 small houses, one L-shaped Chacoan structure with a plaza open to the southeast, a second large structure thought to be Chacoan because of its size, and one isolated great kiva. The small houses, Chacoan structures and associated refuse mounds are in close proximity with cultural material covering most of the ACEC. The Holmes Group includes approximately 250 rooms and 60 kivas. Ceramics on the site range from Late Pueblo II through Late Pueblo III, indicating occupation and use from about A.D. 975 to A.D. 1300.

Management Goal:

Manage the Holmes Group to protect its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.

2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Continue to acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
6. No new ROWs in ACEC. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
7. Continue to implement limited OHV designation.
8. Designate as Class II VRM area.
9. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
10. Expand and designate as Holmes Group ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
13. Backfill and stabilize.
14. Conduct cadastral survey.
15. Include in FFO patrol/surveillance program.
16. Resolve occupancy issues.
17. Promote research.
18. Designate noise receptor points.

INDIAN CREEK

Site Description:

There are a total of 99 acres within the boundary of the Indian Creek ACEC, of which 95 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 95 acres are federal mineral acres.

Indian Creek ACEC is located west of the Chaco Culture National Historic Park. It

contains two Chacoan structures plus numerous smaller structures. The largest is Casa Cielo, located on top of a mesa point. It contains 12 ground story rooms plus an enclosed kiva. Casa Abajo is located to the west on a gently south facing slope. This structure contains nine rooms plus a large enclosed plaza on the southeast side. Casa Abajo predates Casa Cielo.

Indian Creek has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the protection and preservation of Indian Creek ACEC as a valuable cultural resource.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Continue to acquire easements.
4. No new ROWs.

5. Continue to implement Closed OHV designation.
6. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Continue to implement CRMP.
9. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
10. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
11. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
12. Nominate to NRHP and World Heritage List.
13. Promote research.
14. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

JACQUES CHACOAN COMMUNITY

Site Description:

There are a total of 24 acres within the boundary of the Jacques Chacoan Community ACEC, of which none is public land acres (BLM) and 24 acres is federal mineral acres.

Jacques Site is located on an alluvial terrace south of the San Juan River. The site includes a one story, L-shaped Chacoan structure with an estimated 25 rooms, an open plaza, and a kiva. The large rooms and the exposed masonry in the walls reveal Chacoan building attributes and large rooms. At least three smaller structures are located nearby. The occupation appears to have occurred between A.D. 1075 to 1200.

Jacques Chacoan Community has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Jacques Site to preserve and protect its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on current oil and gas leases.
2. No Surface Occupancy management stipulation on new oil and gas acreage.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire 240 non-federal surface acres and easement.
5. No new ROWs issued. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
6. Designate as closed OHV area.
7. Designate as Class I VRM area.
8. Close: wood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Designate as Jacques Chacoan Community ACEC.
10. Acquire Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Implement protection and preservation measures.

13. Enter into New Cooperative Agreement with owners of other portions of Jacques Community.
14. Acquire surrounding portions of Chacoan community and include in ACEC.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

KIN NIZHONI

Site Description:

There are a total of 781 acres within the boundary of the Kin Nizhoni ACEC, of which 526 acres are public land areas (BLM) and 776 acres are federal mineral acres.

The Kin Nizhoni Community is located southeast of Ambrosia Lake. The community consists of 88 sites containing 104 structures over 30 rooms. The community clusters around a low mesa and is surrounded by marshlands. The two major structures are Kin Nizhoni, a rectangular ruin containing 14 rooms and two kivas, and Lower Kin Nizhoni, which contains three rooms, a kiva, and an enclosed plaza. It is thought that Kin Nizhoni and Lower Kin Nizhoni were linked by a roadway and that Kin Nizhoni was the terminus of a major Chacoan roadway. The community appears to have been occupied between A.D. 950 and A.D. 1100.

Kin Nizhoni has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the protection and preservation of Kin Nizhoni as a valuable cultural resource.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraints on current leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Continue to acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
4. No new ROWs. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
5. Designate as Closed OHV area.
6. Continue with Class I VRM designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Designate as Kin Nizhoni ACEC.
9. Update and implement CRMP.
10. Complete Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
11. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
12. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
13. Complete NRHP nomination.
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

LAKE VALLEY

Site Description:

There are a total of 28 acres within the boundary of the Lake Valley ACEC, all of which are federal mineral acres with no public land acres.

Lake Valley has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Lake Valley ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy constraint on existing leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.

MORRIS 41

Site Description:

There are a total of 82 acres within the boundary of the Morris 41 ACEC, all of which are public land and federal mineral acres.

Morris 41 contains one of the most extensive Anasazi communities in northwest New Mexico. It was probably continually occupied from Basketmaker III through most of Pueblo III. The most spectacular occupation was the Chacoan Pueblo II period when the Chacoan structure and landscape architecture were constructed. The Chacoan structure may have been three stories high with a tower kiva along the northern side and a large kiva at the southwest corner. A large depression south of the structure may be the great kiva. Several of the sites were excavated by Earl Morris during the first half of the 20th century. The site was vandalized, including portions of the Chacoan structure, during the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Morris 41 has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Morris 41 ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural and educational (interpretation) resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire easements.
5. Continue with no new ROWs.
6. Continue to implement Closed OHV designation.
7. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation as Morris 41 ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories (complete archaeological site documentation). Consolidate previous research data.
12. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
13. Establish photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
14. Conduct cadastral survey.
15. Nominate to World Heritage List.
16. Promote research.
17. Coordinate with public and implement for education and interpretation.
18. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

PIERRE'S SITE

Site Description:

There are a total of 440 acres within the boundary of the Pierre's Site ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

The ACEC includes three Chacoan structures, nine small structures, and nine special use areas, all dating from A.D. 900-1150. Two of the Chacoan structures are built on top of a prominent butte, while the third and largest is built on alluvial deposits. The prehistoric "Great North Road" passes through the site adjacent to the largest structure. A total of 45 rooms are six kivas have been identified in these Chacoan structures, while the smaller sites each include 5 to 10 rooms with an associated kiva.

Pierre's Site has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Pierre Site ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value and enhance its interpretive use for visitors

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire non-federal surface easements.
5. No new ROWs.
6. Designate as Closed OHV Area.
7. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation as Pierre's Site ACEC.
10. Update and implement CRMP.
11. Complete Class III and Chacoan Roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
12. Stabilize and backfill areas. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
13. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
14. Complete NRHP nomination.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

TOH-LA-KAI

Site Description:

There are a total of 10 acres within the boundary of Toh-la-kai ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) but no federal mineral acres.

Toh-la-kai ACEC is located in the southwest portion of the San Juan Basin, on the southern edge of Tohachi Flats. The Chacoan structure was three stories high. It is currently reduced to a rubble mound. The great kiva and an enclosed plaza are along the northern side of the Chacoan structure. An

earlier Basketmaker III and possibly Pueblo I component is also in the parcel.

Toh-la-kai has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Toh-la-kai ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue to close oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire easements.
5. No new ROWs. Approval required prior to maintenance of existing easement.
6. Continue to implement Closed OHV designation and close identified roads.
7. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation as Toh-la-kai ACEC.
10. Continue to implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
12. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
13. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance program.
14. Nominate to NRHP and World Heritage List.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

TWIN ANGELS

Site Description:

There are a total of 358 acres within the boundary of Twin Angels ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Twin Angels consists of four separate structures located on a steep cliff edge overlooking Kutz Canyon. The largest structure is a one story rectangular block room containing 17 to 19 rooms and two kivas. Immediately to the southwest is a U-shaped rubble mound, which may be a shrine. A low square rubble mound is located northwest of the larger block room. The core and veneer masonry and ceramics found at the site indicate an occupation between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1250.

Twin Angels has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the site to protect its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy management constraint to oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
4. No new ROWs. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROW.
5. Designate as Limited OHV area and close identified roads.
6. Designate expanded acreage as Class I VRM Area.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Enlarge Twin Angels ACEC.
9. Update and implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
11. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
12. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
13. Update/amend NRHP and World Heritage List boundaries.

14. Promote research.

15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

UPPER KIN KLIZHIN

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the Upper Kin Klizhin ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Upper Kin Klizhin is located south of Chaco Culture National Historic Park along the Chacoan South Road. The prehistoric road is identified as passing to both the east and west of the Chacoan structure. This structure contains approximately 19 ground floor rooms, an enclosed kiva and a possible tower kiva along the northern side. Several small sites have been identified within the protection area, but most of the community may be outside of the parcel on Navajo Nation lands.

Upper Kin Klizhin has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V, "Chaco Culture National Historic Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Upper Kin Klizhin ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Continue to acquire easements.
4. Continue with no new ROWs.
5. Continue to implement Close OHV designation.
6. Continue to implement Class I VRM designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Continue with designation of Upper Kin Klizhin ACEC.
9. Continue to implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
11. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
12. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
13. Nominate to World Heritage List.
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.

CHACOAN ROADS

General Description

Chacoan roads were constructed by the Chacoan Anasazi primarily during the Pueblo II period (A.D. 900-1100). They were first identified within the immediate area of Chaco Canyon, but then found to radiate out as networks in the San Juan Basin and even outside the Basin towards the Rio Grande. The roads served to link the outliers with the Chacoan great houses and communities in the central hub in Chaco Canyon.

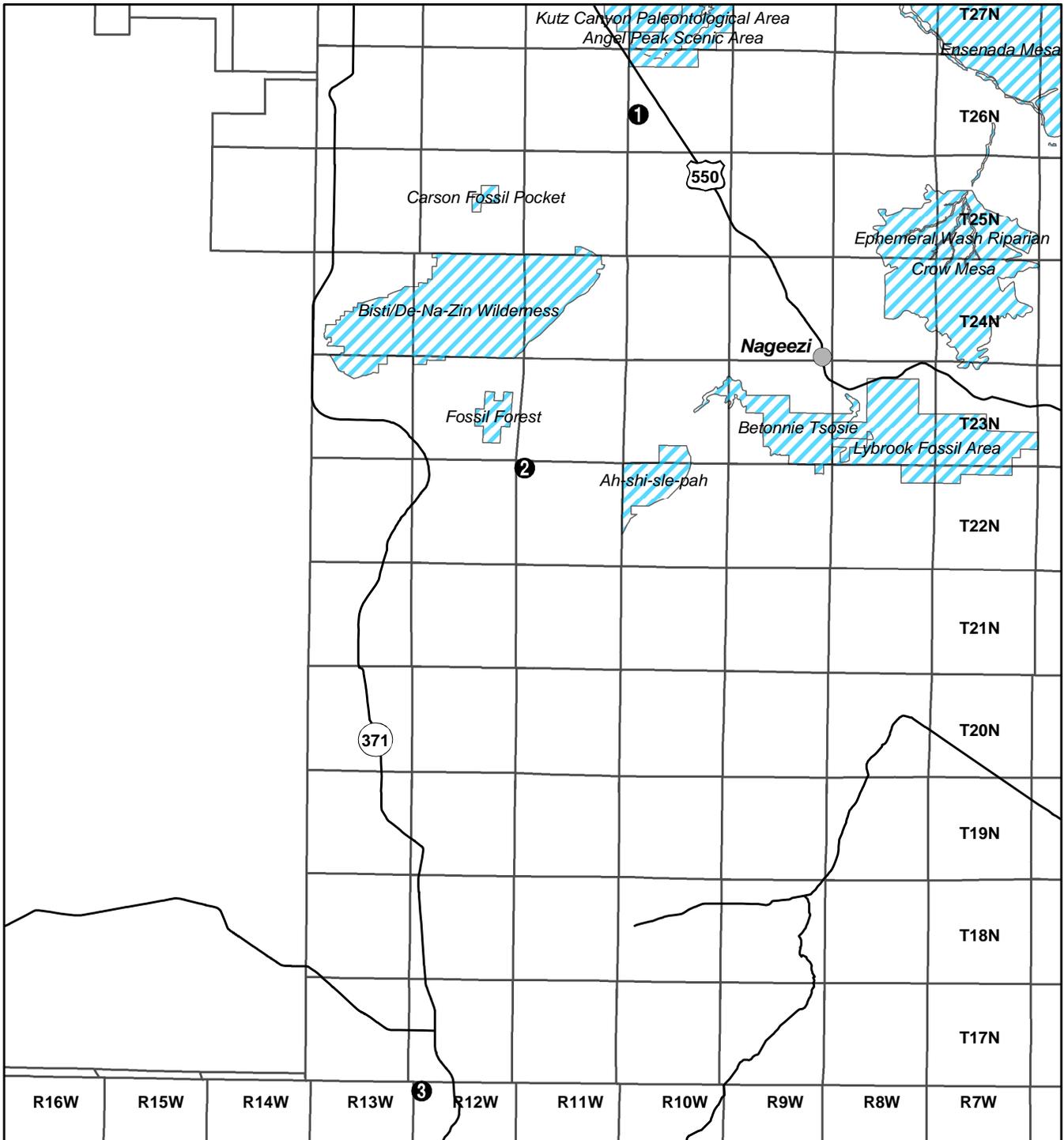
The Chacoan roads are usually approximately 30 feet wide and very straight. If an obstacle such as a cliff or sand dune was located along the alignment, stairs were carved into the cliff or a trench was dug through the dune.

Chacoan roads are often found associated with Chacoan Outliers. In addition to the major roads, a number of Chacoan roads connect specific outliers to each other, lead to specific places, such as fields, or are involved in earthworks around Chacoan structures. A number of specialized sites are found along the roads, including herraduras (low walls) and cairns.

Several theories have been presented on the purpose, function, and use of the Chacoan Roads. In the 1970s and early 1980s, it was theorized that the roads were used for the exchange of goods (primarily food, pottery, and turquoise) across the Chacoan sphere of influence. Recent theories emphasize ceremonial rather than social/economic functions. Several authors have discussed the orientation of the roads towards specific topographical features, many outside of the San Juan Basin. Others have suggested that the roads are only one aspect of a culturally modified landscape, which also included earthen platforms and various other raised and lowered ground surfaces.

The Chacoan roads are an integral part of the Chacoan Anasazi culture. Whether symbolically and/or actually, the roads tied the Chacoan world together. The roads and structures constructed by the Chacoan Anasazi attest to their architecture and engineering abilities and complex social systems.

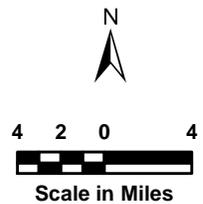
The following ACECs have been designated to ensure that these important features of landscape architecture are protected.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- SDA

- Chacoan Roads
- 1** North Road
- 2** Ah-shi-sle-pah Road
- 3** Crownpoint Steps and Herradura



Map N-3: Chacoan Roads

AH-SHI-SLE-PAH ROAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 663 acres within the boundary of the Ah-shi-sle-pah Road ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Ah-shi-sle-pah Road is northwest of the Chaco Culture Historic Park near Black Lake.

Management Goal:

Manage to ensure long term protection of the road and adjacent culturally significant lands.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue Controlled Surface Use management constraint on oil and gas leased acreage.
2. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint for new leasing of oil and gas acreage.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with

ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.

6. Continue to implement Limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification and grazing.
9. Extensive mitigation for surface disturbance required. Approval required prior to maintenance of existing ROWs.
10. Continue to designate as Ah-shi-sle-pah Road ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Allow on a case-by-case basis small projects related to habitat improvement for quail and other small animals.
13. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate specific segments to NRHP.
16. Promote research.

CROWNPOINT STEPS AND HERRADURA

Site Description:

There are a total of 588 acres within the boundary of the Crownpoint Steps and Herradura ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

This ACEC is located south of Crownpoint, New Mexico. Only one other example of Chacoan steps are known to exist on BLM-administered lands.

Management Goal:

Manage the Crownpoint Steps, Herradura and adjacent lands to protect and preserve their cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. Continue with no new ROWs in ACEC.
6. Designate as Closed OHV area.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, and surface disturbing activities.

9. Continue designation as Crownpoint Steps and Herradura ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory, as needed, and consolidate previous research data.
12. Nominate to NRHP.
13. Prepare HABS documentation.
14. Conduct stabilization and stabilization maintenance.
15. Prepare for public visitation.
16. Promote research.

NORTH ROAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 6,177 acres within the boundary of the North Road ACEC, of which 5,005 acres are both public land and federal mineral acres.

The North Road consists of seven parcels, several of which contained lotted sections. For convenience, they are currently considered 40-acre lots. The segments extend north from Chaco Culture National Historic Park to Kutz Canyon. Unique to the North Road are several segments containing parallel roads and the "Quads" where four roads parallel each other. A herradura is located where the road drops into Kutz Canyon and another is near the bottom of the canyon. Located within this ACEC is the Chacoan outlier Halfway House ACEC.

Management Goal:

Manage the North Road ACEC to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint for oil and gas in acreage containing Halfway House ACEC and within 0.25 miles of parallel roads, the "Quads" and the Kutz Drop-Off. Controlled Surface Use management constraint for oil and gas leased acreage for rest of ACEC.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing in acreage containing Halfway House ACEC. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new oil and gas acreage for rest of ACEC.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
5. No new ROWs across parallel roads or within 0.25 miles of "the Quads," in Segment 6 containing the Halfway House ACEC or at the "Kutz Drop-Off." For the rest of North Road ACEC: New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Approval required prior to maintenance of existing ROWs.
6. Continue to implement Limited OHV Designation and close identified roads.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM Designation. Acreage of Segment 6 containing Halfway House ACEC will be designated Class I.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales and vegetation modification.
9. Acreage containing Halfway House ACEC closed to grazing. Other acreage, continue current permitting.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities within 0.25 miles of parallel roads, the "Quads," and the "Kutz Drop-Off." Close to surface disturbing activities in Segment 6 containing Halfway House ACEC. Rest of ACEC: Restrict surface disturbing activities to minimize disturbance and impacts.
11. Continue to designate as North Road ACEC.
12. Prepare and implement CRMP
13. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate specific segments to NRHP.
16. Promote research.

- 17. Manage specific segments/features for public visitation.
- 18. Designate noise receptor points at defined sites in: Segment 1, Segment 2,

Segment 6 (including Halfway House ACEC), and Segment 7 in Angel Peak RA. Stricter standards may apply in Segment 6.

EARLY NAVAJO DEFENSIVE SITES AND COMMUNITIES

General Description

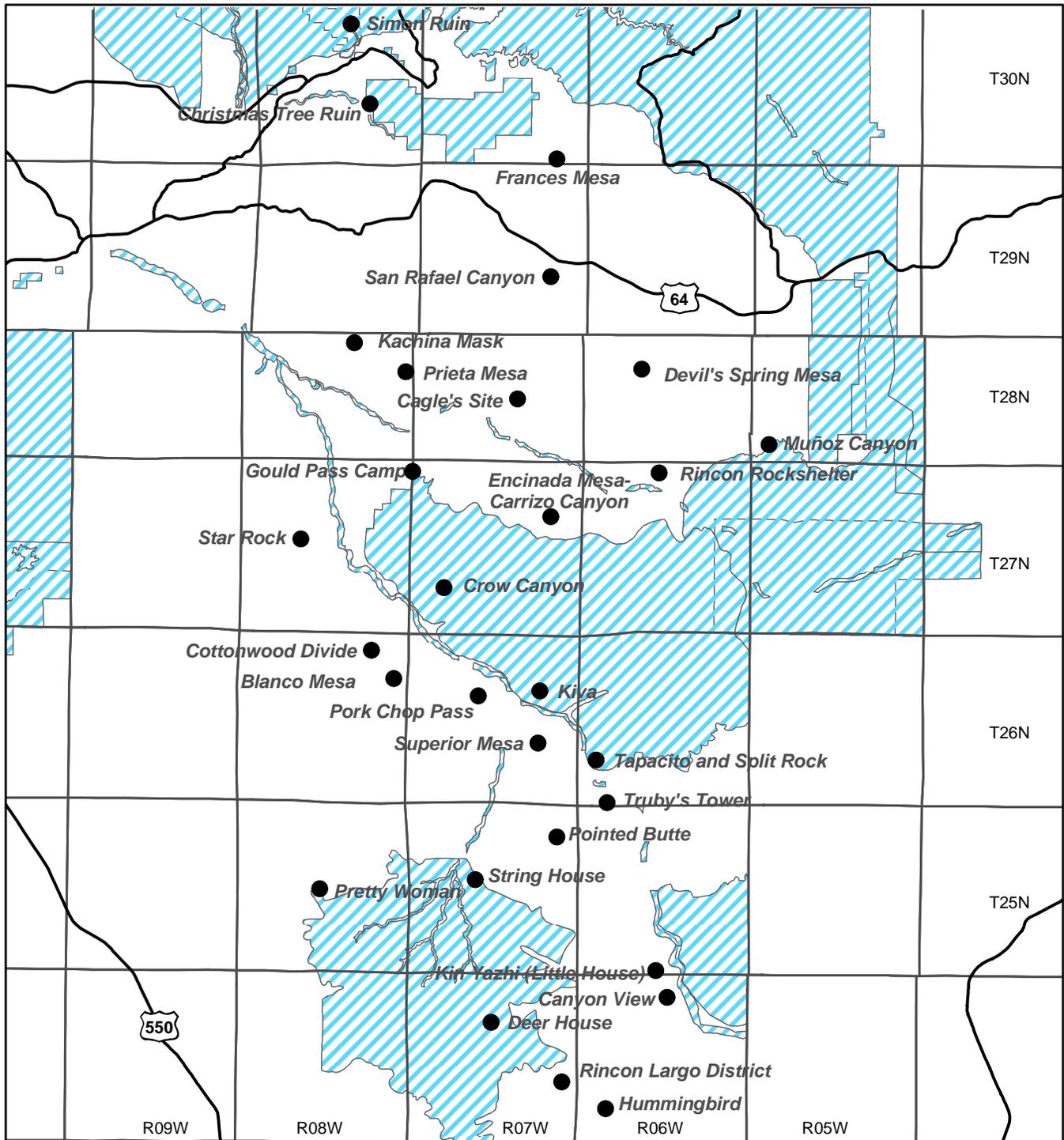
This category includes pueblitos. Early investigators believed that these sites were built and occupied by Pueblo Indians fleeing the Spanish in the Rio Grande valley. Tree-ring evidence dating the sites to the mid-1700s supports the idea that the sites were constructed by the Navajo for protection against attacks by Ute and Comanche groups. Although the sites post-dated the Pueblo revolt, the Navajo were apparently influenced by Pueblo culture during this time. This is most strongly evidenced by the stone masonry structures exhibiting Pueblo-style architecture, resulting in the descriptive term “pueblito” for this site type. They are also referred to as “refugee sites” due to the earlier supposition that Pueblo refugees from the Rio Grande area occupied the sites.

The Navajo people’s homeland, or Dinétah, covers approximately 1.5 acres and includes much of the San Juan River drainage system. Topography is dominated by heavily dissected mesas, mesa benches, and valley bottoms. The core area of Dinétah is within the land administered by the FFO, which includes the locations of several Navajo creation stories.

From the mid-1500s through the 1770s and 1780s, Dinétah is where current Navajo culture developed.

Gobernador Phase pueblitos were constructed during a period in Navajo history when there was hostility between the Utes and the Navajo, and several Spanish entradas entered Dinétah. The strategic location of the pueblitos provided protection for the Navajo during the Ute raids. They were defensible through their location on top of boulders, at the end of points, on isolated ridges, or by surrounding high walls. It is believed that a communication system may have been used, as most pueblitos have line-of-sight to one or more other pueblitos.

The pueblitos are fragile resources that continually require maintenance to ensure stability of the masonry walls. Designation of the ACECs in this category will aid in providing proactive, long-term protection and preservation of these regionally significant archaeological and traditional cultural resources.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  SDA
-  Navajo Defense



2.5 1.25 0 2.5



Scale in Miles

Map N-4: Early Navajo Defensive Sites and Communities

ADAMS CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 122 acres within the boundary of the Adams Canyon ACEC, of which 120 acres are public land (BLM) and 122 acres contain federal minerals. Adams Canyon Site is located on the edge of the cliff forming the west side of Adams Canyon. The site commands a view down Adams Canyon and across Carrizo Canyon to Gomez Point Ruin. The site a Navajo refugee site, which includes a three-room pueblito, a forked-stick Hogan, a stone-based Hogan, a burned rock pile, and a trash deposit. Anasazi rock art panels are located on the cliff wall below the site.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Adams Canyon will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under no surface occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.

3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs will be issued. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting on grazing.
10. Restrict surface disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
11. Enlarge boundaries and designate as Adams Canyon ACEC.
12. Update and implement CRMP.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

BLANCO MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 730 acres within the boundary of the Blanco Mesa ACEC, of which 728 acres are public land (BLM and USBR) and 730 acres contain federal minerals. Blanco Mesa includes the McKean Pueblito, which is located on top of an isolated butte. The pueblito contains one roofed room and the remains of up to 10 additional rooms. Below the pueblito, to the south and east, are remains of fork-sticked hogans, sweat lodges, pictographs, and structures with slab-lined hearths.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Blanco Mesa will be long-term protection and preservation of the cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under no surface occupancy constraints for existing leases.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.

4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs will be issued.
6. Designate Closed OHV Area.
7. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
8. Close fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting on grazing.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
12. Update and implement CRMP.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Nominate to NRHP.
17. Promote research.

CAGLE'S SITE

Site Description:

There are a total of 44 acres within the boundary of the Cagle's Site ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Cagle's Site is in a small corner of a bench of Delgadita Mesa and sits on an isolated boulder. The pueblito contains either two rooms or one room with an entry passage.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Cagle's Site will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under no surface occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Close to fuel wood sale/cutting.
4. Withdraw from land sale/entry/exchange and from other land laws.
5. Acquire easement.
6. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Implement Limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
9. Close to vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for grazing.
11. Restrict surface disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
12. Designate as Cagle's Site ACEC.
13. Update and implement CRMP.
14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
17. Promote research.
18. Designate noise receptor points.

CANYON VIEW RUIN

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the Canyon View Ruin ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Canyon View Ruin contains a

two room pueblito with a third room added on as an entry. This structure sits on an elevated sandstone outcrop and has an excellent view up and down Largo Canyon as well as up Rincon Largo. The intact walls stand up to 6 ft. in height and one room has intact roof

elements. Two hogans and two trash middens are associated with the pueblito and are located underneath the rubble at the base of the outcrop.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Canyon View Ruin will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Withdraw land sale/entry/exchange and from other land laws.

4. Acquire easement.
5. No new ROWs will be issued.
6. Designate Closed OHV Area.
7. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
8. Close to fuel wood sale/cutting, vegetation modification, and surface disturbing activities.
9. Withdraw grazing.
10. Designate as Canyon View ACEC.
11. Update and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote research.

CHRISTMAS TREE RUIN

Site Description:

There are a total of 122 acres within the boundary of the Christmas Tree Ruin ACEC, of which 120 acres are public land (BLM) and 122 acres contain federal minerals. Christmas Tree Ruin differs from most Navajo Refugee sites in that it is a single large room in a rock shelter, rather than a freestanding pueblo. In the 1970s, Christmas Tree Ruin was stabilized and marked with an interpretive sign.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Christmas Tree Ruin will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.

2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Withdraw from fuel wood sale/cutting, land sale/entry/ exchange and from other land laws. No new ROWs will be issued.
4. Designate Closed OHV Area.
5. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
6. Close to vegetation modification.
7. Continue current grazing.
8. Close to all surface disturbing activities.
9. Update and implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
11. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
12. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
13. Promote research.
14. Designate noise receptor points.

COTTONWOOD DIVIDE

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the Cottonwood Divide ACEC, none of which includes public land (BLM) or federal minerals. Cottonwood Divide is on state of New Mexico land on Blanco Mesa and has been identified for acquisition.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Cottonwood Divide will be to provide proactive, long-term protection and preservation of the cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

Management listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Apply NSO constraint to existing leases.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.

3. Acquire all non-federal surface/minerals and easement.
4. Land is not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs will be issued.
6. Designate Closed OHV Area.
7. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing, and surface disturbing activities.
9. The Management Prescription listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.
10. Designate as Cottonwood Divide ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote new research.
16. Continue current grazing.

CROW CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 7,795 acres within the boundary of the Crow Canyon ACEC, of which 7,149 acres are public land (BLM) and 7,146 acres contain federal minerals. Crow Canyon is a combination of the existing Crow Canyon District ACEC (CC), NM 01-39344 (NM) ACEC, and Unreachable Rockshelter (UR) SMA, and surrounding lands.

Crow Canyon is located in the center of Dinéah. Numerous Gobernador Phase pueblitos that are located in the proposed Crow Canyon ACEC. Included are: Crow Canyon, Hadlocks, Crow Canyon Rockshelter, Shaft House, Ridgetop House, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, NM 01-39344, Citadel, and Unreachable Rockshelter. In addition to the Navajo sites, there are numerous sites

associated with the Anasazi, and there is historic occupation and use of Crow Canyon and the surrounding mesa top.

The Crow Canyon District ACEC is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the area includes eight major ruins. Two of these, Shaft Ruin and Crow Canyon Ruin, have been stabilized. Several rock shelter storage bins and large rock art panels are located in the District. Pithouses dating to the Rosa Phase occupation (A.D. 700-900) are also located here. The National Register District covers 4,380 acres.

The Unreachable Rockshelter consists of a walled rockshelter, a series of masonry wall remnants in alcoves and on ledges, artifact concentrations, and 13 forked-stick hogans on the mesa above. The site (60 acres) occupies a

series of alcoves on the north side of Smith Canyon, a right bank tributary of Largo Canyon, and the mesa top above it.

NM 01-39344 ACEC is an 80-acre parcel located on Encinada Mesa. The pueblito is a four-room pueblito situated on two levels of a rock outcrop on the edge of a cliff. Portions of the walls extend up to five feet high. To the north of the pueblito are the remains of burned hogans. The rock cliff adjacent to a spring to the west of the pueblito has extensive petroglyphs and pictographs along with a historic corral.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Crow Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA to UR (60 acres), NM (60 acres) and portions of CC (4,006 acres). Apply Controlled Surface Use management constraint to Ridge Top, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, Crow Canyon drainage, and additional acreage.
2. No Surface Occupancy constraint for new leasing. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new leasing on additional acreage.
3. Close to new mineral leasing.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. No new ROWs for UR, NM, and portions of CC (Ridgetop, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, Crow Canyon drainage). For remaining acreage, new ROWs must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
8. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
9. Designate UR, NM, and CC (Ridgetop, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, Crow Canyon drainage) as VMR Class II Area. Designate remaining acreage as VMR Class III Area.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
12. Designate as Crow Canyon ACEC.
13. Update and implement CRMP.
14. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
15. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stab. and maintenance.
16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
17. Amend NRHP nomination.
18. Promote research.
19. Continue to manage for public visitation.
20. Designate noise receptor points at visitor use area, canyon, and rim. Stricter standards may apply.
21. Continue current grazing.

DEER HOUSE

Site Description:

There are a total of 361 acres within the boundary of the Deer House ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Deer House parcel contains a seven room pueblito with standing

architecture and a portion of an intact roof. Associated with the pueblito are two fork-sticked hogans, a burned rock midden, and a possible kiln in the trash midden. The pueblito is located on a narrow rock promontory on the first bench above Rockhouse Canyon.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Deer House ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA to the original 40 acres and apply a Controlled Surface Use constraint to the remaining acreage.
2. Apply a No Surface Occupancy constraint for new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs will be issued.
7. Designate Closed OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting, sale, and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
13. Promote research.
14. Update and implement CRMP.
15. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
16. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
17. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
18. Nominate to NRHP.

DEVIL'S SPRING MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 660 acres within the boundary of the Devil's Spring Mesa ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Devil's Spring Mesa ACEC is a combination of the existing Casa Mesa Diablo SMA (CMD) and Yeis-in-Row ACEC (YIR), and the surrounding land, which provides for additional protection of cultural resources. The enlargement of each of these areas establish ACECs that will encompass a larger piece of the early Acultural landscape.

The Ye'is-in-Row pueblito is located on an isolated boulder, whose south side exhibits a series of petroglyphs with numerous figures, including ye'is and cloud terrace. The site is a rare sample of the co-occurrence of pueblitos and rock art.

The Casa Mesa Diablo is on a bench near the head of one of the branches of Encierro Canyon. The site consists of a pueblito, two possible hogans, a mound of oxidized sandstone, and various artifact scatters and midden. Four rooms are built on the edge of

the bench and one room is on an outcrop that is nearly two meters higher than the rest of the bench. The roof of a lower room was probably the means of access.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Devil's Spring Mesa will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA to the original 40 acres and apply a Controlled Surface Use constraint to the remaining acreage.
2. Apply a No Surface Occupancy constraint for new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs for CMD. New ROWs on remaining acreage must be placed in

- existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area, and close identified roads.
 8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
 9. Close to fuelwood cutting and vegetation modification.
 10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
 11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
 12. Designate Devil's Spring Mesa ACEC.
 13. Prepare and implement CRMP.
 14. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
 15. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
 16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 17. Amend NRHP nomination.

ENCINADA MESA–CARRIZO CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total 3,490 acres within the boundary of the Encinada Mesa ACEC, of which 3,117 acres are public land (BLM) and 3,158 acres contain federal minerals. The existing Adolfo Canyon SMA (AC), Big Star ACEC (BS), Carrizo Cranes ACEC (CC), Gomez Canyon Ruin SMA (GC), Gomez Point ACEC (GP), Hill Road Ruin SMA (HR), NM 01-39236 ACEC (NM), and Rabbit Tracks ACEC (RT), combined with surrounding lands and called Encinada Mesa–Carrizo Canyon ACEC.

Encinada Mesa and Carrizo Canyon are located in the center of Dinéah. Numerous Gobernador Phase pueblito are in the proposed Encinada Mesa ACEC, including Hill Road, Gomez Canyon, Gomez Point, and Adolfo Canyon. Gomez Point is a 60-acre ACEC, and the remaining are 40-acre SMAs. Also located within the proposed ACEC are Rabbit Tracks, Carrizo Cranes, NM 39236, and Big Star ACECs. They range from 10 to 40 acres and were designated to protect significant petroglyphs. In addition to the Navajo sites, there are numerous sites associated with the Anasazi, with historic occupation and use of Carrizo Canyon and Encinada Mesa.

Hill Road, Gomez Canyon, and Adolfo Canyon pueblitos have been documented through the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and have been stabilized. They are also listed on the National Register of Historic

Places. Over the past 50 or more years, oil and gas development on Encinada Mesa and associated canyons, along with other portions of Dinéah, has resulted in thousands of well pads, thousands of miles of roads and pipelines, and other associated features. Within the past several years, wells have been drilled within or adjacent to the existing ACECs/SMAs.

Adolfo Canyon Site is on a rock outcropping overlooking Adolfo Canyon from the west. Gould Pass Ruin, Gomez Canyon Site, and a large section of Adolfo Canyon can be seen from the site. The Pueblito has a three-room, single-story Pueblito, an extensive midden area, and six forked-stick hogans on the crest of the ridge. Two more hogans, two armadas, and a pile of burned sandstone were also recorded on the bench below. Portions of the Pueblito, hogans, and trash have been excavated.

Big Star ACEC is a 40-acre parcel located in a side canyon of Adolfo Canyon. The ACEC contains several panels of Anasazi and Navajo petroglyphs. Located near the bottom of one panel is a large four-pointed Navajo star from which the site name is derived. Other Navajo elements include other stars, corn plants, rider on horseback, several birds and bird tracks, along with geometric designs. Dot patterns may represent other stars and constellations. The Anasazi elements include anthropomorphic figures and geometric designs.

Carrizo Cranes is a 15-acre parcel along the north side of Carrizo Canyon east of Encierro Canyon. The ACEC contains a panel of Anasazi petroglyphs including four cranes and several anthropomorphic figures. The largest crane is 6 foot 11 inches tall.

Gomez Canyon Ruin is situated on a small sandstone point protruding from a bench of the mesa on the east side of Gomez Canyon. The site includes a pueblito, four forked-stick hogans, at least two midden areas, two piles of burned sandstone, and a few slab features.

Gomez Point site is on a narrow promontory projecting east from the top of the mesa toward the junction of Gomez and Carrizo Canyons. The locations of the Adams Canyon site and the Gomez Canyon pueblito can be seen, but neither site can be distinguished with the naked eye. The site consists of three noncontiguous masonry structures and several midden areas enclosed by a defensive wall.

Hill Road Ruin is at the head of a small sandstone draw running north into Carrizo Canyon. The site is on a small boulder outcrop and consists of a pueblito, a possible Hogan or windbreak, and surrounding trash deposits. The site covers 40 acres.

NM-01-39236 ACEC is a 10-acre parcel located in a side canyon off Carrizo Canyon. The petroglyph panels are scattered across two levels of the canyon wall. Several of the petroglyph elements are believed to be Pueblo IV or later while other elements are Anasazi and early Navajo.

Rabbit Tracks is a 10-acre parcel at the junction of Encierro and Carrizo Canyons. The ACEC contains a panel of early Navajo petroglyphs that include the pattern of rabbit tracks, but instead of the tracks of rabbits they are the footprints of a bobcat or cougar. Adjacent to this element are two large stars and a circle of dots. Also included in the ACEC is a large folk-art panel of a woman wearing a dress containing detailed floral and avian elements.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Encinada Mesa–Carrizo Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA to AC, CC, GC, GP, HR, NM, and RT. Use the existing pad for BS. Apply Controlled Surface Use management constraint to additional acreage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraint for new oil and gas leasing to AC, BS, CC, GC, GP, HR, NM, and RT. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new leasing on additional acreage.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals, surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs for AC, BS, CC, GC, and HR. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements for GP, NM, RT and in remaining ACEC acreage.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Designate AC, BS, CC, GC, GP, HR, NM, and RT as VRM Class II Area. Designate remaining acreage as VRM Class III Area.
9. Close the fuelwood cutting/sale and vegetation modification.
10. Close 10 acres of NM to grazing. Continue current permitting on remainder of acreage.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
12. Designate Encinada Mesa–Carrizo Canyon ACEC.
13. Prepare and implement CRMP.

14. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
15. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
17. Amend NRHP nomination.
18. Promote research.
19. Designate noise receptor points at defined sites in GC, GP, and HR. No designation on remainder of acreage.

FRANCES MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 7,657 acres within the boundary of the Frances Mesa ACEC, of which 5,857 acres are public land (BLM) and 5,890 acres contain federal minerals. Frances Mesa is located south of the San Juan River near the northern edge of Dinétah. Several Gobernador Phase pueblitos, including the existing Frances Canyon Ruin ACEC, are located in the proposed Frances Mesa ACEC. Frances Canyon Ruin has been identified as a location important in the origin story. Two recent, large-scale cultural resource inventories have been conducted on Frances Mesa and the surrounding areas. These inventories have revealed large Anasazi and early Navajo communities. In some areas, the site density is over 160 sites per section. In addition to traditional use of the area, Dinétah, including Frances Mesa, is a popular area for people to learn about other the cultural history of the region. Frances Canyon Ruin has been stabilized and prepared for public interpretation. It is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Over the past 50 or more years, oil and gas development on Frances Mesa and other portions of Dinétah has resulted in thousands of well pads, thousands of miles of roads and pipelines, and other associated features. Few areas are further than 0.25 miles from a well pad, compressor, road, or pipeline. Projected in-field development will reduce the pristine areas and the distance from the cultural values to disturbance. In addition, opening new areas to vehicle traffic may increase the frequency of illegal excavation and collection of cultural values. Current and proposed development will

also affect the experience of those coming to Frances Mesa, and other portions of Dinétah, for traditional or recreational uses. The existing Frances Ruin ACEC (FR) and Romine Canyon SMA (RC) are combined with surrounding lands and called Frances Mesa ACEC.

Frances Ruin is one of the largest known refugee sites with 40 rooms, a plaza, and a three-story tower. It was excavated in 1915 by Earl Morris with later investigations reported through the 1940's and into the 1970's. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The ACEC covers 40 acres.

Romine Canyon is on a sandstone crag that protrudes west from a bench of a finger of Frances Mesa. The site consists of a single-story six-room pueblito with an entry way or courtyard, midden areas, and a defensive wall that isolates the pueblito from the rest of the bench.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Frances Mesa will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new leasing for FR and RC. Manage additional acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraint to existing leases for FR and RC. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new oil and gas leasing on additional acreage.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.

4. Acquire all non-federal minerals, surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in FR and RC. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance for additional acreage. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Designate T.30N., R.6W., Sec.31 SE1/4 SE1/4 – 40 acres, SE1/2 NE1/4 SE1/4 – 20 acres, E1/2 SE1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4 – 5 acres, and E1/2 E1/2 SW1/4 SE1/4 – 10 acres as VRM Class II Area. Designate remainder of acreage as VMR Class III Area.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Close FR to grazing—40 acres. Continue current permitting on remaining acreage.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
12. Designate Frances Mesa ACEC.
13. Prepare and implement CRMP.
14. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
15. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
17. Nominate to NRHP as District.
18. Designate noise receptor points at FR defined sites. No designation for remaining acreage.

GOULD PASS CAMP

Site Description:

There are a total of 34 acres within the boundary of the Gould Pass Camp ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Only two ACECs have been established to protect the remains of early Navajo habitation sites, which are not associated with pueblitos. Gould Pass Camp is the smaller of the two, with only one site containing standing and collapsed forked-stick hogans. Superior Mesa Community includes numerous hogan sites, pictographs and petroglyphs, sweats, and other associated features. Located at the northwest portion of Encinada Mesa, a series of five forked-stick hogans are situated on an east-facing bench on a side canyon of Carrizo Canyon. Gould Pass Camp also contains a rare example of a partially standing forked stick hogan.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Gould Pass Camp will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Implement closed OHV designation.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing. 10. Restrict surface disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas. 11. Designate Gould Pass Camp ACEC. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories. 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 14. Nominate to NRHP. 15. Promote research. |
|---|--|

HUMMINGBIRD

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Hummingbird ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Hummingbird ACEC is a 40-acre parcel on a bench above Johnson Canyon. The five-room pueblito is located on a boulder with a segment of intact roof over Room 1. The site also possesses a fortified entryway.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Hummingbird will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA for actions on current oil and gas leases.

2. Close to new oil and gas leasing. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC.
6. Implement closed OHV designation.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Designate Gould Pass Camp ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.

KACHINA MASK

Site Description:

There are a total of 202 acres within the boundary of the Kachina Mask ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Kachina Mask is a 10-acre parcel containing Kachina Mask Pueblito. It is a three-room structure and is the earliest known pueblito in Dinétah, dating to 1680, the year of the Pueblo Revolt. The pueblito is situated on a narrow bench of a side canyon of Jesus Canyon.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Kachina Mask will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy COA to permits on current oil and gas leases.
2. Attach NSO stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.

5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Designate VRM Class II Area.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Prepare and implement CRMP.
18. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

KIN YAZHI (LITTLE HOUSE)

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Kin Yazhi ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Kin Yazhi sits on the eastern spur of a narrow mesa that separates Rockhouse Canyon from Rincon Largo and includes 40 acres. It commands a view up Largo Canyon for about six miles, down Largo for about a mile, and up Rincon Largo for about two miles. The structure has a north-facing doorway narrowed by a masonry pillar and contains evidence of a corner fireplace.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Kin Yazhi will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases. Continue management on existing leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
11. Designate as Kin Yazhi ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.

KIVA

Site Description:

There are a total of 103 acres within the boundary of the Kiva ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Kiva ACEC is located on Encinada Mesa above the east side of Largo Canyon. The pueblito is reduced to a rubble mound, with short wall fragments that may never have been roofed. There are at least six rooms. Access to the butte containing the pueblito may have been through a notched pole ladder or pegs wedged into cracks on the butte sides. Many of the middle Largo Canyon pueblitos are visible from the site. The original located description called the pueblito a 'kiva on top of the butte', hence the name.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Kiva will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints on existing leases.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

MUÑOZ CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 268 acres within the boundary of the Muñoz Canyon ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Muñoz Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new and current leases.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads. 7. Implement VRM Class II designation. 8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification. 9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing. 10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Designate as Muñoz Canyon ACEC. 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories. 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. 15. Nominate to NRHP. 16. Promote research. 17. Prepare and implement CRMP. |
|--|--|

POINTED BUTTE

Site Description:

The are a total of 90 acres within the boundary of the Pointed Butte Ruin ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. The Pointed Butte Ruin is a Navajo refugee site that covers 40 acres and occupies the top of a steep-sided isolated butte and the surrounding area. The site consists of the remains of about three rooms on the butte, three forked hogans south of it, and substantial areas of trash surrounding the pueblitos and hogans. The most intact pueblito walls are segments that extend downward into crevices in the butte. Access to the butte was apparently by means of a masonry entryway and natural rock passage on the east side of the butte.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Pointed Butte Ruin will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases.

Continue management of existing leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.

2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC.
6. Designate closed OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Enlarge boundaries and designate as Pointed Butte ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.

PORK CHOP PASS

Site Description:

There are 44 acres within the boundary of the Pork Chop Pass ACEC, none of which are public land (BLM) or federal minerals. Pork Chop Pass is on state of New Mexico land and

is identified for acquisition. This ACEC contains a well preserved Navajo defensive site and may have been part of a canyon wide defensive strategy.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Pork Chop Pass will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Management listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new minerals leases. Continue management of existing leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
8. Implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
9. Implement VRM Class II designation.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Designate as Pork Chop Pass ACEC.
13. Continue current grazing.

PRETTY WOMAN

Site Description:

There are a total of 84 acres within the boundary of the Pretty Woman ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Pretty Woman ACEC is located primarily on a ridge extending north into a side canyon of Blanco Canyon. It is one of the western most known pueblitos in the Diné'tah. The pueblito is located on two levels at the terminal end of the ridge. Four rooms, which comprise the majority of the structure, are located along the south side of the ridge terminus. On top of the end of the ridge are remains of what may have been low walls. A forked stick hogan was adjacent to the pueblito. South of the pueblito are a sweat lodge, storage features, and a series of petroglyphs including a female ye'i, from which the site derives its name.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Pretty Woman will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs.
6. Implement closed OHV designation.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate Pretty Woman ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Nominate to NRHP. 15. Promote research. 16. Update and implement CRMP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. |
|--|---|

PRIETA MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 31 acres within the boundary of the Prieta Mesa ACEC, of which 26 acres are public land (BLM) and 31 acres contain federal minerals. Prieta Mesa is a Navajo refugee site on the point of a bench of Prieta Mesa which drops sharply about 100 feet to the broad bench below. The site consists of a masonry-walled crag with a probable entryway. Three or four forked-stick or cribbed log hogans are enclosed by the wall. The entry appears to consist of a passage under a large horizontal timber into a narrow masonry room or corridor at the east end of the crag. The defensive wall differs from others because it has a number of large upright timbers set among the wall stones. A fourth hogan or sweat lodge lies on a small bench just northwest of the crag.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Prieta Mesa will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

- 1. Continue No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases.

- Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
- 2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
- 3. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
- 4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
- 5. No new ROWs.
- 6. Implement closed OHV designation.
- 7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
- 8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
- 9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
- 10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
- 11. Designate as Prieta Mesa ACEC.
- 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
- 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
- 14. Promote research.
- 15. Update and implement CRMP.
- 16. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

RINCON LARGO DISTRICT

Site Description:

There are a total of 490 acres within the boundary of the Rincon Largo District ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Rincon Largo District ACEC contains two pueblitos including Rincon Largo Runine and Tower of the Standing God. The Tower of the Standing God is on a bench on the north side of the mesa-dividing Johnson Canyon from Rincon Largo. Masonry rooms are built next to three boulders and a tower may have been built on top of one

of the boulders. A Ye'ii figure has been incised into one of the rocks. Rincon Largo Ruin and a third pueblito are visible from this site. Rincon Largo Ruin sits on a sandstone crag and two stone circles are located down slope to the northeast.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Rincon Largo District will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy COA on original acreage. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints on expanded acreage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs on original 180-acre SMA. New ROWs on additional acreage must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries and designate as Rincon Largo District ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Update and implement CRMP.
18. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

RINCON ROCKSHELTER

Site Description:

There are a total of 324 acres within the boundary of the Rincon Rockshelter ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Rincon Rockshelter ACEC contains two Navajo defensive sites that include Rincon Rockshelter and Johnson 88 Pueblito. Rincon Rockshelter consists of a walled rockshelter, masonry rooms on the cliff edge above, and midden debris on the bench below. The interior is heavily covered with mud mortar bearing many fingerprints. On the edge of the cliff are low walls outlining two rooms, one on either side of a crevice that may have been part of an entrance to the rockshelter.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Rincon Rockshelter will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy COA on original 40 acres and 80 acres around Johnson 88 Pueblito.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy to new leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries and designate as Rincon Rockshelter ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

SAN RAFAEL CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 5,668 acres within the boundary of the San Rafael Canyon ACEC, of which 4,234 acres are public land (BLM) and 5,027 acres contain federal minerals. San Rafael Canyon ACEC is the largest of the Navajo ACECs. It contains three sites listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties: Old Fort, Kin Naa Daa, and Three Corn Ruins. Old Fort Ruin was built defensively with a high wall on two sides and a steep mesa edge protecting the remainder of the site. Forked-stick hogans and masonry structures built in the pueblito style were contained inside the walls. Three Corn Ruin is a multiple room pueblito built on top of a large sandstone outcrop rising above a mesa finger. Kin Naa Daa (Maize House) is a small pueblo on a talus border with hand and footholds leading from the boulder to the pueblito entrances. Numerous other early Navajo sites have also been recorded on the mesa and mesa benches above the canyon.

Management Goal:

The management goal for San Rafael Canyon will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue management under Controlled Surface Use constraints for new and current leased acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation around pueblitos. Designate remainder of acreage to VRM Class III.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale.
10. Vegetation modification permitted on a case-by-case basis with approval by cultural staff.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
13. Designate as San Rafael Canyon ACEC.
14. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Nominate to NRHP.
17. Promote research.
18. Update and implement CRMP.
19. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
20. Manage for public visitation.
21. Designate noise receptor points at defined sites and visitor use area.

SIMON RUIN

Site Description:

There are a total of 47 acres within the boundary of the Simon Ruin ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Simon Ruin ACEC contains a Navajo refugee site that is located within the boundaries of Simon Canyon Recreation Area and ACEC. It is the northwesternmost recorded Gobernador Phase pueblito and consists of a well preserved one-room structure built on top of a large boulder.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Simon Ruin will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management of current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.

3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC.
6. Designate closed OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Grazing prohibited in the flatlands and canyon bottom.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Designate as Simon Ruin ACEC.
12. Conduct ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Promote research.
15. Update and implement CRMP.
16. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
17. Continue to manage for public visitation.
18. Designate noise receptor points at rim, canyon (including ruin), and bottom flatland.

STAR ROCK

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the Star Rock ACEC, of which 24 acres are public land (BLM) and 24 acres contain federal minerals. The remainder of Star Rock ACEC is on state of New Mexico land and is identified for acquisition.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Star Rock will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

Management listed on non-federal acreage would be implemented upon aquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in ACEC.
7. Designate closed OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Designate Star Rock ACEC.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories. 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 14. Promote research. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Update and implement CRMP. 16. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. 17. Continue current grazing. |
|---|---|

STRING HOUSE

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the String House ACEC, none of which are public land (BLM) and none of which contain federal minerals. String House ACEC is on state of New Mexico land and is identified for acquisition.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the String House will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals. 2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints. 3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Acquire all non-federal minerals. 5. Acquire non-federal surface and easement. 6. Land ownership not available for disposal. 7. No new ROWs in ACEC. 8. Designate closed OHV Area. 9. Implement VRM Class II designation. 10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification. 11. Close to surface disturbing activities. 12. Designate String House ACEC. 13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories. 14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 15. Promote research. 16. Update and implement CRMP. 17. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. 18. Nominate to NRHP. 19. Continue current grazing. |
|---|---|

SUPERIOR MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 6,066 acres within the boundary of the Superior Mesa ACEC, of which 5,007 acres are public land (BLM) and 5,009 acres contain federal minerals. Superior Mesa ACEC is a combination of the existing Cibola Canyon ACEC (CC), Compressor Station SMA (CS), Foothold and Overlook Ruins District SMA (FandO), Hooded Fireplace and Largo School District ACEC (HandL), Superior Mesa Community ACEC (SMC), and surrounding lands.

Primarily located on the top of Superior Mesa, the ACEC also extends to the bottom of a side canyon of Palluche Canyon. Numerous forked-stick hogans with associated features, such as sweat lodges, thermal features, and middens, are found there. The ACEC also contains several petroglyph and pictograph panels, including Ye'i Display.

Compressor Station Ruin sits on the second broad bench on the south side of Largo Canyon. The site consists of a Pueblito on a freestanding sandstone outcrop, a burned rock pile, a slab-lined bin and forked-stick hogan,

and an alcove containing a seep or spring. The pueblito has four ground floor rooms with evidence of a second story.

The Foothold and Overlook Ruins District is on the east side of Palluche Canyon. Foothold Ruin sits on an isolated sandstone monolith with additional rooms at the base. Access up the monolith is by a set of footholds in the rock face. Roof beams and remnants of a hooded fireplace are found on the pueblito. The Overlook Site looks down on Foothold Ruin. It includes a pueblito, forked-stick hogans, a stone-based hogan, and other external features.

The Hooded Fireplace and Largo School District ACEC is located on a bench above Largo Canyon. The Largo School pueblito is small, containing two or three rooms, while the Hooded Fireplace Site is larger, with 11 rooms. The latter site name is from a well-preserved fireplace found in the corner of one of the rooms. There are many small Navajo sites also included within the District boundaries.

Superior Mesa Community ACEC is primarily on top of Superior Mesa, but also extending to the bottom of a side canyon of Palluche Canyon. The ACEC contains numerous forked-stick hogans along with associated features such as sweat lodges, thermal features and middens. Also, within the ACEC are several petroglyph and pictograph panels including Ye'i Display.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Superior Mesa will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy COA to CS, FandO, HandI, CC, 40 acres around Millennium Pueblito and 75 acres north of CC. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to additional acreage.
2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in CS, FandO, HandL, 40 acres around Millennium Pueblito and 75 acres north of CC. New ROWs in CC must be placed in existing road. New ROWs in SMC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation for CC, SMC, FandO, HandL, and CS. Implement VRM Class III designation on remainder of acreage.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale.
10. Close to vegetation modification for CC, SMC, CS, FandO, and HandL. Permitted on a case-by-case basis on remainder of acreage.
11. Close 10 acres of CC to grazing. Continue current permitting on remainder of acreage.
12. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
13. Enlarge boundaries and rename as Superior Mesa ACEC.
14. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Nominate to NRHP.
17. Promote research.
18. Update and implement CRMP.
19. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
20. Continue to manage for public visitation.
21. Designate noise receptor points at sites: CC, and HandL. No designation on remainder of acreage.

TAPACITO AND SPLIT ROCK

Site Description:

There are a total of 302 acres within the boundary of the Tapacito and Split Rock ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Tapacito and Split Rock ACEC contains two Navajo defensive sites that include Tapacito and Split Rock. Tapacito consists of four well preserved rooms and the remains of three others. The site was built in the A.D. 1690s making it one of the earliest recorded refugee sites. Split Rock is located less than one-half mile north of Tapacito on top of a large cracked boulder. There are four first-story rooms and there may have been a second story at one time.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Tapacito and Split Rock will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy COA to current oil and gas leases within original acreage. Apply Controlled Surface Use on expanded acreage.
2. Attach NSO stipulation to new oil and gas leases.

3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in ACEC. Coordinate with ROW holders and maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting on grazing.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries and designate as Tapacito and Split Rock ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
18. Continue to manage for public visitation.
19. Designate noise receptor points.

TRUBY'S TOWER

Site Description:

There are a total of 160 acres within the Truby's Tower ACEC, of which 82 acres are public land (BLM) and 82 acres contain federal minerals. Truby's Tower ACEC is on state of New Mexico land and is identified for acquisition.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Truby's Tower will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Management listed on non-federal acreage would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.
2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.

5. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
8. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
9. Implement VRM Class II designation.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
12. Designate Truby's Tower ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
18. Continue current grazing.

HISTORIC SITES

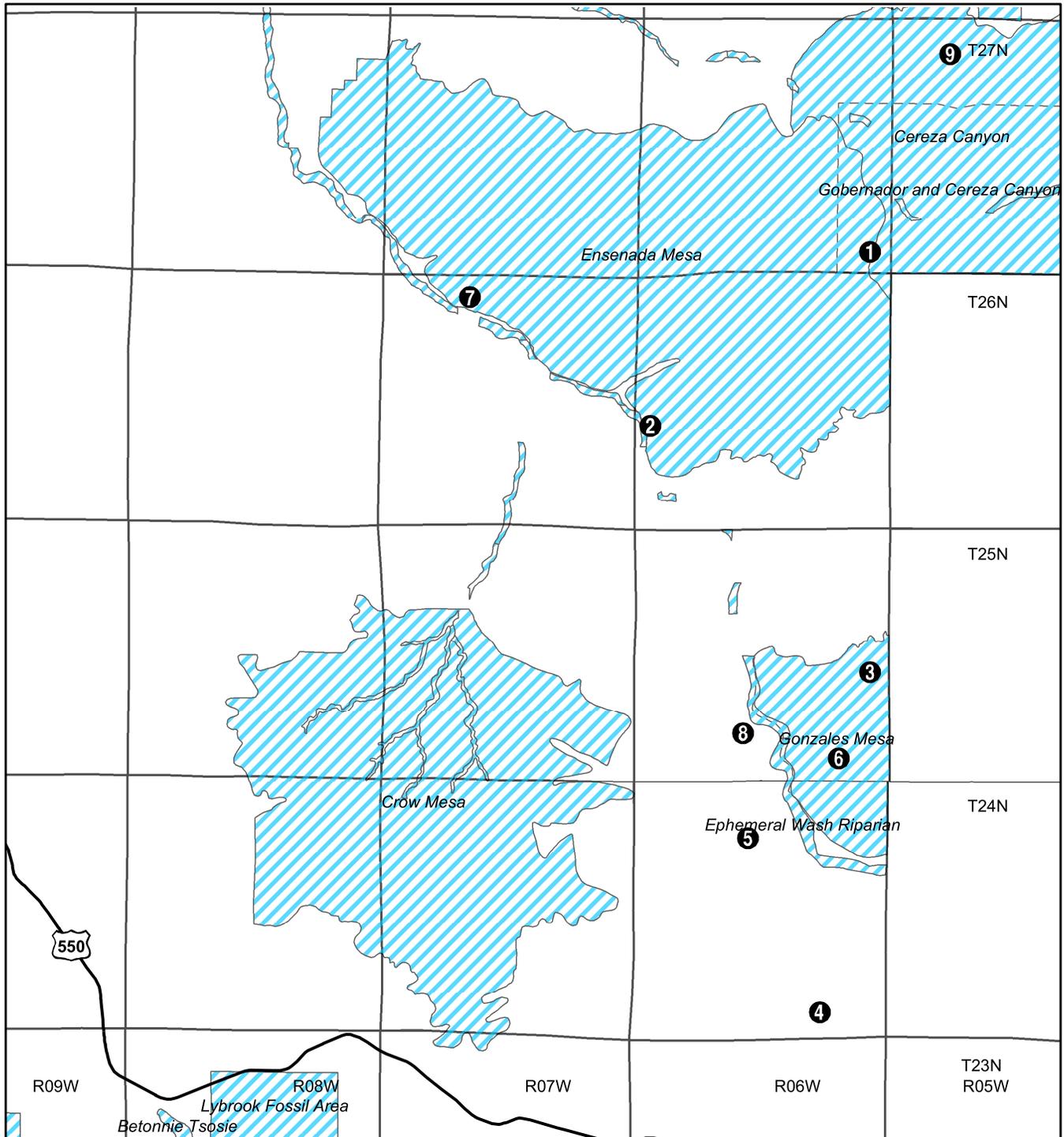
General Description

Although Hispanic and Euro-Americans lived in the San Juan Basin for almost 200 years, there is little structural evidence for the early occupation on federal lands.

Most ranch houses or other structures were built on lands which were transferred to the owners through the Homestead Act passed in 1862 and are located on private land. In some cases, land containing early homestead structures were returned to federal ownership.

Four homesteads have been included within ACEC boundaries.

Also included in this section are structures that supported the homesteads, a school, a trading post, and a trail. Two other ACECs have been designated to protect important sites where significant contact between Native American populations and Euro-Americans occurred.

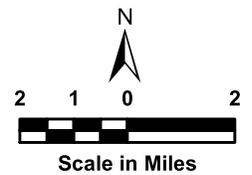


Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- SDA

Historic Site

- 1** Albert Mesa
- 2** Dogie Canyon School
- 3** Gonzalez Canyon—Senon S. Vigil Homestead
- 4** Haynes Trading Post
- 5** Margarita Martinez Homestead
- 6** Martin Apodaca Homestead
- 7** Moss Trail
- 8** Rock House—Nestor Martin Homestead
- 9** Santos Peak



Map N-5: Historic Sites

ALBERT MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 177 acres within the boundary of the Albert Mesa ACEC, none of which are public land (BLM) or federal mineral acres. Albert Mesa is an isolated mesa between Albert and Carrizo Canyons in the eastern portion of the FFO. It is located on state of New Mexico lands and has been identified for acquisition.

Ethnographic research has identified that a battle between the Utes and Navajo occurred at Albert Mesa. A reconnaissance of the mesa top revealed the remains of several Navajo structures and other features. Albert Mesa is important in the early history of the San Juan Basin because of its function as the contact point between native groups.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect and preserve the cultural and interpretive value of this resource.

Management Prescriptions:

Management listed would be implemented upon acquisition of on-federal surface and minerals.

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire all non-federal surface rights and easements.
6. No new ROWs.
7. Designate as Closed OHV Area.
8. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
9. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
10. Designate as Albert Mesa ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.

DOGIE CANYON SCHOOL

Site Description:

There are a total of 7 acres within the boundary of the Dogie Canyon School ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Dogie Canyon School is located at the mouth of Dogie Canyon. It was a school for the local ranchers' children during the first half of the 20th century. Currently, all that remains of the stone school building is walls about three feet high. Several other features are located adjacent to the school. Their function has yet to be determined.

Management Goal:

Manage the long-term protection and preservation of this cultural resource for its educational, heritage, architectural and historic value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new and current oil and gas leases.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate

- with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
5. Continue to implement Limited OHV designation.
 6. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
 7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and other surface disturbing activities.
 8. Continue designation of Dogie Canyon School ACEC.
 9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
 10. Conduct ethnographic and historic inventories.
 11. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of schoolhouse.
 12. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 14. Nominate to NRHP.
 15. Promote research.
 16. Designate noise receptor points.

GONZALES CANYON–SENON S. VIGIL HOMESTEAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 36 acres within the boundary of the Gonzalez Canyon–Senon S. Vigil Homestead ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

This homestead is located in Gonzales Canyon. It contains the remains of two sandstone houses and two corrals. One house has almost all of the original walls still standing, while most of the other is collapsed. The homestead was patented in 1917.

Management Goal:

Manage the long-term protection and preservation of this important cultural resource and promote public interpretation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. No new ROWs. Coordinate with easement holders on maintenance and use of existing easements.
6. Continue to implement Closed OHV designation.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue to designate as Gonzalez Canyon-Senon S. Vigil Homestead ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
12. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of houses and other features.
13. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Designate noise receptor points.

HAYNES TRADING POST

Site Description:

There are a total of 43 acres within the boundary of the Haynes Trading Post ACEC, of

which 27 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 27 acres are federal mineral acres.

Haynes Trading Post is a multi-room sandstone structure south of the existing historic ACECs. The trading post was operated by a Dr. Haynes, and served both the local community of homesteaders and those traveling north towards Farmington. The main road from Albuquerque and Cuba was in the bottom of Largo Canyon until NM 44 (now US 550) was constructed. Currently, only a few walls remain standing. In addition to providing goods for the Hispanic community, the trading post was used by the local Navajos.

Management Goal

Preserve and protect this important interpretive and cultural resource.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new and leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
4. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance.

Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.

5. Designate as Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
6. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, acquired grazing lands and other surface disturbing activities.
8. Designate as Haynes Trading Post ACEC.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
11. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of house and other features.
12. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points.

MARGARITA MARTINEZ HOMESTEAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 10 acres within the boundary of the Margarita Martinez Homestead ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

This site is located in Tafoya Canyon, a side canyon of Largo Canyon. The homestead contains a four-room stone and jacal house, a corral complex and a spring. The house was constructed in about 1908 by the widow Margarita Martinez who moved here from Corrales.

Prior to or soon after World War I, several Hispanic homesteads, including Gonzales Canyon-Senon S. Vigil Homestead, Martin Apodaca Homestead, and Margarita Martinez Homestead were established. These and other homesteads were part of a small community,

which also included a church, a store/trading post, and community buildings.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect and preserve cultural values and their public interpretation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased and new oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. Continue with no new ROWs in ACEC.
5. Continue to implement Closed OHV Designation.

6. Continue to implement Class II VRM Designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
8. Continue designation of Margarita Martinez Homestead as ACEC.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
11. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of houses and other features.
12. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points.

MARTIN APODACA HOMESTEAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 92 acres within the boundary of the Martin Apodaca Homestead ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

This site is located in a side canyon off Largo Canyon. The homestead consists of three structures and was referred to as “El Polito” by the local residents. The largest structure was once used as a church and was called “El Buen Pastor.” The other two structures were believed to have been houses. A series of springs east of the structures provide water for several very large cottonwoods that shade the two eastern structures. The homestead was patented in 1919.

Management Goal:

Protect and preserve the cultural value of the site and their public interpretation.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on currently leased and new oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
5. Continue to implement Limited OHV Designation and close identified roads.
6. Continue to implement Class II VRM Designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification and grazing.
8. Close bottom of canyon to surface disturbing activities. Restrict other surface disturbance to previously disturbed areas.
9. Continue designation as Martin Apodaca Homestead ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
12. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization.
13. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote Research.
16. Designate noise receptor points.

MOSS TRAIL

Site Description:

There are a total of 28 acres within the boundary of the Moss Trail ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Moss Trail consists of the remnants of a stock trail that was built up the steep wall of Largo Canyon to facilitate moving livestock between Largo Canyon and Encinada Mesa. The presence of numerous Native American petroglyphs along the trail indicates that the route was once an important trail during early Navajo occupation in the 15th to 18th centuries.

Management Goal:

Manage the proactive long-term protection and preservation of Moss Trail's cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new and leased oil and gas acreage.

2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. No new ROWs in ACEC. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROW.
5. Designate as Closed OHV Area.
6. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, and surface disturbing activities.
8. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
9. Designate site as Moss Trail ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
12. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
13. Nominate to NRHP.
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points.

ROCK HOUSE-NESTOR MARTIN HOMESTEAD

Site Description:

There are a total of 51 acres within the boundary of the Rock House-Nestor Martin Homestead ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) acres and none of which are federal mineral acres.

This site is located at the bottom of Largo Canyon. Currently, all that remains of the old homestead are sandstone walls of the house, foundation stones of an outbuilding and scattered remains of a masonry and wooden fence. This may be one of the oldest Euro-American sites within Largo Canyon. An 1882 map from the Surveyor General's Office in Santa Fe, NM shows a house and corral here. The homestead was patented in 1885 and has been identified as being one of the largest ranches in northwest New Mexico at the time.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect and preserve Rock House-Nestor Martin Homestead ACECs cultural resource and interpretive value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new and leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Continue to acquire all non-federal minerals.
4. Acquire easements.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing easements.

6. Continue to implement Closed OHV Designation.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM Designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation as Rock House-Nestor Martin Homestead ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/ethnographic inventories.
12. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of house and other features.
13. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Designate noise receptor points.

SANTOS PEAK

Site Description:

There are a total of 128 acres within the boundary of the Santos Peak ACEC, all of which are both public land (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

Santos Peak is an isolated mesa between Muñoz and Carrizo Canyons in the eastern portion of the FFO. Here in 1704, the Roque de Madrid campaign met the Navajo in battle on August 12th. An unknown number of Navajo were killed or injured, while five soldiers were wounded. Madrid could not take the mesa and the battle was considered a victory for the Navajo.

Santos Peak is important in the early history of the San Juan Basin and the contact between two cultures. It monuments both the Spanish colonization of the American Southwest and the tenacity of the native people to retain their life ways and homeland.

Current and proposed development affects the experience of those coming to Santos Peak, and the surrounding area, for traditional or recreational uses.

Management Goal:

Manage for proactive long-term protection and preservation of Santos Peak ACECs cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new and currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easements.
4. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing easements.
5. Implement Limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
6. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale and vegetation modification.
8. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
9. Restrict other surface disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
10. Continue designation as Santos Peak ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.

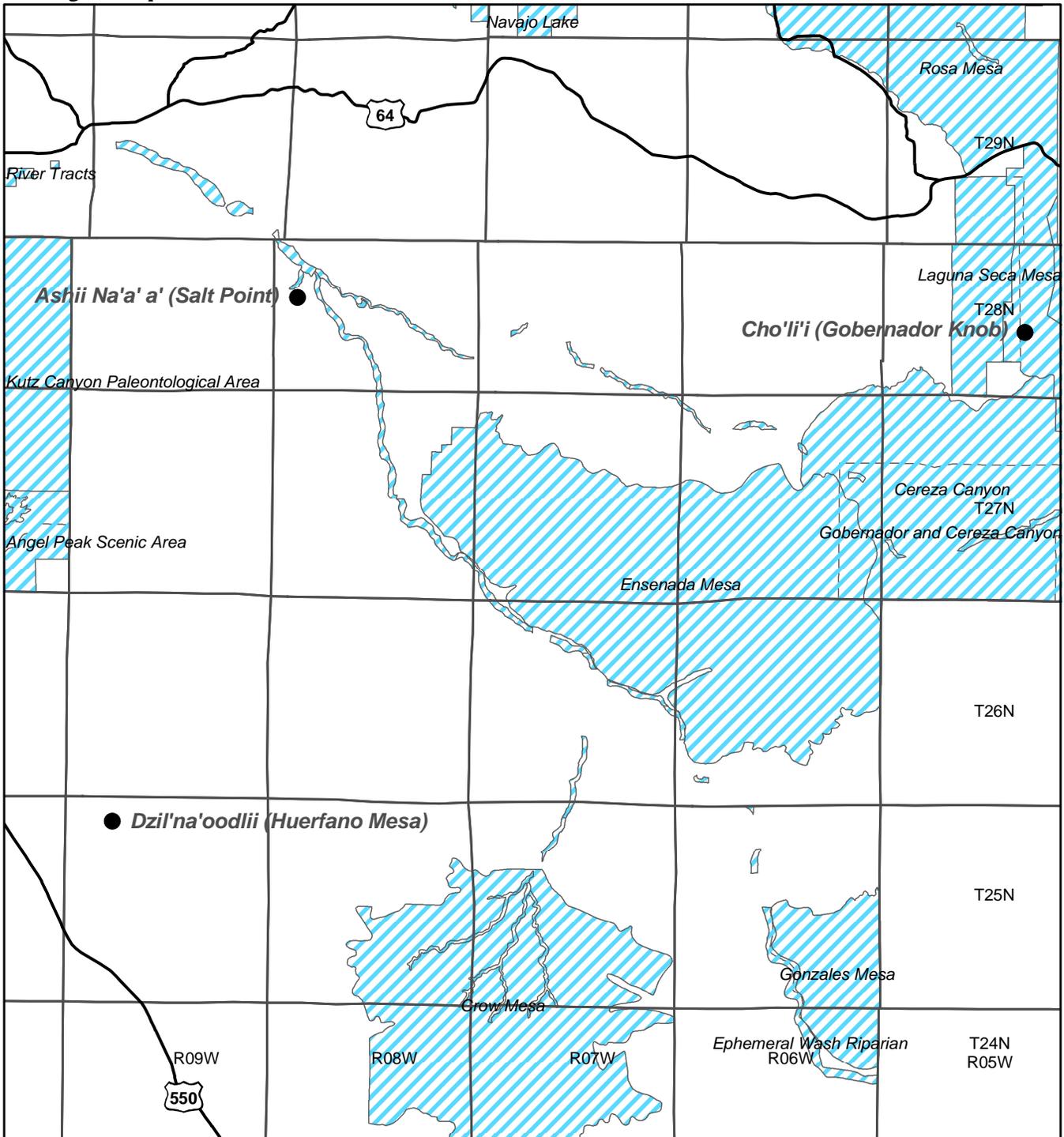
NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AND SACRED AREAS

General Description

The FFO area has been occupied by various Native American groups for the last 10,000 years. The Ute, Jicarilla Apache, and Navajo tribes all have recent ties to the area, while connections with the Zuni, Hopi, and

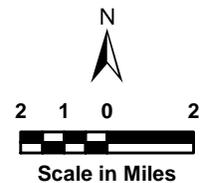
Rio Grande pueblos are earlier and less well understood.

The areas within this category are of cultural importance to current occupants of the San Juan Basin and surrounding areas.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  SDA
-  Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Area



Map N-6: Native American Traditional Use and Sacred Areas

ASHIIH NAA'A

Site Description:

There are a total of 640 acres within the boundary of the Ashiih Naa'a ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Ashiih Naa'a is traditionally associated with the Navajo Salt Woman. Other than this, little is known about the area. It is identified by Van Valkenburgh (1974) as a Navajo sacred place.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Ashiih Naa'a is protection of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management of current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.

4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Rename as Ashiih Naa'a' ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.

CHO'LI'I

Site Description:

There are a total of 360 acres within the boundary of the Cho'li'i ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Cho'li'i contains Gobernador Knob and the surrounding area. Gobernador Knob, known as Cho'li'i by the Navajo, is important in their narrative accounts of origin. This is where First Man found Changing Woman as an infant and is one of the six most commonly mentioned sacred mountains of the Navajo.

Management Goal:

The management goal for the Cho'li'i (Gobernador Knob) ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural, visual, and social values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management of current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.

7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. No surface disturbance outside of existing disturbance.
11. Designate as Cho'li'i ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area. Stricter standards may apply.

DZIL'NA'OODLII

Site Description:

There are a total of 3,702 acres within the boundary of the Dzil'na'oodlii ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Dzil'na'oodlii was previously named Huerfano Mesa. Huerfano Mesa is a large isolated mesa which dominates the landscape south of the San Juan River. It is important in Navajo accounts of origin and is one of the six most commonly mentioned sacred mountains of the Navajo.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Dzil'na'oodlii is protection of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

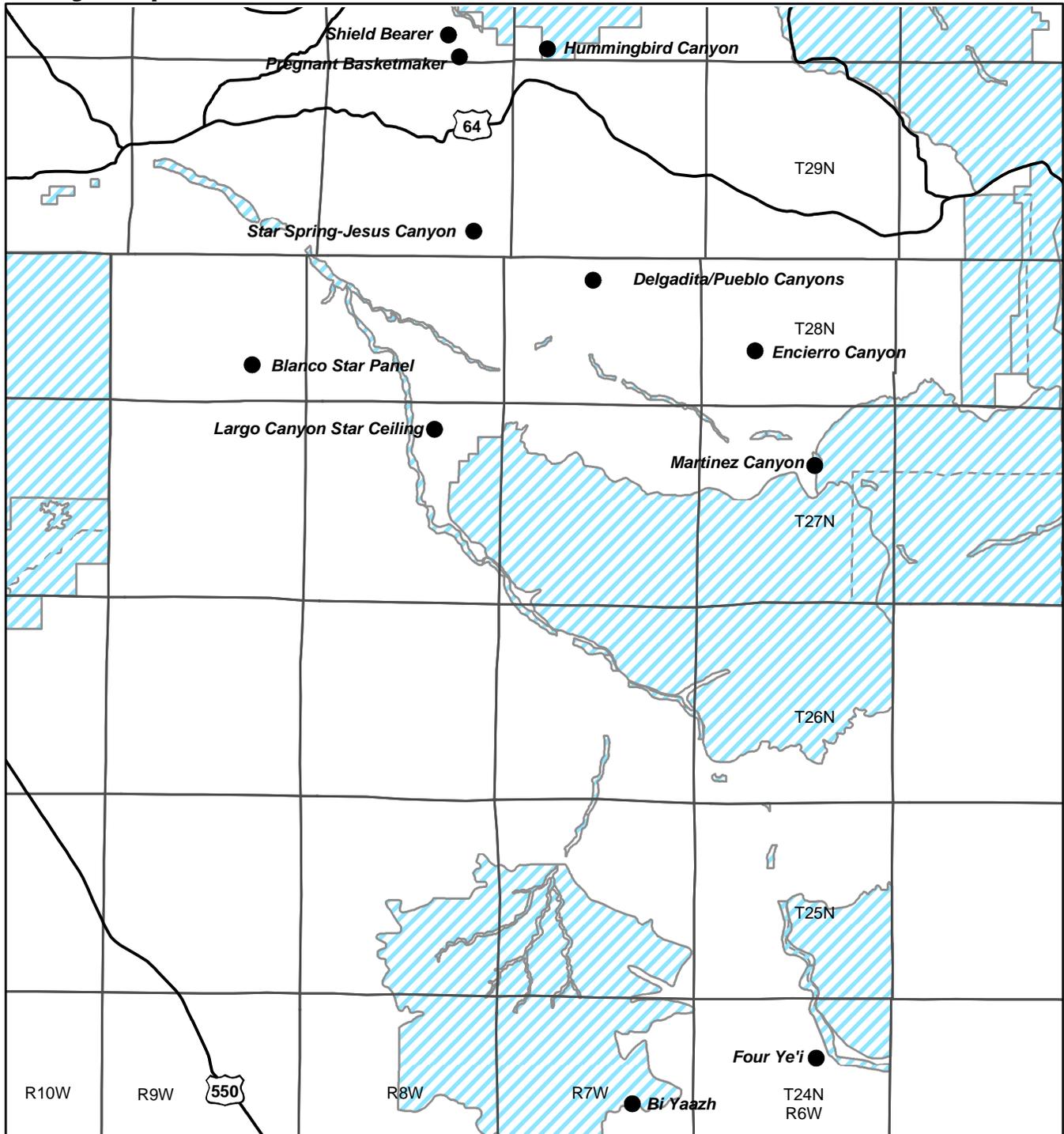
1. Continue management of current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints for 37 acres federal surface top of mesa. Continue Controlled Surface Use management constraint on rest of acreage.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in 37 acres of ACEC. New ROWs must be placed in existing ROW disturbance on remaining acreage. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas. Close 37 acres of ACEC to other surface disturbing activities.
11. Designate as Dzil'na'oodlii ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area.

PETROGLYPH AND PICTOGRAPH SITES

General Description

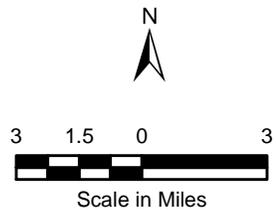
Petroglyphs and pictographs are common within the FFO area and vary greatly in image, size, time period, and culture. The ACECs designated and described in this section are associated with time periods from Anasazi

through historic. They have been designated to protect the variety of images, especially Anasazi and early Navajo, that exist throughout the area.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  SDA
-  Petroglyph and Pictograph Site



Map N-7: Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites

BI YAAZH

Site Description:

There are a total of 61 acres within the boundary of the Bi Yaazh ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Located in Rincon Largo Canyon, Bi Yaazh ACEC contains extensive early Navajo petroglyphs and pictographs. Image elements include numerous Navajo 'holy people' such as the Humpback God, female ye'i, Fringed Mouth, and possibly Father Sun. A series of mounted horses may be intended to depict a war party. The parcel also contains structures that may be ceremonially related to the rock art.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Bi Yaazh will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Designate noise receptor points.

BLANCO STAR PANEL

Site Description:

There are a total of 20 acres within the boundary of the Blanco Star Panel ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Blanco Star Panel is located in an unnamed tributary of Blanco Canyon, the ACEC contains several panels of early Navajo petroglyphs. Elements depicted include star patterns, a bat, and a figure holding a hoop.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Blanco Star Panel will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC.
6. Designate Closed OHV Area.

7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Close 15 acres to grazing.
10. Close to surface disturbing activities.
11. Designate as Blanco Star Panel ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.
17. Designate noise receptor points.

DELGADITA/PUEBLO CANYONS

Site Description:

There are a total of 361 acres within the Delgadita/Pueblo Canyons ACEC, of which 329 acres are public land (BLM) and 329 acres contain federal minerals. Delgadita/Pueblo Canyons is an expansion of the existing Delgadita/Pueblo Canyons ACEC (DPC) and Delgadito Pueblito SMA (DP) combined with surrounding lands. The ACEC is located in Pueblo and Delgadita Canyons. Twenty additional acres adjacent to the ACEC are private surface. They have been identified for acquisition and will be made part of the ACEC when and if acquired. Located in canyons of the same names are Navajo petroglyphs and pictographs with numerous representations of the 'holy people' and other elements. It is one of the few areas in the Farmington FO where pictographs outnumber petroglyphs.

The Delgadito Pueblito is built on an isolated boulder in a south-facing cul-de-sac of Delgadito Canyon. A three-room pueblito is built on a boulder top and a two-room masonry unit is located at the base of the boulder. The lower rooms probably provided access to the upper rooms. A series of hand and footholds are also carved in the boulder above the lower rooms.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Delgadita/Pueblo Canyons ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraints to DP and DPC. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to additional acreage.
2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in DP. New ROWs in DPC and additional acreage must be placed in existing ROW/ easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROW/easements.
7. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. 10 acres of DPC will remain closed to grazing.
11. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 15. Nominate to NRHP. 16. Promote research. 17. Update and implement CRMP. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Designate noise receptor points at defined sites-DP and DPC 19. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. 20. Continue to manage for public visitation. |
|---|--|

ENCIERRO CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 80 acres within the boundary of the Encierro Canyon ACEC, of which 75 acres are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Encierro Canyon is located primarily at the bottom of Encierro Canyon. The ACEC contains extensive panels of Anasazi and early Navajo petroglyphs and pictographs along the canyon walls.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Encierro Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.

4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Close 10 acres to grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as Encierro Canyon ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Update and implement CRMP.

FOUR YE'I

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Four Ye'i ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Four Ye'i ACEC is located in an unnamed tributary of Largo Canyon. The ACEC contains several panels of early Navajo petroglyphs, including one with four ye'is in a row.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Four Ye'i will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.

2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Closed to grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as Four Ye'i ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare and implement CRMP.

HUMMINGBIRD CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 130 acres within the boundary of the Hummingbird Canyon ACEC, of which none are public land (BLM) and 33 acres contain federal minerals. Most of this ACEC lies on state of New Mexico lands and has been identified for acquisition. Hummingbird Canyon ACEC is located in a small unnamed tributary of Gobernador Canyon. Along the northern side of the canyon are numerous petroglyph panels that are associated with the Anasazi occupation of the area. One of the most distinctive image is that of a hummingbird.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Hummingbird Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Management listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.
2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal and surface easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in ACEC.
7. Designate Closed OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current grazing.
11. Close to surface disturbing activities.
12. Designate Hummingbird Canyon ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Prepare and implement CRMP.

LARGO CANYON STAR CEILING

Site Description:

There are a total of 28 acres within the boundary of the Largo Canyon Star Ceiling ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Largo Canyon Star Ceiling ACEC is located in an unnamed tributary of Largo Canyon. This ACEC contains a rockshelter overhand which has early Navajo pictographs in the form of stars painted on the ceiling. Along the canyon wall nearby are several Navajo Petroglyph panels.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Largo Canyon Star Ceiling will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.

4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as Largo Canyon Star Ceiling ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare and implement CRMP.

MARTINEZ CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 50 acres within the boundary of the Martinez Canyon ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Located near the junction of Martinez and Carrizo Canyons, Martinez Canyon ACEC contains an array of both Anasazi and Navajo petroglyphs and pictographs. Anasazi elements include long-necked birds, anthropomorphic figures, spirals, foot prints, geometric designs, and dot patterns. Navajo elements include images of the Hero Twins and other holy people. The site also includes the remains of a Navajo pueblito with little remaining masonry, and a buried storage feature.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Martinez Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.

5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare and implement CRMP.

PREGNANT BASKETMAKER

Site Description:

There are a total of 8 acres within the boundary of the Pregnant Basketmaker ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and federal minerals. Located in Escarbada Canyon, a tributary of Gobernador Canyon, Pregnant Basketmaker ACEC includes a Petroglyph panel with the images of three humans, possibly a family. One adult is pregnant and the baby is in position to be delivered. A series of baby footprints appear to be walking up the wall next to the figure.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Pregnant Basketmaker will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Close fenced area to grazing. Continue current grazing on remainder of area.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as Pregnant Basketmaker ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare and implement CRMP.

SHIELD BEARER

Site Description:

There are a total of 35 acres within the boundary of the Shield Bearer ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Located in a side canyon of Gobernador Canyon, Shield Bearer ACEC contains several pictographs that exhibit characteristics of Pueblo VI images. Images include handprints, a red circle with six 'rays' or 'arrows', and anthropomorphic features. The ACEC is named after a pictograph of a human figure holding a shield decorated with six feathers. The shield is surrounded with a red fringe.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Shield Bearer will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases. Continue management on current leases under No Surface Occupancy constraints.

2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Acquire easement.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
6. Designate Limited OHV Area.
7. Implement VRM Class II designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
9. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
10. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
11. Designate as Shield Bearer ACEC.
12. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Prepare and implement CRMP.

STAR SPRING–JESUS CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 393 acres within the boundary of the Star Spring–Jesus Canyon ACEC, of which 149 acres are public land (BLM) and 149 acres contain federal minerals. The Star Spring–Jesus Canyon ACEC contains a rock overhang with early Navajo pictographs in the form of stars painted on the ceiling. Several early Navajo pictographs are also located along the nearby canyon walls. Also located within the boundaries are a cliff type Navajo pueblito, a boulder pueblito, and numerous petroglyph and pictograph panels.

Management Goal:

The management goal for Star Spring–Jesus Canyon will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage 25 acres under No Surface Occupancy constraints. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to remainder of acreage.
2. Attach No Surface Occupancy stipulation on new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.

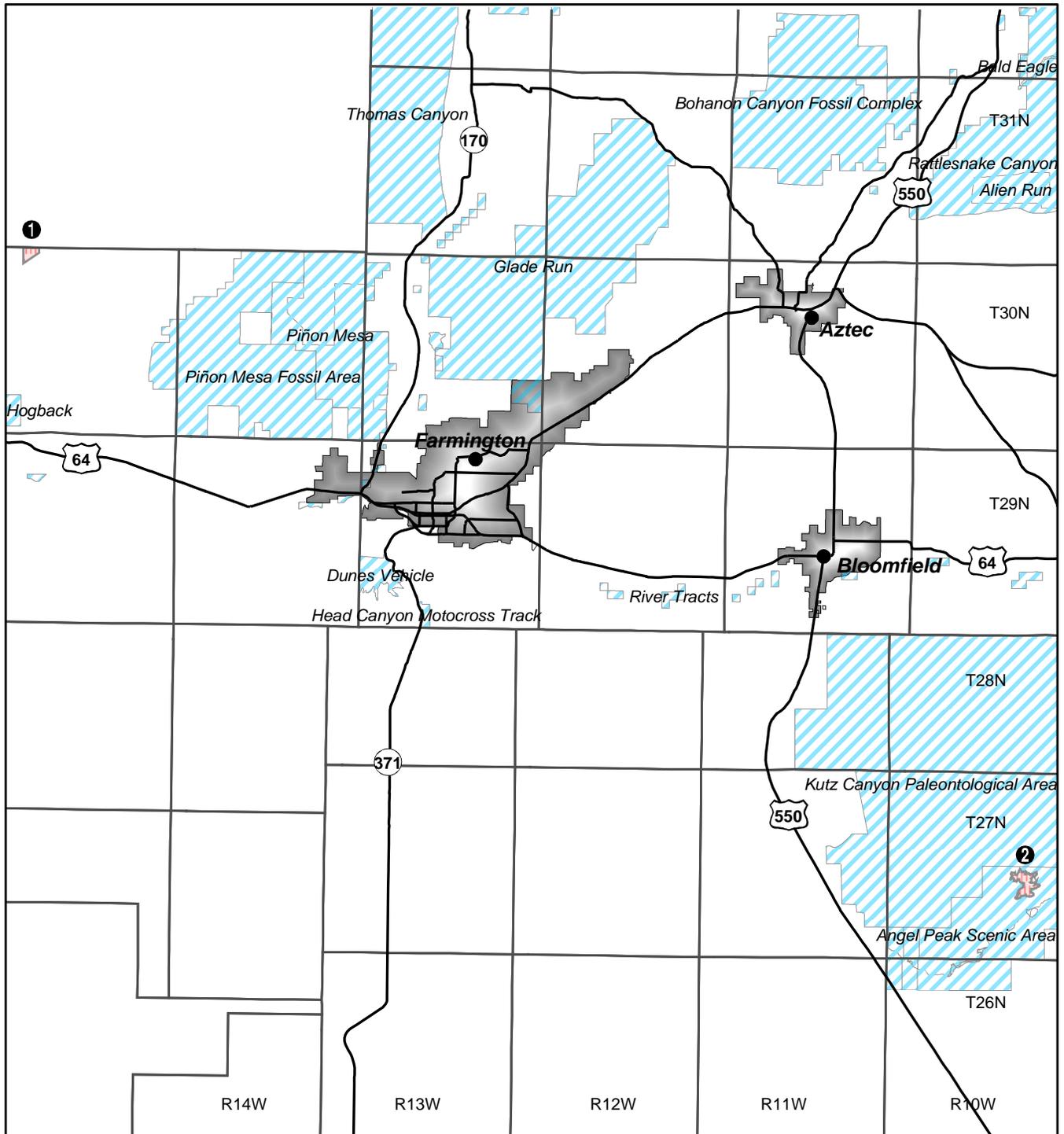
5. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
8. Designate Limited OHV Area.
9. Implement VRM Class II designation.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
11. Continue current grazing.
12. Restrict other surface disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
13. Enlarge boundaries and rename as Star Spring–Jesus Canyon ACEC.
14. Conduct Class III (including detailed documentation of images) and ethnographic inventories.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Nominate to NRHP.
17. Promote research.
18. Prepare and implement CRMP.
19. Conduct HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.

2. GEOLOGY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

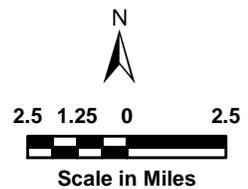
The FFO area encompasses some formations of geologic significance that are used for scientific purposes, and also contribute to the visual impact of the area. The SDAs in

this section have been designated to protect two formations from damage by surface and subsurface disturbing activities.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Urban Area
-  SDA
-  Geology
-  Beechatuda Tongue Geological Formation
-  Angel Peak



Map N-8: Geology SDAs

ANGEL PEAK

Site Description:

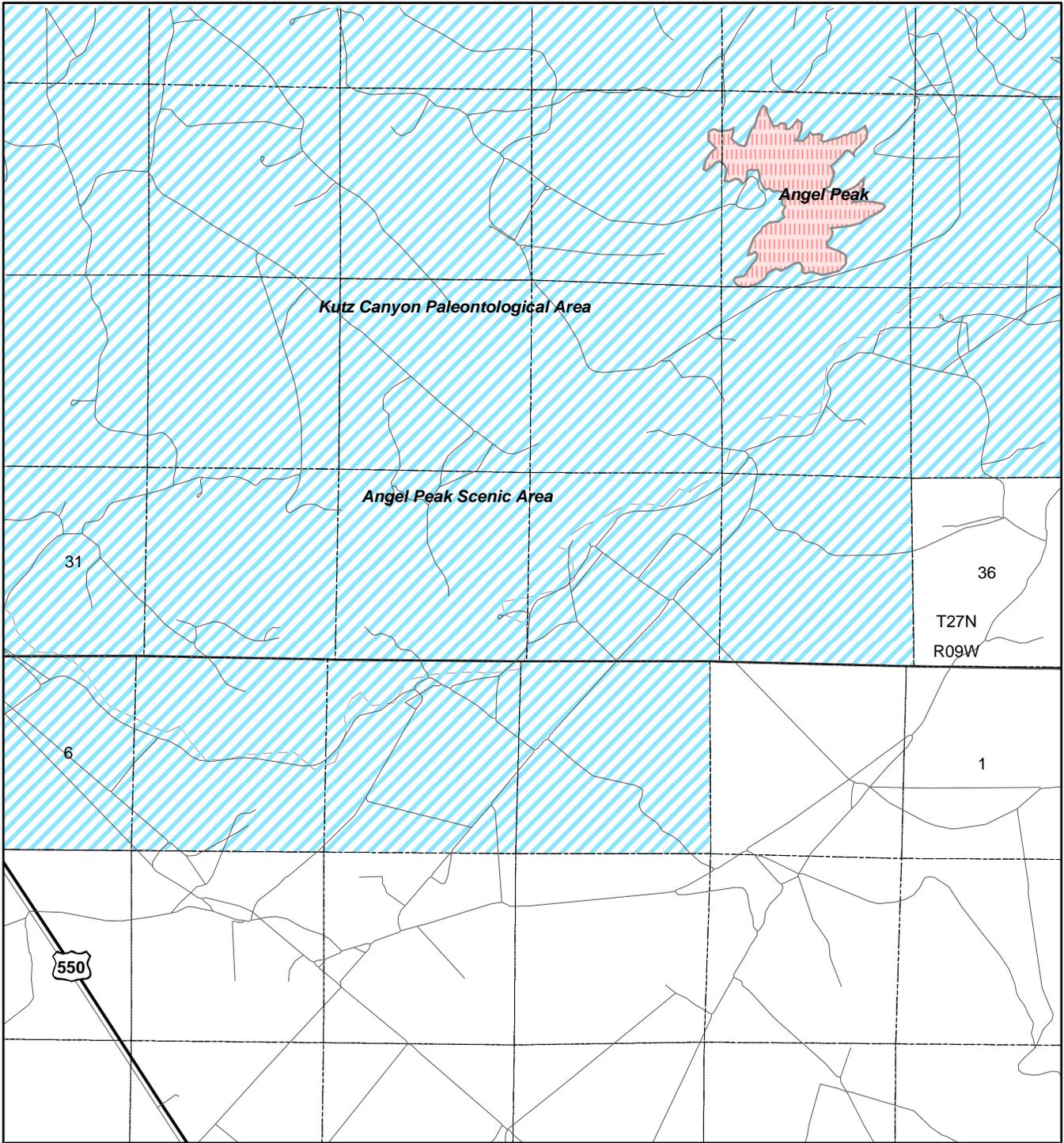
The Angel Peak ACEC (Geology) includes a rare geologic feature which appears as the shape of an angel with one uplifted wing. It visually dominates the area known as the Kutz Canyon Badlands and is an unusual example of extreme erosional patterns. The canyon is a barren badland of blue and gray-layered shale, carved through the centuries. The tip of Angel Peak is hard sandstone which stands alone as the land around was washed and blown away. Various other mineral deposits add reds, yellows, browns, and lavenders to the blue and gray shale strata of the canyon walls.

Management Goal:

The protection and preservation of the natural, scenic, and outdoor recreation values is the primary management goal. A secondary goal is to provide the opportunity to engage in a wide variety of activities including camping, hiking, rockhounding, sightseeing, and horseback riding.

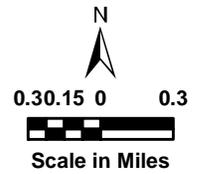
Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint for leased acreage.
2. Continue No Surface Occupancy management constraint for new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Preclude new ROWs that would negatively impact developed campgrounds, trails, picnic areas, overlooks, and Chacoan roads and byways. Other ROWs permitted on a case by case basis with stipulations to maintain recreation, natural, paleontological, VRM and cultural values managed for.
5. OHVs limited to maintained roads. Close Angel Peak Campground road to through traffic. Authorized use may be permitted in wash bottoms on a case-by-case basis.
6. Designate as Class I VRM Area.
7. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
8. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation and visual experiences managed for, and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation activity will use only native species seed/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
9. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
10. Apply roaded natural objectives.
11. No shooting in developed recreation area.
12. Change name to Angel Peak Scenic Area. Nominate the section of the road from US550 to the Angel Peak campground as a Back Country Byway.
13. Prepare a recreation management plan.
14. Improve and maintain existing facilities/trail/signs.
15. Pursue a cooperative management agreement.
16. Designate noise receptor points at campsites, picnic areas, overlooks, trails and Chacoan Road. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Geology



Map N-9: Angel Peak Geology ACEC

BEECHATUDA TONGUE

Site Description:

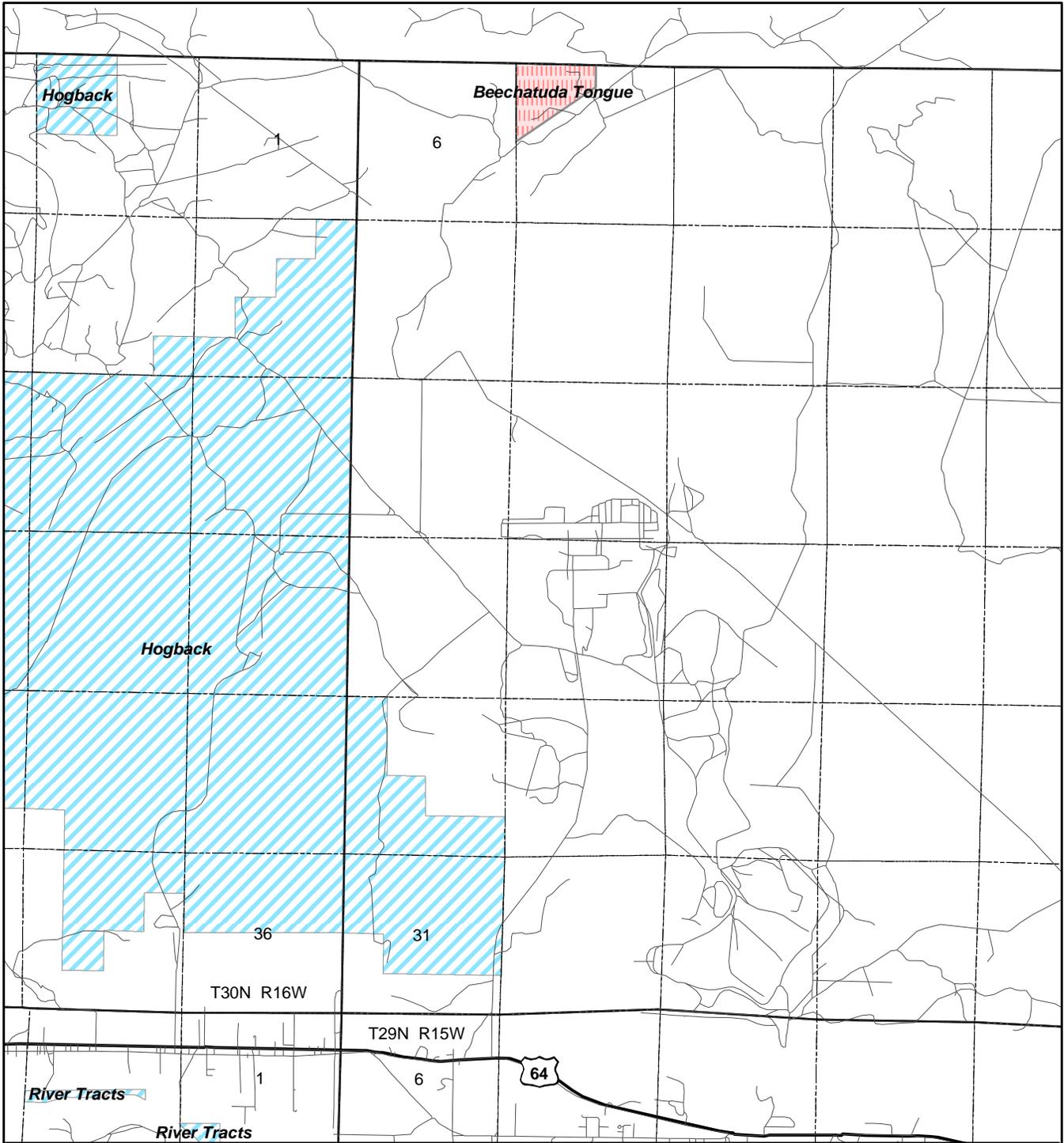
There are a total of 100 acres within the boundary of the Beechatuda Tongue Geological Formation, all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. The Beechatuda Tongue (Geology) of the Cliff House Sandstone is a rock stratigraphic unit mapped in, and named for, Beechatuda Draw in T.30N, R.15W, Section 5;NW/4. This area is the type locality for the unit. As such, it is of interest to scientists and educators as a site for comparison and study of the unit, and for possible further refinement of the stratigraphic nomenclature. It is important that the unit be preserved intact to allow these studies and comparisons.

Management Goal:

The Beechatuda Tongue will be managed to protect scientific study values.

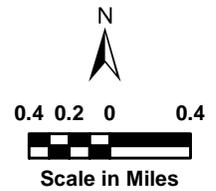
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraint to leased acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire easement.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. Preclude new ROWs that would negatively affect protected resource or purpose.
8. Designate Closed OHV Area.
9. Implement VRM Class IV designation.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Rename as Beechatuda Tongue Geological Formation.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Geology



Map N-10: Beechatuda Tongue Geological Formation

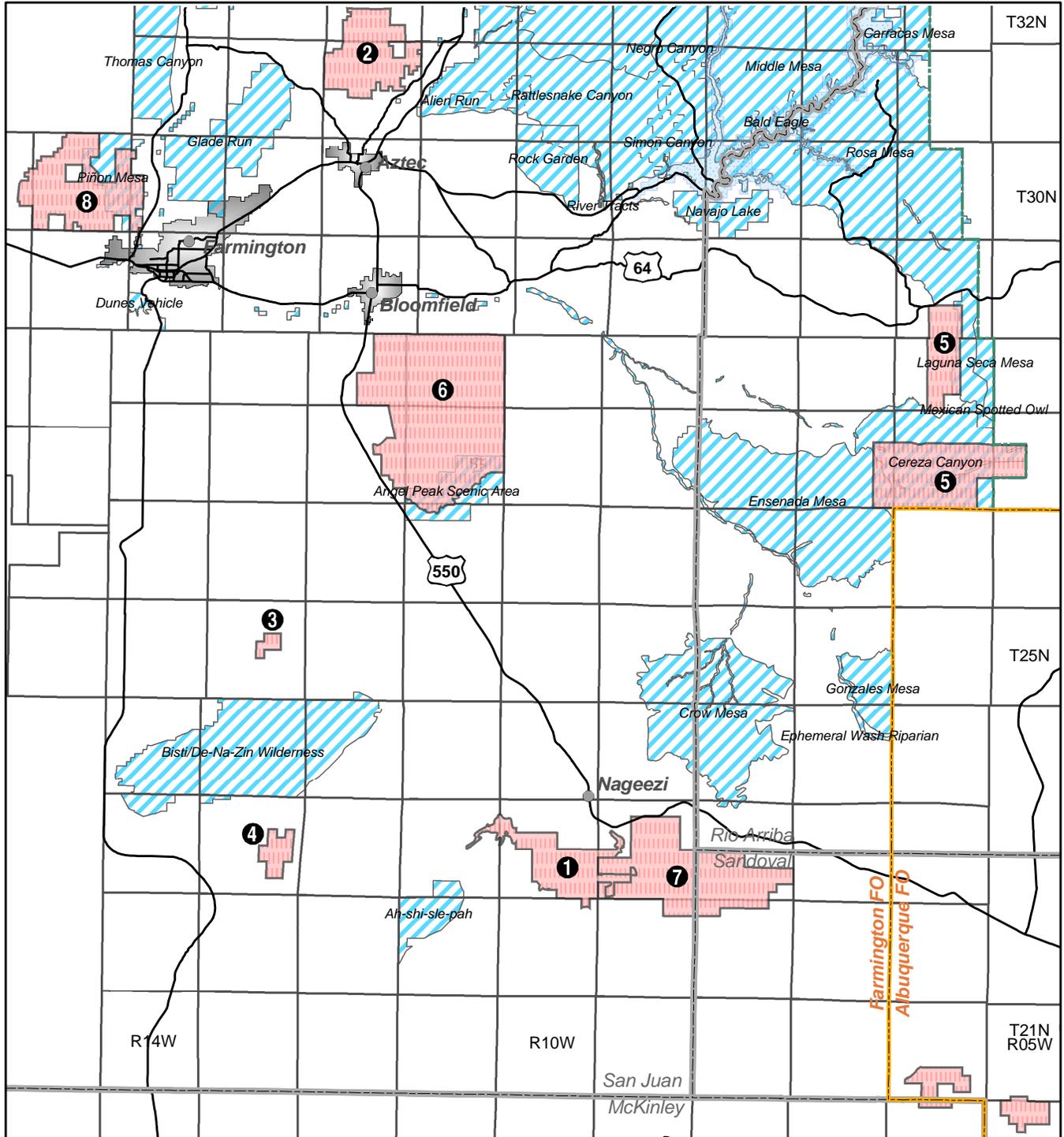
3. PALEONTOLOGY

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The San Juan Basin has been known to be an important area for mammalian and reptilian fossils since the late 1800s. A variety of paleontological resources exist in the planning area, including animal fossils, fossil leaves, palynomorphs, petrified wood, and trace fossils, occurring in the Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, and Tertiary rocks. Dinosaur and other fossils that have made significant contributions to the

scientific record have been found and excavated in the FFO area within the past five years. At least one of these, Bettonie Tsosie, is a type location for early Paleocene North American land mammals.

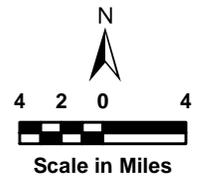
In order to preserve important paleontological resources for scientific study and other public benefits, the following eight Fossil Areas have been designated.



Legend

- County Boundary
- Field Office Boundary
- Major Road
- National Forest
- Township and Range
- SDA
- USBR
- Urban Area
- City or Town

- Paleontology Area
- 1 Bettonie Tsosie
- 2 Bohanon Canyon Fossil Complex
- 3 Carson Fossil Pocket
- 4 Fossil Forest
- 5 Gobernador and Cereza Canyon Fossil Area
- 6 Kutz Canyon Fossil Area
- 7 Lybrook Fossil Area
- 8 Pinon Mesa Fossil Area



Map N-11: Paleontology Areas

BETONNIE TSOSIE

Site Description:

There are a total of 11,849 acres within the boundary of the Betonnie Tsosie Fossil Area (Paleontology), of which 7,267 acres are public land (BLM) and 7,267 acres contain federal minerals. The type locality for the early Paleocene (Puercan) North American land mammal “age” is located in the vicinity of Betonnie Tsosie Wash approximately 40 miles southeast of Farmington, N.M. The Puerco fauna is found in the lower part of the Nacimiento Formation which forms badlands topography along the washes. The area is used for energy development (oil and gas wells) and grazing.

In 1874 E.D. Cope observed beds below the rocks he identified as Eocene in age at Cuba Mesa. He applied the name Puerco to them, although he didn’t find fossils in them. In 1882, he decided that fossils being collected elsewhere for him by D. Baldwin were equivalent. Additional work on “Puerco” beds was conducted by H.F. Osborn, C. Earle, J.L. Wortman, W. Granger, and W.D. Matthew during subsequent years.

It was Matthew (1897) who divided the mammals from what was to be defined as the Paleocene Epoch into two distinct faunas: an older “Puerco” and a younger “Torrejon.” Simpson (1981) in his review of the history of the San Juan Basin vertebrate paleontology noted that “Apparently it did not occur to anyone until much later that the Puerco of Cope has a type locality where no fossils had yet been found and which might prove to be equivalent to either ‘Puerco’ or ‘Torrejon’ of Matthew, or both, or neither.” In 1937 Matthew’s studies were posthumously published on the early Tertiary faunas of the San Juan Basin. In this manuscript he delineated the Puerco, Torrejon, and Tiffany faunas which form the Paleocene Epoch such

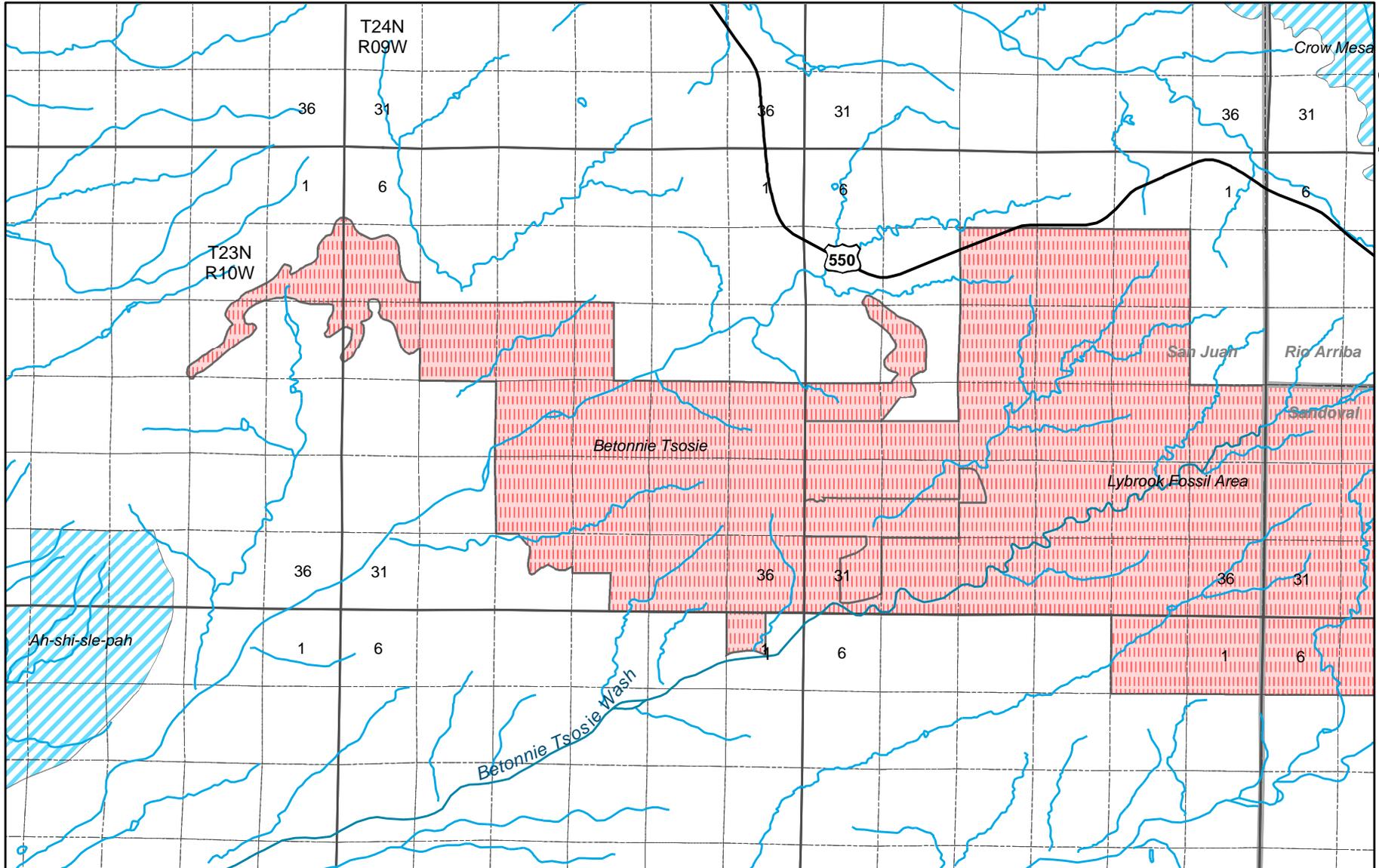
that the rest of the world adopted Matthew’s usage. Simpson (1959) demonstrated that at least some of Cope’s Puerco is actually Torrejonian in age. The Betonnie Tsosie group represents principal collecting localities for Matthew’s Puerco fauna.

Management Goal:

The goal for special management of the Betonnie Tsosie group is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

Management Prescriptions:

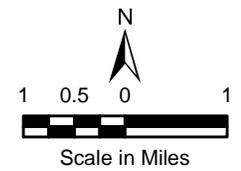
1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New and current leasing and sales (oil and gas) are permitted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire non-federal inholdings.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
8. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
9. Implement VRM Class III designation.
10. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
11. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
12. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
13. Rename as Betonnie Tsosie Fossil Area.
14. Develop Activity Plan.



N-83

Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  County Boundary
-  Drainage Channel
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-12: Betonnie Tsosie Fossil Area

BOHANON CANYON FOSSIL COMPLEX

Site Description:

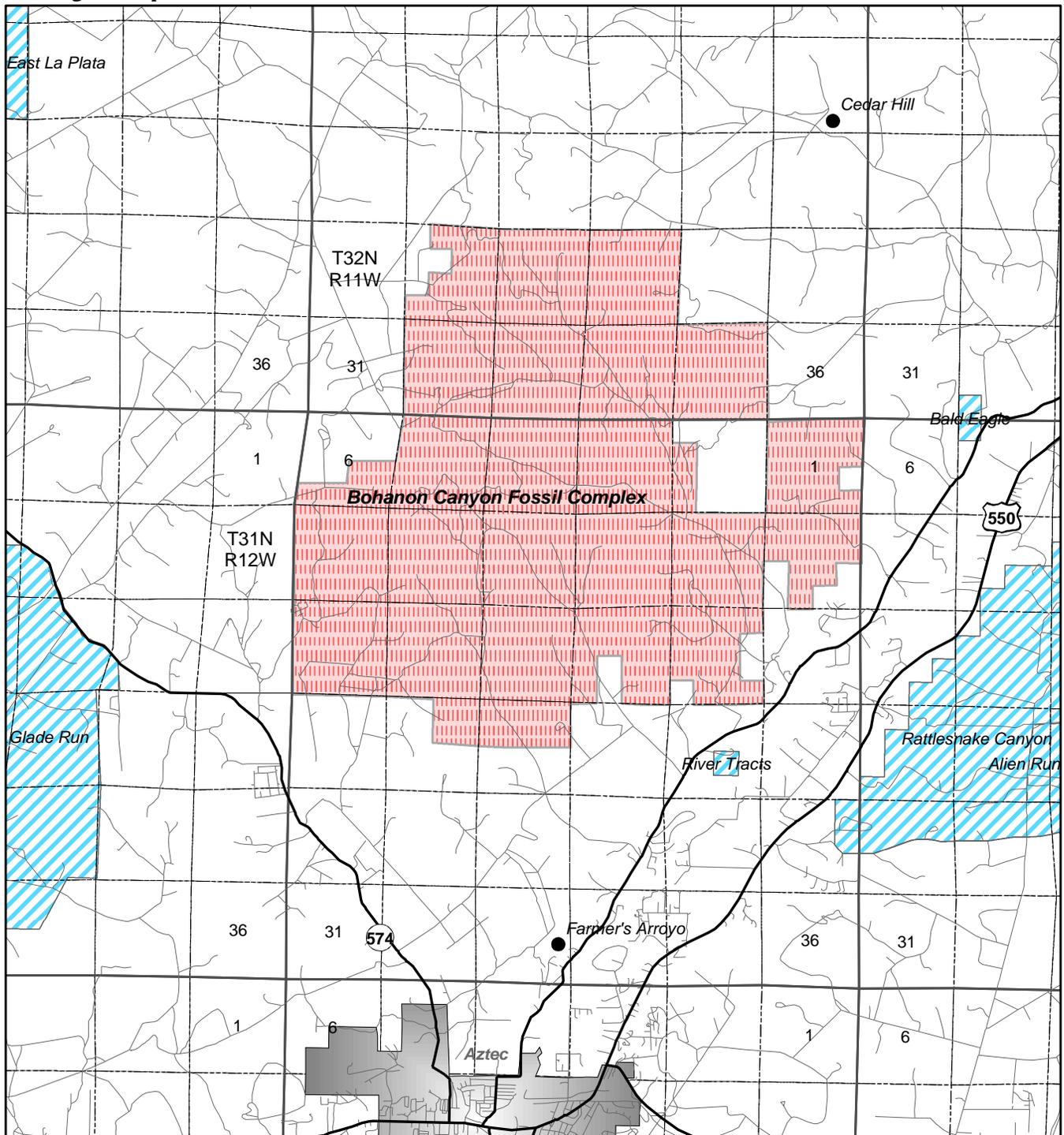
There are a total of 13,834 acres within the boundary of the Bohanon Canyon Fossil Complex (Paleontology), of which 12,380 acres are public land (BLM) and 12,468 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

The goal for special management is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
7. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Implement VRM Class III designation.
9. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
10. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Delineate Bohanon Canyon Fossil Complex.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Road
- Section Line
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Paleontology
- Aztec Urban Area



Map N-13: Bohanon Canyon Fossil Complex

CARSON FOSSIL POCKET

Site Description:

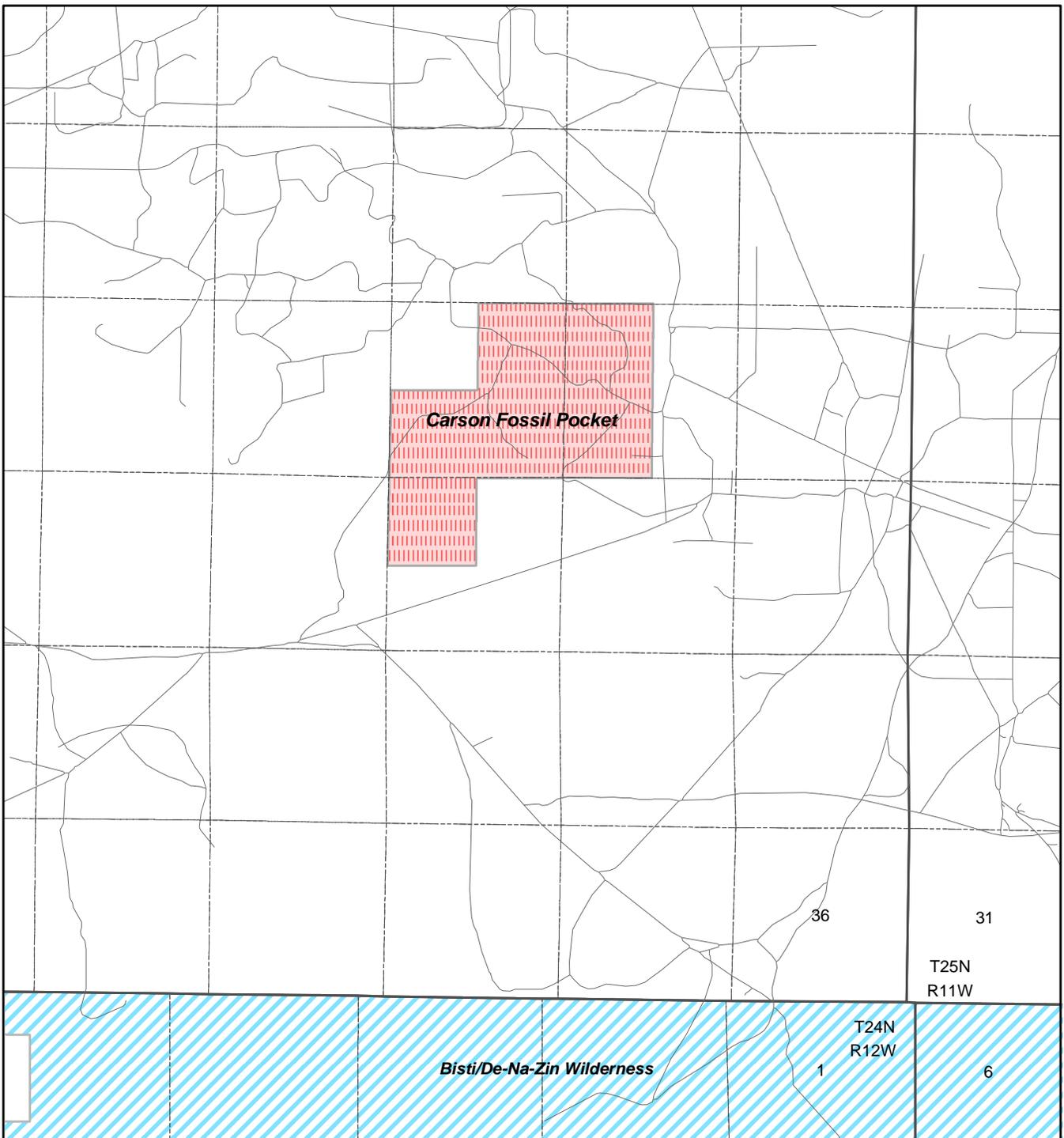
There are a total of 968 acres within the boundary of the Carson Fossil Pocket (Paleontology), all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

The goal for special management is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

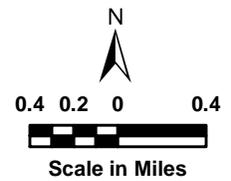
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
7. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Implement VRM Class III designation.
9. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
10. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Delineate Carson Fossil Pocket.



Legend

-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-14: Carson Fossil Pocket

FOSSIL FOREST

Site Description:

There are a total of 2,796 acres within the boundary of the Fossil Forest RNA (Paleontology), all of which are public land (BLM) and all of which contain federal minerals. Fossil Forest Research Natural Area was withdrawn for its paleontological value under the San Juan Basin Wilderness Protection Act of 1984. The area derives its name from the over 400 petrified tree stumps found there, although its dinosaur and mammal fossils are of greater scientific value. Study of the fossils began in the early 1920s by Charles Sternberg, a professional collector, although some earlier work may have occurred. Although this area was known in science during the following decade, a paleontological survey (Kues et al. 1977) brought attention to its more significant fossils. The New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources is conducting an ongoing study of the fossils within the area. Collection permits may be issued for research, museum, or educational projects.

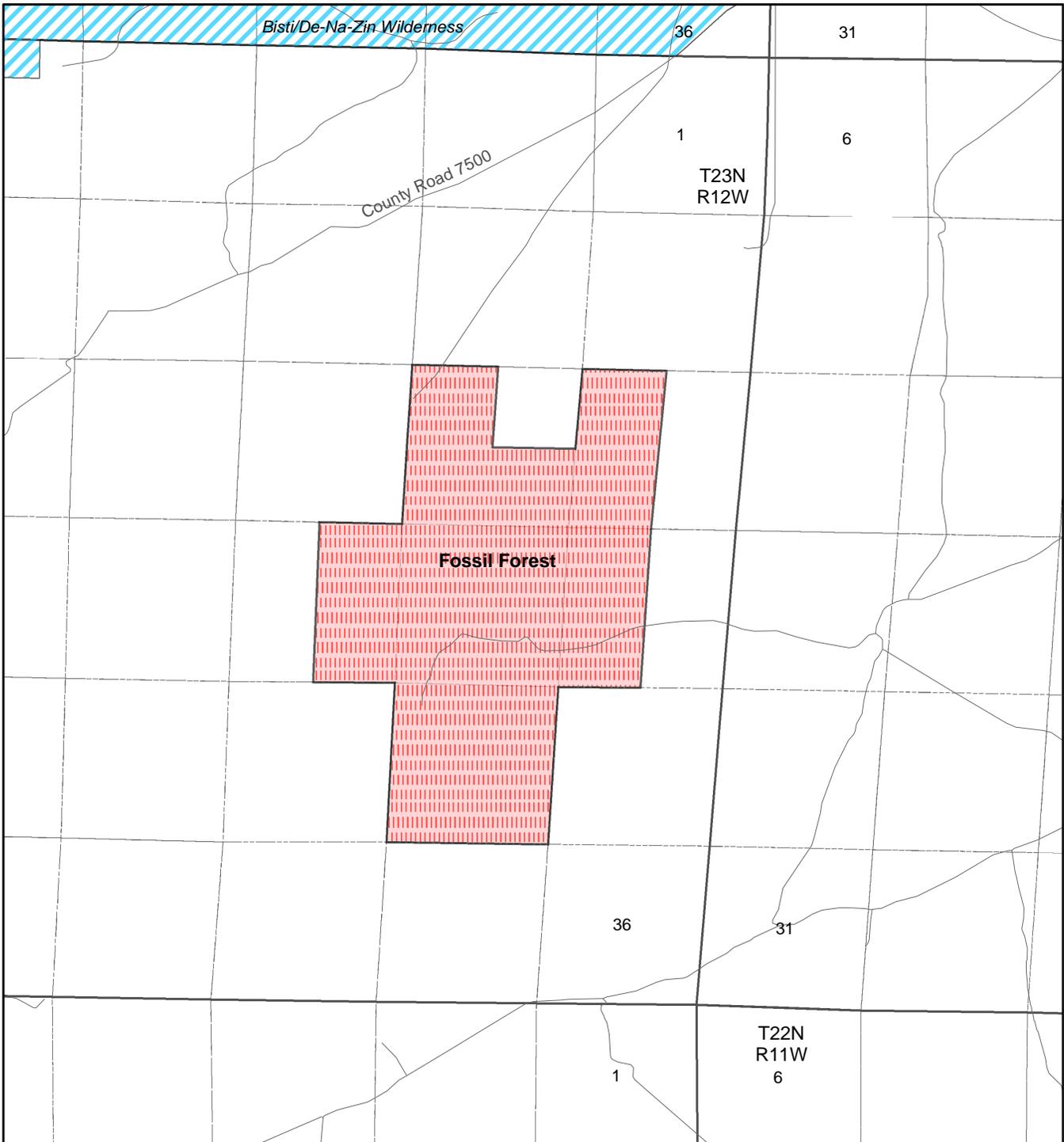
Fossil Forest is dominated by badlands topography where mudstone and sandstone of the Fruitland Formation and Kirtland Shale create low hills and gentle slopes. Stabilized aeolian sand covers the high flat areas, although there are small local areas with actively shifting sands.

Management Goal:

Management goals will be to take measures when necessary to ensure that no activities disturb the land surface or impair the area's existing natural, educational, and scientific research values, including paleontological study, excavation, and interpretation.

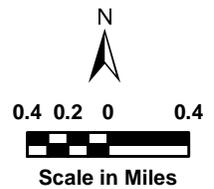
Management Prescriptions:

1. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Land ownership not available for disposal.
4. Preclude ROWs.
5. OHV closed except for administrative and permitted use.
6. Implement VRM Class I designation.
7. Closed to woodcutting and gathering.
8. Closed to vegetation gathering and sale. Vegetative treatments must benefit cultural, scientific, and educational values. Paleontological clearance required.
9. Closed to livestock grazing.
10. Designate as Fossil Forest RNA.
11. Implement Interim Management Plan.
12. Prepare long-range study.
13. Sign and fence portions of the boundary.
14. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area.



Legend

-  Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-15: Fossil Forest RNA

GOBERNADOR AND CEREZA CANYON

Site Description:

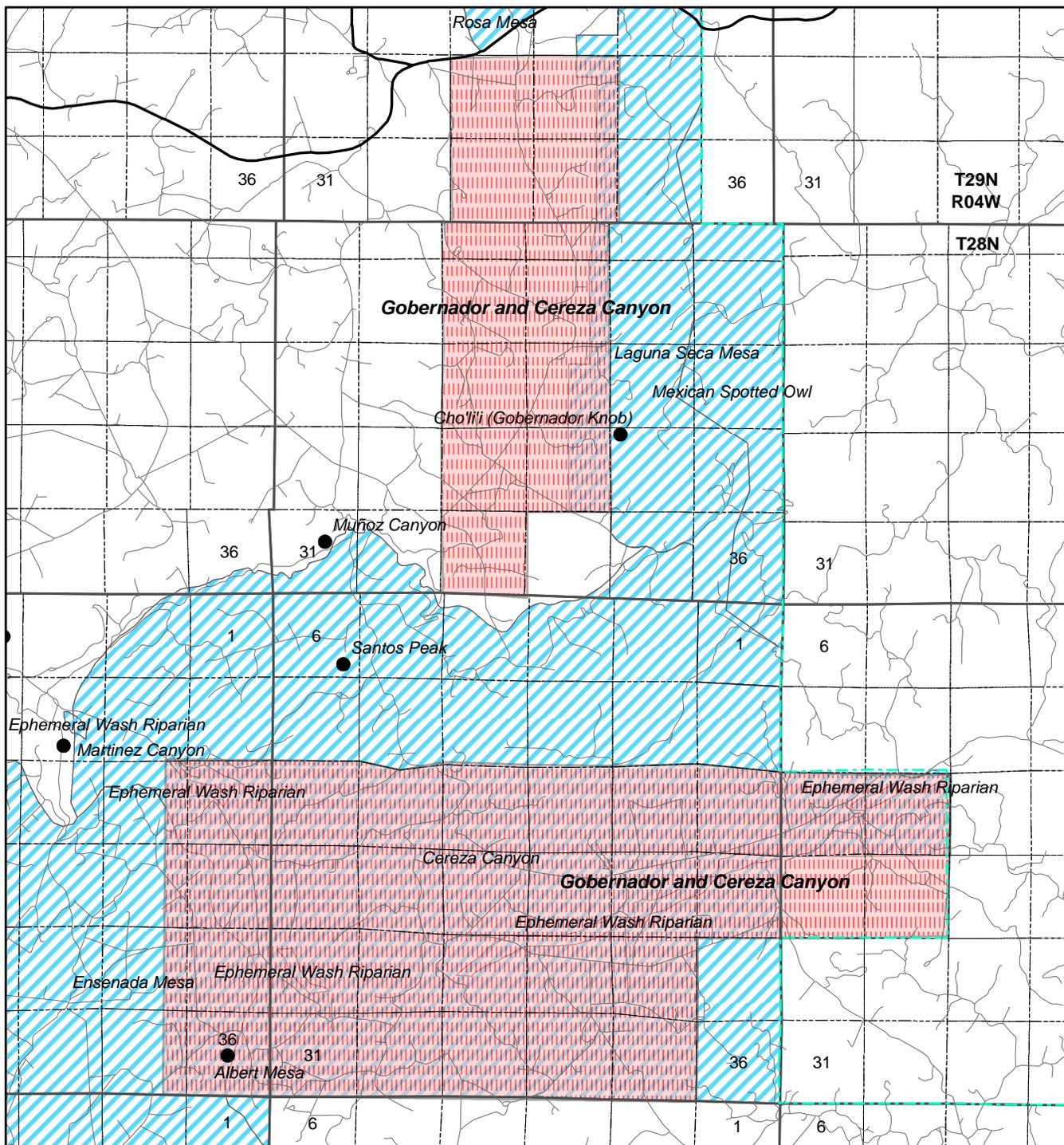
There are a total of 27,647 acres within the Gobernador and Cereza Canyon Fossil Area (Paleontology), of which 13,333 acres are public land (BLM) and 25,643 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

The goal for special management is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

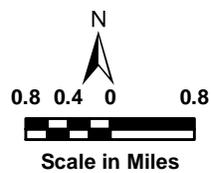
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Acquire easements.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
8. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
9. Implement VRM Class IV designation.
10. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
11. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
12. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
13. Delineate Gobernador and Cereza Canyon Fossil Area.



Legend

-  Carson NF
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Section Line
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-16: Gobernador and Cereza Canyon Fossil Area

KUTZ CANYON FOSSIL AREA

Site Description:

There are a total of 48,423 acres within the boundary of the Kutz Canyon Fossil Area (Paleontology), of which 47,098 acres are public land (BLM) and 47,661 acres contain federal minerals. Kutz Canyon, an area of badlands and canyon topography, lies southeast of Bloomfield, NM. The first published account of fossils here was by Granger (1917) after his American Museum of Natural History expedition in 1916. Subsequent work by other researchers, notably Wilson during the 1940s and '50s, doubled the known taxa. Research continues through the present. Fossils are found in the badlands exposures of the Paleocene Nacimiento Formation. Turtle, lizard, and crocodylian fossils are typical of reptilian specimens. The mammalian fossils are the most significant, since they are critical to the description of what historically has been termed the *Deltatherium* 'zone' of the Torrejonian land mammal age. Lucas and O'Neill (1981) reported the first occurrence of *Pantolambda* in the *Deltatherium* 'zone'. Previously thought to be restricted in the *Pantolambda* 'zone', this finding cast doubt on the whole notion of Torrejonian 'zones'. Kutz Canyon therefore demonstrates the dynamic nature of paleontology and the significance of continued investigation of classic collecting localities.

Management Goal:

The specific management goal is the protection of fossils for scientific study.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
7. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Implement VRM Class I,III, and IV designation.
9. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
10. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Expand and rename as Kutz Canyon Paleontological Area.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-17: Kutz Canyon Fossil Area

LYBROOK FOSSIL AREA

Site Description:

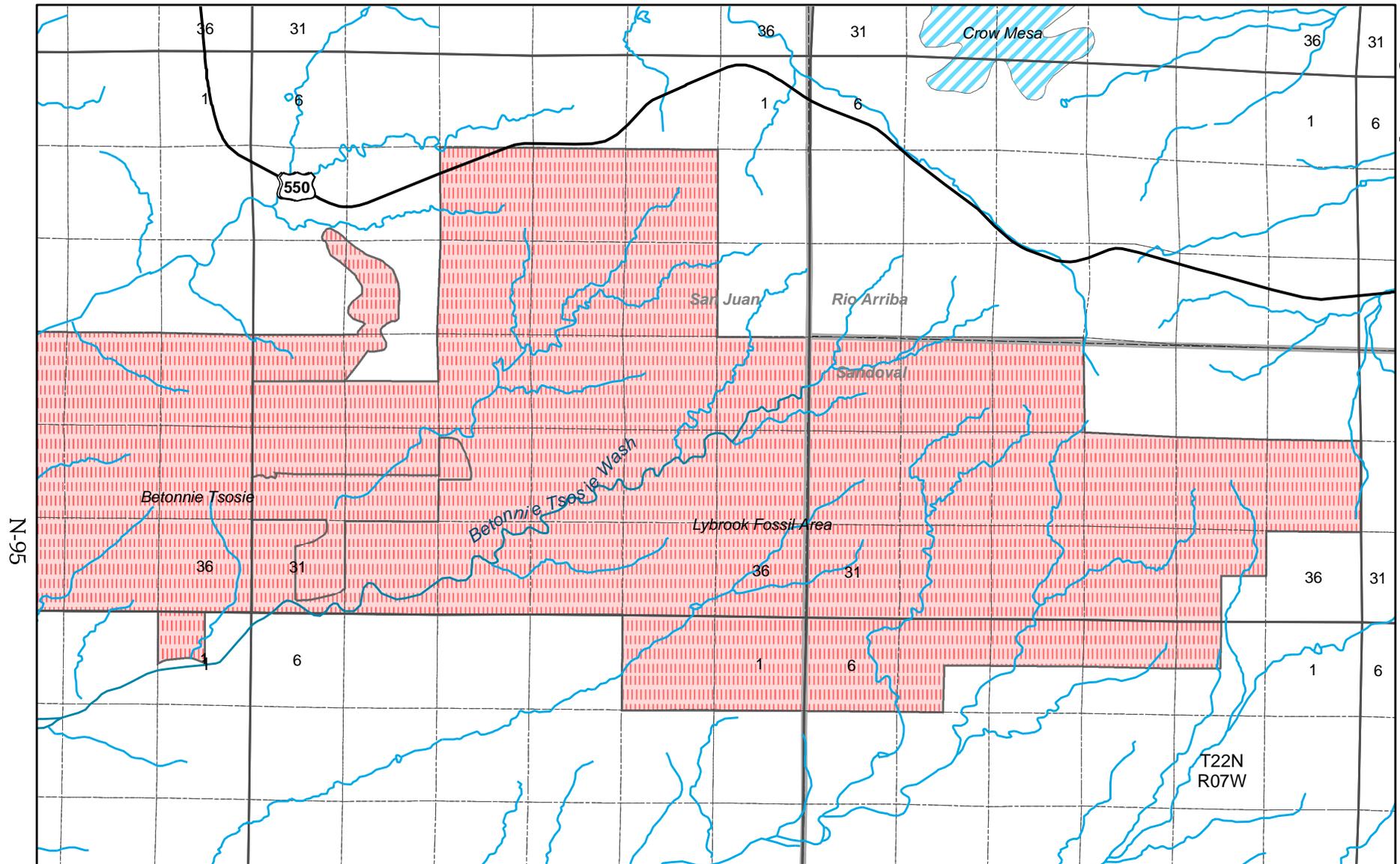
There are a total of 25,703 acres within the boundary of the Lybrook Fossil Area (Paleontology), of which 18,268 acres are public land (BLM) and 19,840 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

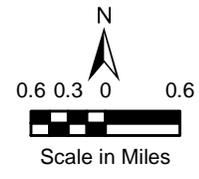
The goal for special management is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
7. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Implement VRM Class III and IV designation.
9. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
10. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Delineate Lybrook Fossil Area.



- Legend**
- Major Road
 - Township and Range
 - Section Line
 - County Boundary
 - SDA
 - Paleontology



Map N-18: Lybrook Fossil Area

PIÑON MESA FOSSIL AREA

Site Description:

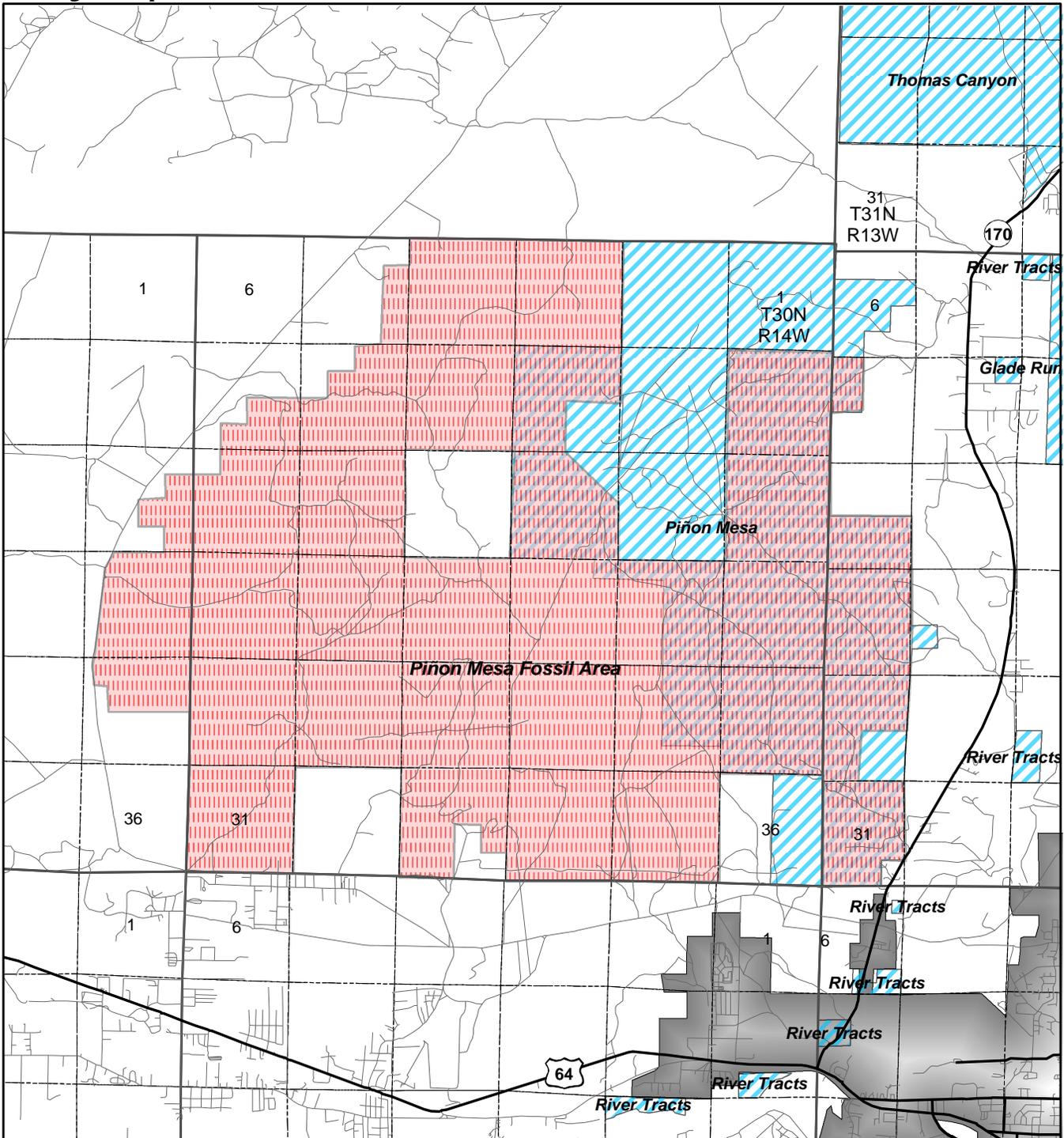
There are a total of 19,052 acres within the boundary of the Piñon Mesa Fossil Area (Paleontology), of which 18,197 acres are public land (BLM) and 19,033 acres contain federal minerals. The proposed Piñon Mesa Fossil Area includes part of the proposed Piñon Mesa ACEC.

Management Goal:

The goal for special management is to facilitate scientific study and protection of the fossils.

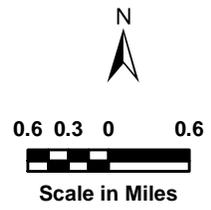
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to leased acreage.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use paleontological required clearance to new leasing.
3. New leasing and sales (oil and gas) granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
4. Acquisition of minerals granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
5. Acquire easements.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations that protect paleontological values.
8. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
9. Implement Class II VRM designation for acreage inside Piñon Mesa ACEC. Class III for remainder of area.
10. Woodcutting open to permitted gathering of dead and down.
11. Vegetation modification allowed on a case-by-case basis with paleontological clearance.
12. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
13. Delineate Piñon Mesa Fossil Area.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Section Line
-  City of Farmington
-  SDA
-  Paleontology



Map N-19: Piñon Mesa Fossil Area

4. RECREATION

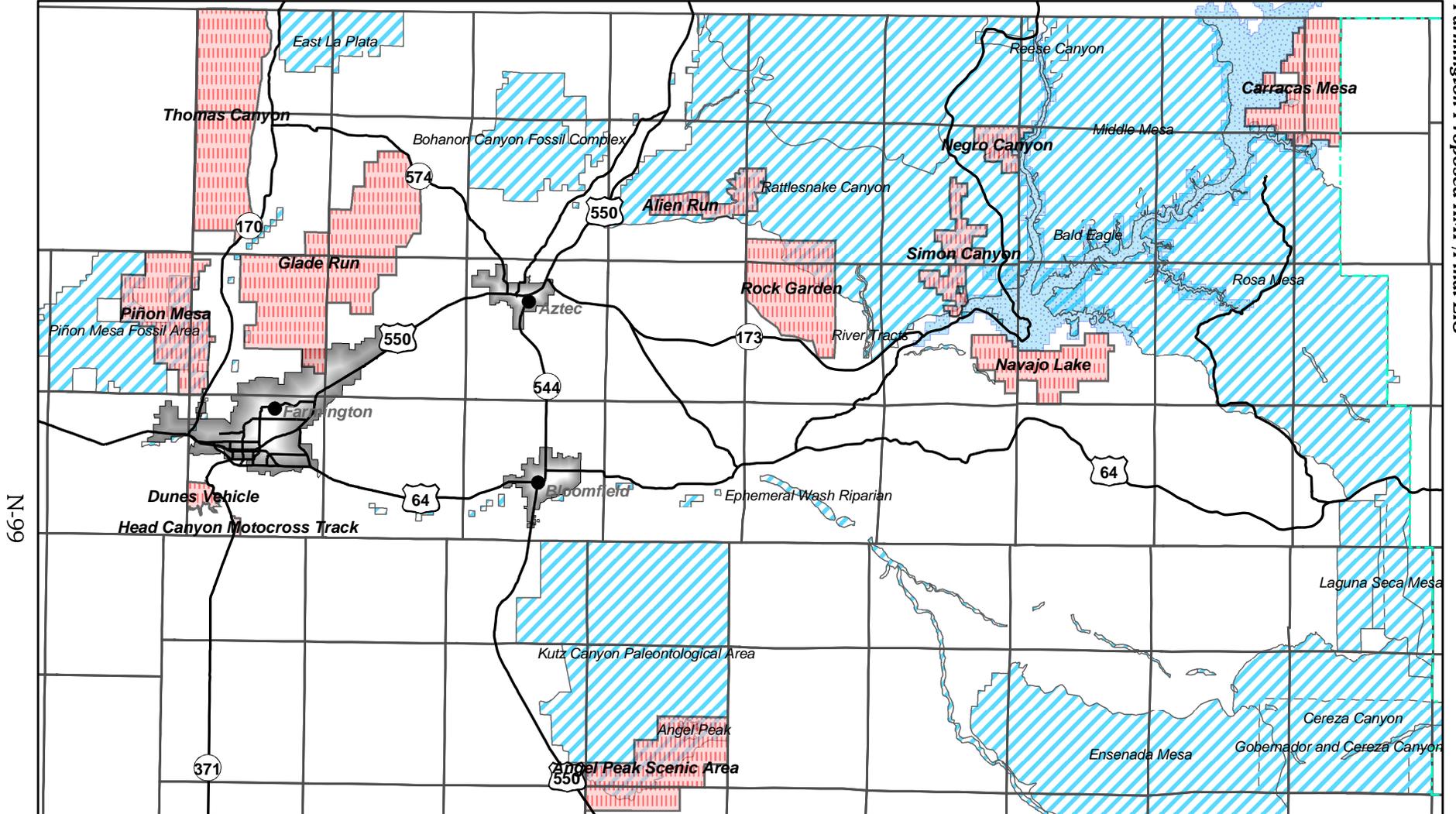
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The population of the tri-cities and the surrounding area is growing, bringing with it increased demands for a broad range of recreational opportunities, ranging from individual activities to organized events. Common public land use activities include horseback riding, mountain biking, hiking, back packing, wildlife viewing, primitive camping, jogging, hunting, photography, and riding OHVs.

The area has received exposure to OHV enthusiasts that is likely to create more interest in competitive motorized events and individual or small group travel by OHVs. Designation of some Recreation Areas that permit OHV access

provides an opportunity for people to enjoy motorized activities and challenges while minimizing conflicts with other user groups. Some areas provide a place for groups to hold events where permitting costs and delays can be minimized while protecting resources from additional surface disturbance.

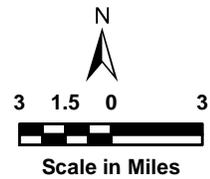
Twelve Recreation Areas have been designated that will be managed for specific purposes, ranging from providing access to primitive outdoor experiences to motorized access for all public land users. Some of these areas close to the tri-cities have been designated in response to requests from the public.



66-N

Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Carson NF
-  SDA
-  Recreation
-  USBR



Map N-20: Recreation SDAs

ALIEN RUN MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAILS

Site Description:

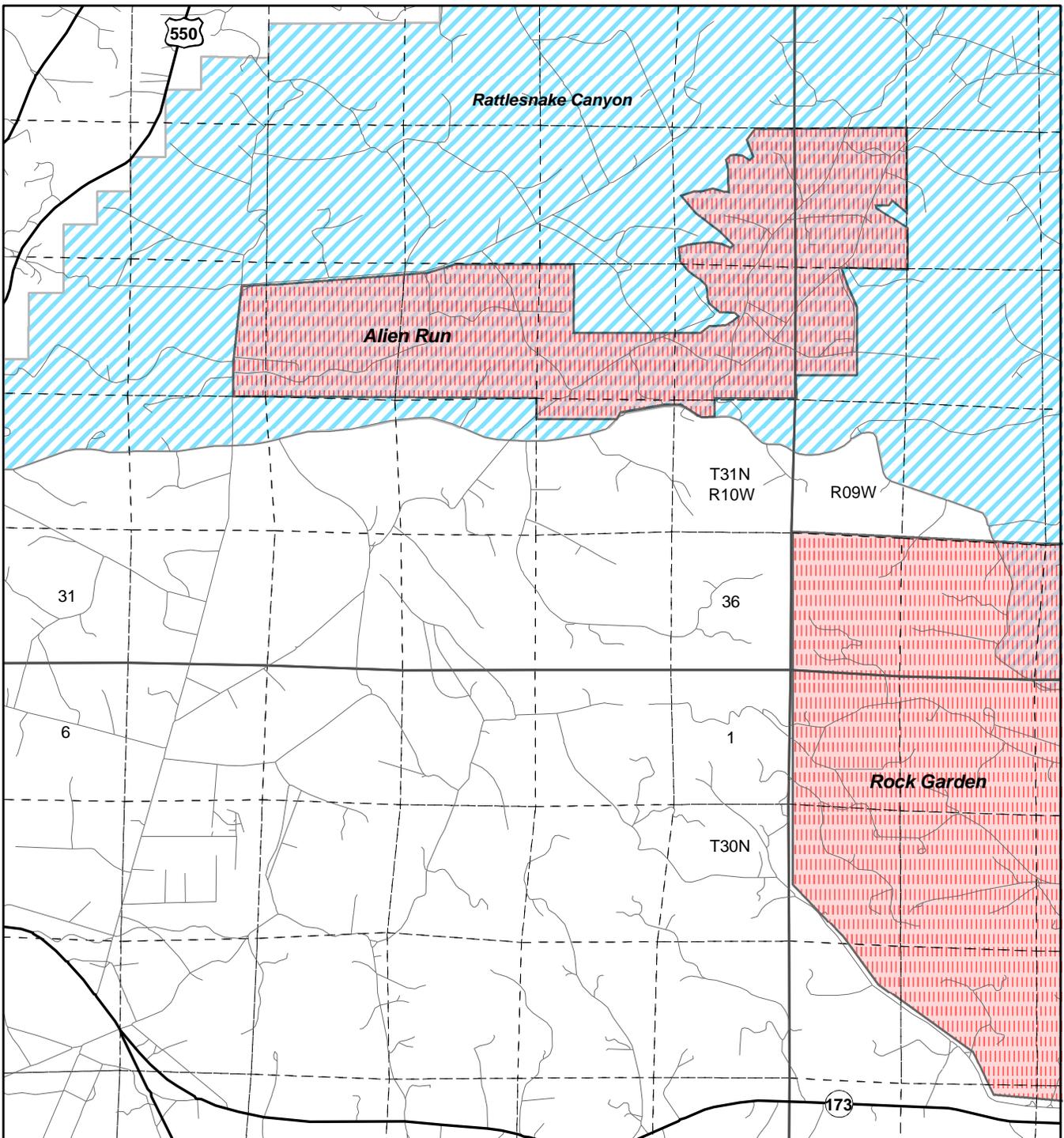
There are a total of 3,334 acres within the boundary of the Alien Run Mountain Bike Trails, of which 3,137 acres are public land (BLM) and 3,334 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

Manage area to facilitate mountain biking as a high quality recreational experience.

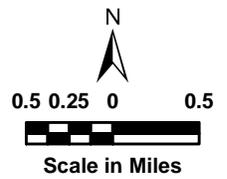
Management Prescriptions:

1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage. No new activity allowed for a distance of 150 feet on each side of the designated trail system.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leased acreage.
3. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration and workover activity allowed when they would interfere with authorized recreation events.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that protect the trail system integrity and recreation values in SMA and provide for the safety of users.
7. No construction of maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events.
8. OHVs limited to maintained roads and designated trails.
9. Apply Class III VRM Objectives.
10. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
11. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation values managed for and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation activity in SMA will use only native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
12. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
13. Apply roaded natural objectives.
14. Closed to shooting.
15. New trails may be designated in ARMBT based on inventory, and public demand after appropriate environmental analysis.
16. Pets must be under control at all times.
17. Delineate Alien Run Mountain Bike Trails.
18. Designate noise receptor points at trail systems and developed facilities.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  SDA
-  Recreation



Map N-21: Alien Run Mountain Bike Trails

ANGEL PEAK SCENIC AREA

Site Description:

There are a total of 10,226 acres within the boundary of the Angel Peak Scenic Area, of which 8,946 acres are public land (BLM) and 9,952 acres contain federal minerals.

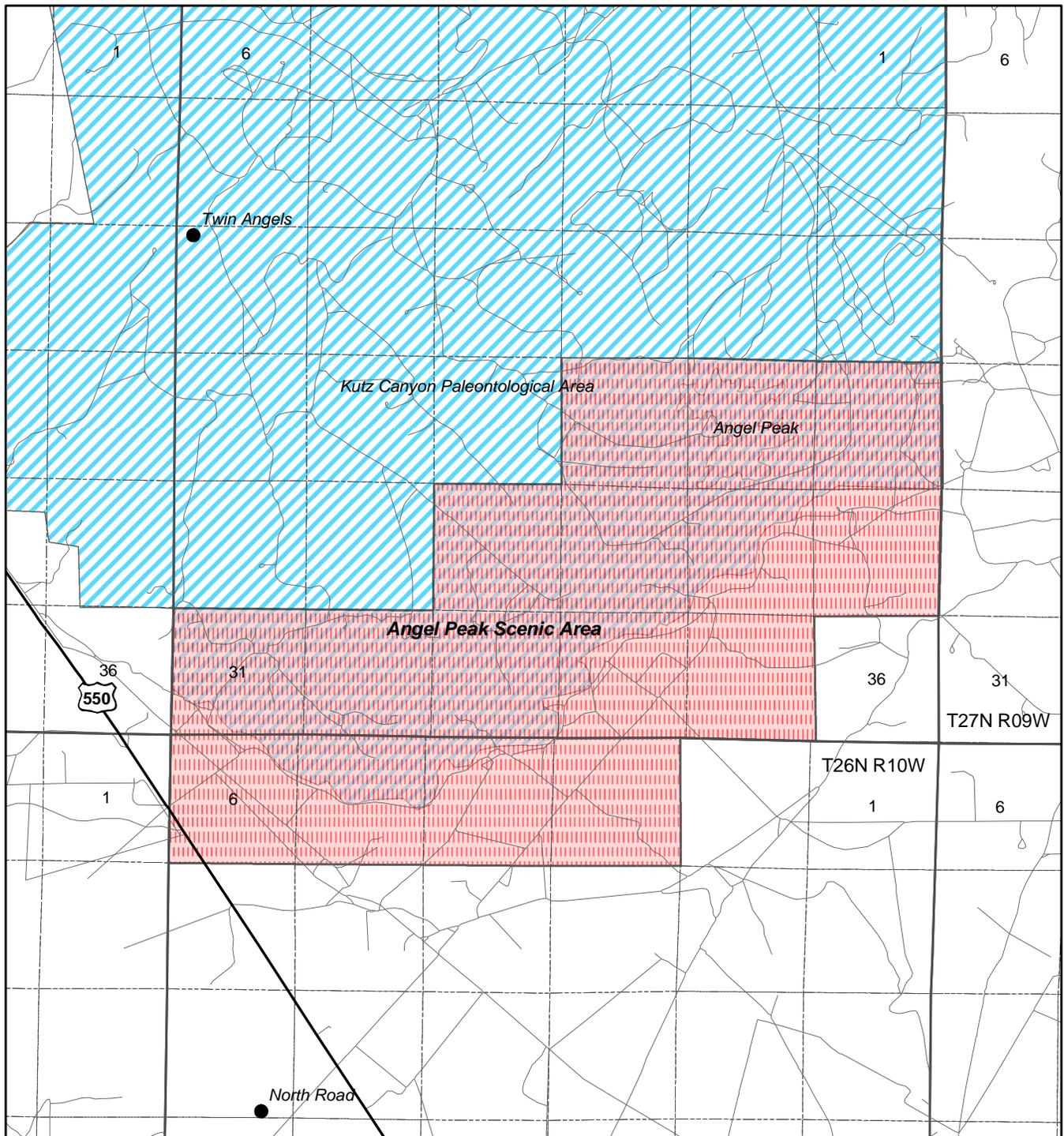
The population of Farmington and the surrounding areas is growing, bringing with it the increased demand for recreational opportunities. Angel Peak is easy to access. The entrance is located along NM State Highway 550, a major transportation artery into the Four Corners region that is currently undergoing widening into four lanes. The area provides spectacular views of badland topography, and allows the public to enjoy a variety of recreational activities, including sightseeing, picnicking, tent camping and hiking. Along the canyon rim, a maintained gravel road takes the visitor to 16 family camping and picnic units—each with a fireplace, table, and concrete pad. Vegetation in the area consists of sparse grass on the hills. Trees are few and twisted into gnarled shapes.

Management Goal:

Protect and preserve the natural, scenic and outdoor recreation values and provide visitors with the opportunity to engage in a wide variety of activities including camping, hiking, rockhounding, sightseeing, and horseback riding.

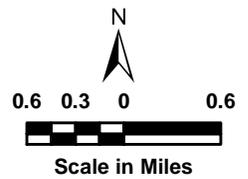
Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint at all developed campgrounds, trails, picnic areas, overlooks and Chacoan roads and byways. Remaining acreage: Controlled Surface Use management constraint.
2. No Surface Occupancy management constraint for new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Preclude new ROWs that would negatively impact developed campgrounds, trails, picnic areas, overlooks, and Chacoan roads and byways. Other ROWs permitted on a case by case basis with stipulations to maintain recreation, natural, paleontological, VRM and cultural values managed for.
5. OHVs limited to maintained roads and designated trails. Close Angel Peak Campground road to through traffic. Authorized use may be permitted in wash bottoms on a case-by-case basis.
6. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
7. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
8. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation and visual experiences managed for, and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation activity will use only native species seed/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
9. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
10. Apply roaded natural objectives.
11. No shooting in developed recreation area.
12. Change name to Angel Peak Scenic Area. Nominate the section of the road from US550 to the Angel Peak campground as a Back Country Byway.
13. Prepare a recreation management plan.
14. Improve and maintain existing facilities/trail/signs.
15. Pursue a cooperative management agreement.
16. Designate noise receptor points at campsites, picnic areas, overlooks, trails and Chacoan Road. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Section Line
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Recreation



Map N-22: Angel Peak Scenic Area

CARRACAS MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 8,616 acres within the boundary of the Carracas Mesa Recreation/Wildlife Area, of which 7,943 acres are public land (BLM) and 3,201 acres contain federal minerals.

The Carracas Mesa is bordered by Navajo Reservoir to the west, the state of Colorado to the north, and Carson National Forest to the east. It is somewhat removed with restricted access due to the surrounding land ownership, natural landscape and unmarked primitive routes. Public access is possible from the south.

Recreation opportunities are in the semi-private motorized class. Day hunting is the most common activity known to occur. Other activities may include backpacking, snowmobiling, vehicle trail riding, and nature appreciation.

Wildlife species occurring in the area are those typically associated with the piñon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitat type. However, this area is special in the Resource area because of its relatively undisturbed natural environment.

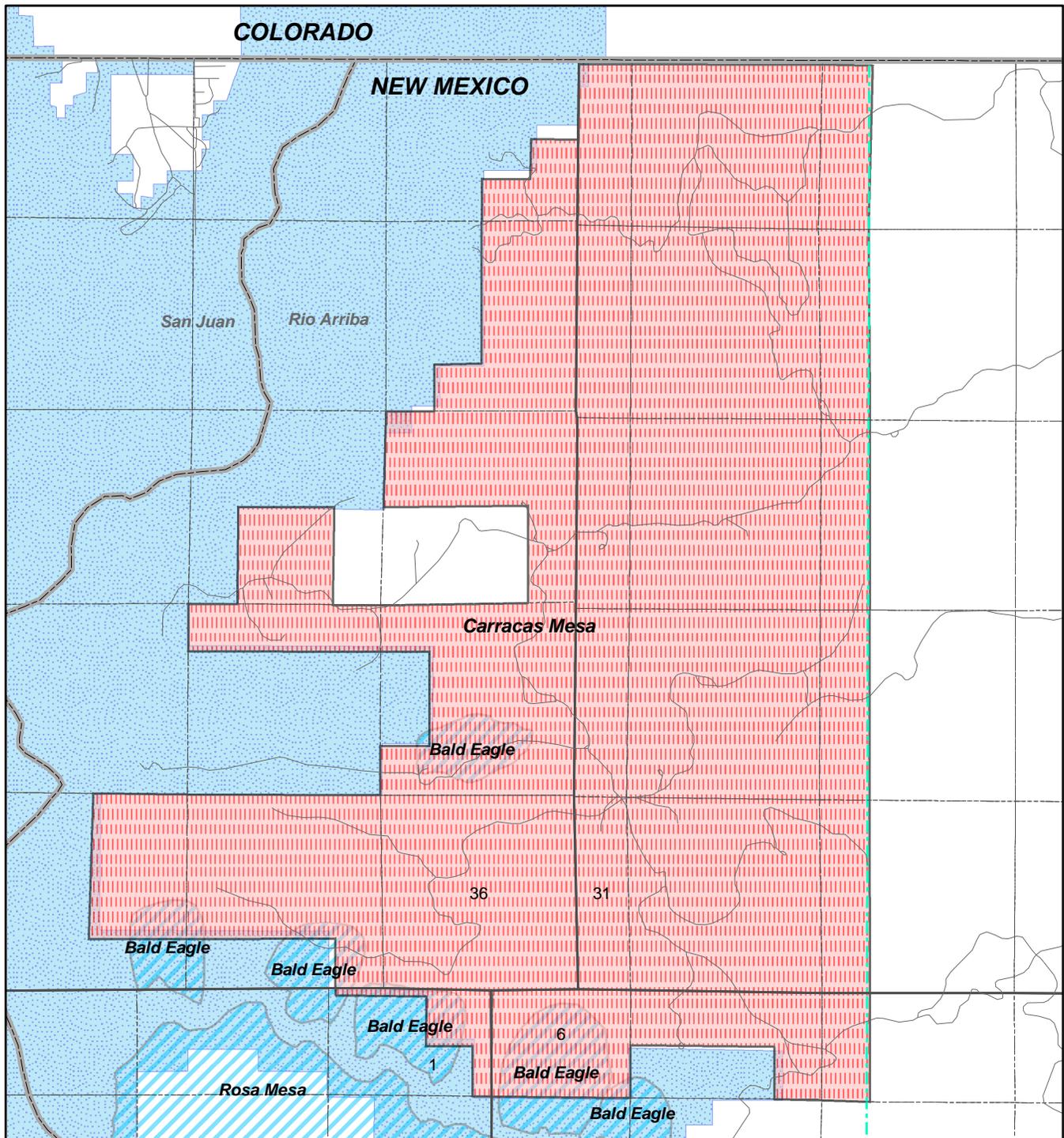
Wintering big game is the most visible wildlife use with elk numbering 150–300 animals in winter months and mule deer averaging 400 to 800 animals. Snows in Colorado drive animals down into this area beginning in late November. Mountain shrubs and grass, found in clearings, and seedlings provide winter forage. Mountain lion numbers are usually high in the Carracas Mesa and adjoining Carson National Forest.

Management Goal:

This site should be managed to protect and enhance wildlife, with a secondary emphasis on recreation.

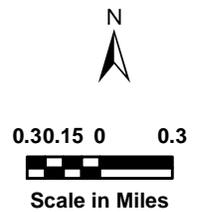
Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. No construction, drilling, plugging, seismic exploration and work over activity allowed from 11/01-3/31 for entire SMA and from 04/01 to 07/15 in designated elk calving habitat. Acquire non-BLM inholdings and easements.
6. ROWs permitted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations to maintain optimum wildlife habitat, recreational and VRM values managed for.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated trails, routes and ways. Apply seasonal OHV closures.
8. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
9. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with wildlife and recreation staff approval.
10. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit wildlife, recreation and visual experiences managed for and be approved by wildlife and recreation staff.
11. Continue current livestock grazing retirement.
12. Apply semi-primitive, non-motorized and motorized ROS objectives.
13. Apply limited/conditional wildlife suppression methods.
14. Change name to Carracas Mesa Recreation/Wildlife Area.
15. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.
16. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area.



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|------------|
| | Major Road | | Carson NF |
| | Township and Range | | SDA |
| | Road | | Recreation |
| | Section Line | | USBR |
| | County Boundary | | |



Map N-23: Carracas Mesa Recreation/Wildlife Area

DUNES VEHICLE RECREATION AREA

Site Description:

There are a total of 825 acres within the boundary of the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area, of which 805 acres are public land (BLM) and 825 acres contain federal minerals.

This site is just south of Farmington, New Mexico. Public access is provided from State Highway 371 along moderate to steep unmaintained roads.

The south, east and west boundaries of the area are well-defined by steep canyon walls that give way to talus slopes. A wide range of topographic relief is available in the form of wide, sandy washes, rock-filled arroyos, sparsely vegetated hills, and moderate to steep slopes consisting of loose rock and solid canyon walls. Vegetation is minimal with the major species being common grasses and juniper trees.

Oil and gas exploration and off-road vehicle activity make up the major use of the area. Competitive events such as hill climbs are popular among local residents, but the area is mainly used by ORV enthusiasts who enjoy a variety of motorized recreation opportunities. Diverse landforms challenge both man and machine. Over 30 years of use has produced an area of dunes and well established hill runs and trails.

Even though the actual visitor use is unknown, observation of weekend users and inventory of the many well-defined vehicle trails indicate moderate to intensive ORV use. Auto

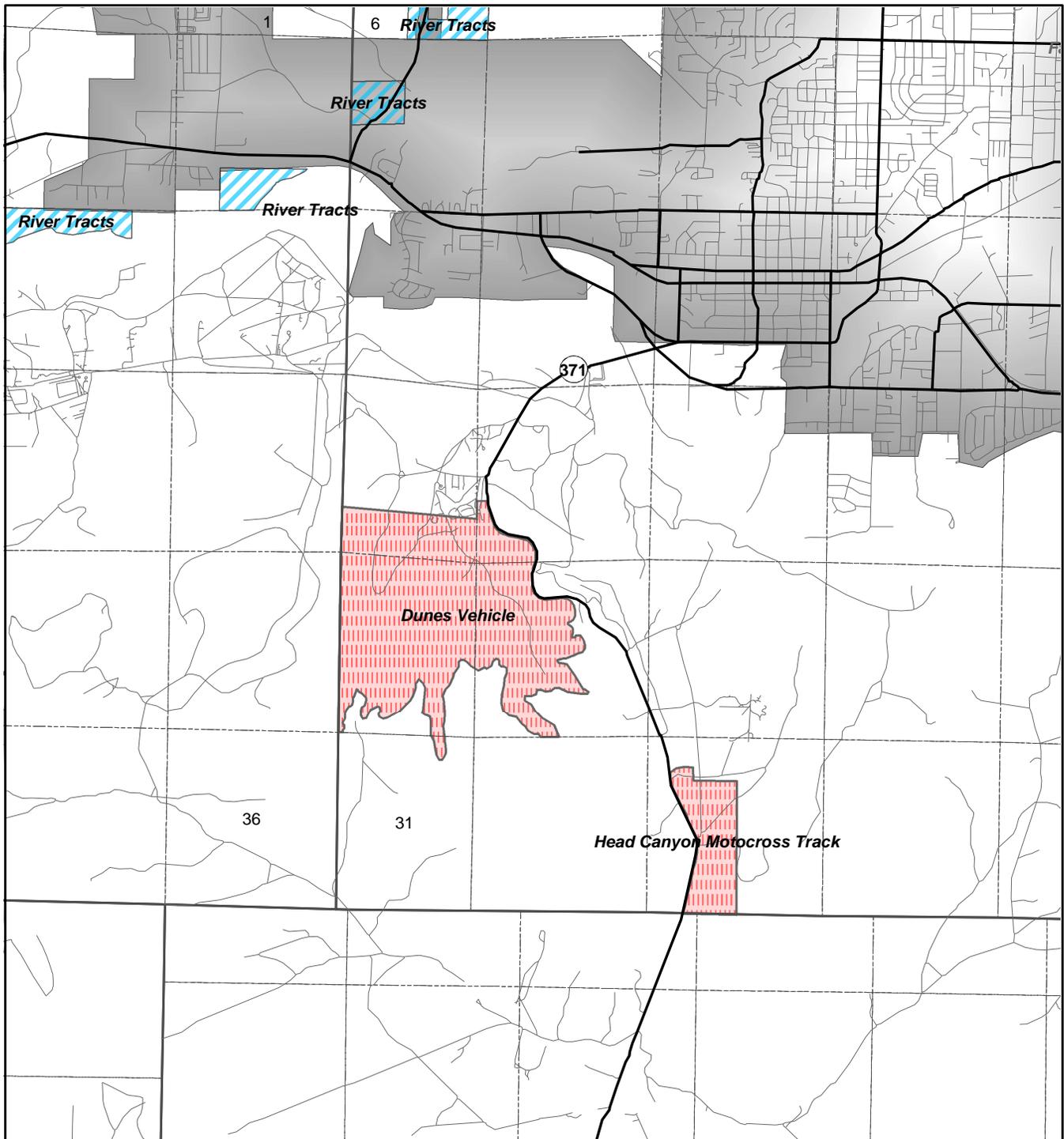
wreckage and scattered trash exist below the escarpment along State Highway 371.

Management Goal:

Manage the Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area as an Off Road Vehicle recreation area, minimizing user conflicts, promoting user safety and protecting resources.

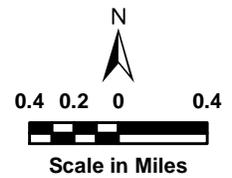
Management Prescriptions:

1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage.
2. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Not available for disposal.
5. ROW permitted on a case-by-case basis with stipulations and mitigation measures. Safety of users and recreational use will be first consideration.
6. Continue Open OHV designation.
7. Implement Class IV VRM objectives.
8. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
9. Close to vegetative sales except for administrative needs. Vegetation treatments must benefit recreation experiences managed for and be approved by recreation staff.
10. Grazing permits will not be issued.
11. Apply rural recreation ROS objectives.
12. No shooting.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Farmington City
-  SDA
-  Recreation



Map N-24: Dunes Vehicle Recreation Area

GLADE RUN

Site Description:

There are a total of 21,544 acres within the boundary of the Glade Run Trail System, of which 17,935 acres are public land (BLM) and 18,796 acres contain federal minerals.

This site is a network of established roads and undesignated trails that contain a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. Major access points from the communities of Farmington, Flora Vista and Aztec link nearly 40 miles of well-developed routes.

Various portions of this network have been ridden by local ORV enthusiasts for over 40 years and, more recently, bicyclists.

In general, the trail system can be described as rolling terrain that peaks on ridge tops and bottoms out in valley floors. Surface soils vary from deep sands to rock to hard-packed gravel or maintained roads. Forested woodlands feature piñon-juniper cover in some areas with sagebrush flats dominating other areas.

The sights and sounds one can expect to encounter vary from those found in an environment of paved roads, housing developments, power lines, moderate vehicular traffic, and other urban noises to areas natural in appearance with human-caused modifications subdued and blended with the natural landscape.

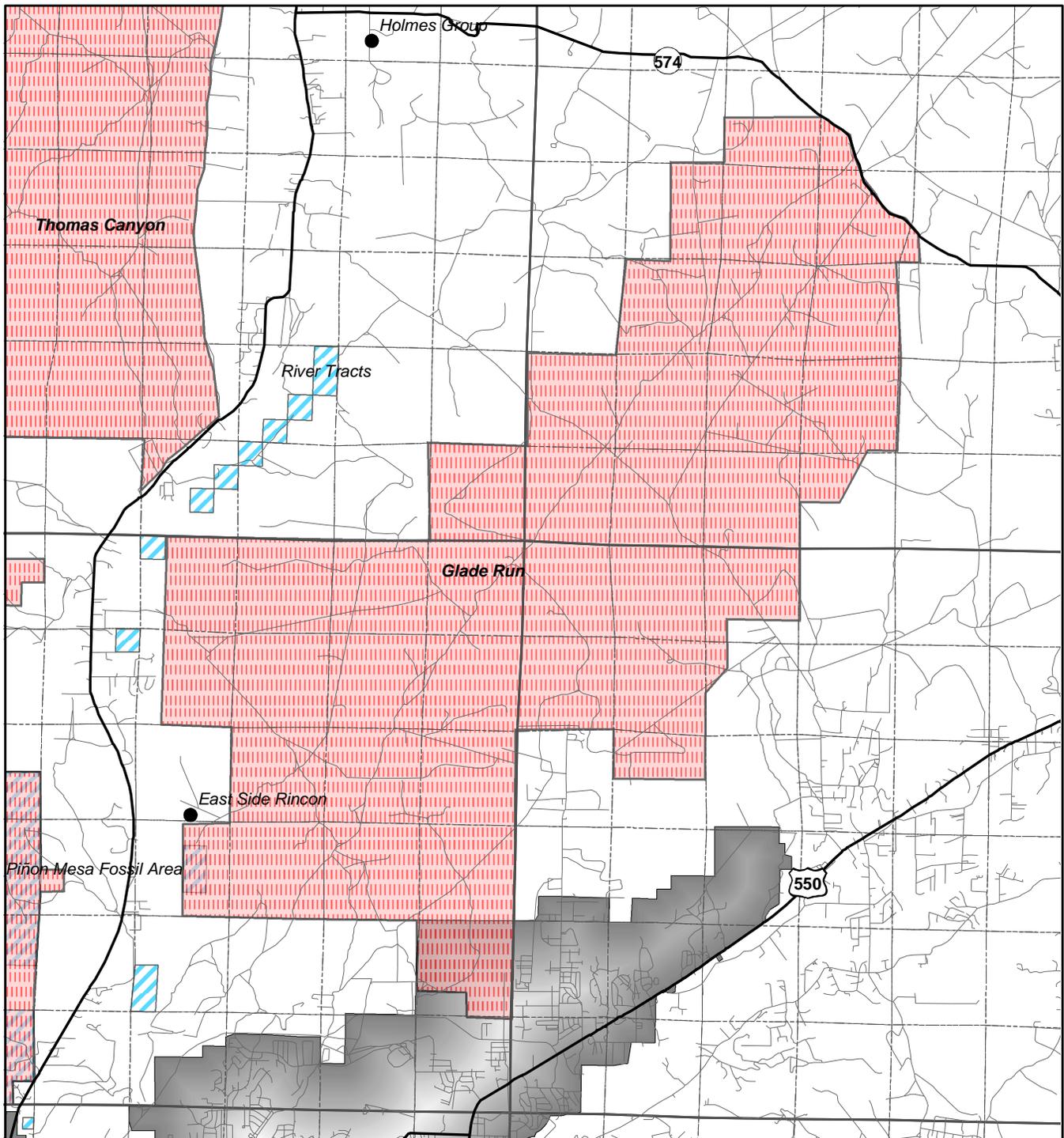
Management Goal:

Manage the Trail System to accommodate the largest variety of recreational uses. Coordinate management efforts with multiple regulatory groups.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint. No new activity allowed for a distance of 150 feet from either side of the designated trail system. Exceptions granted by recreation staff on a case-by-case basis as determined by environmental review. CSU constraint applies to any newly designated trails within the Trails System.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity allowed when they would interfere with authorized recreation events.
4. Limited minerals lease and sales with site specific stipulations that protect the integrity of the trail system and other recreational activities in the site and provide for safety of users. No construction or maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events.
5. Limited mineral localities with site specific stipulations that protect the integrity of the trail system and other recreational activities in the site and provide for the safety of users. No construction or maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events.
6. Continue to acquire easements and non-BLM inholdings.
7. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that protect the integrity of the trail system and other recreational activities in the site and provide for the safety of users. No construction or maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events.
8. OHV limited to bladed roads, designated trails, routes ways and areas on 15,134 acres. Approximately 3,811 acres designated as Open OHV area.
9. Implement Class III VRM objectives.
10. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.

11. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation values managed for and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation activity in site will use ONLY native species seeds/ plants unless approved by recreation staff.
12. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
13. Apply rural ROS objectives.
14. Review/revise/implement recreation area management plan as needed.
15. Inventory, maintain and replace signs.
16. Complete other administrative projects such as information displays and parking facilities.
17. Update acreage figure/map of the Glade Run Trail System boundary.
18. Designate noise receptor points at single track, trail and developed facilities.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Farmington City
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Recreation



0.7 0.35 0 0.7



Scale in Miles

Map N-25: Glade Run Trail System

HEAD CANYON MOTOCROSS TRACK

Site Description:

There are a total of 140 acres within the boundary of the Head Canyon Motocross Track, of which 138 acres are public land (BLM) and 140 acres contain federal minerals.

This site abuts the east side of State Highway 371 just south of Farmington, New Mexico.

The terrain in the northern portion is relatively flat and slopes gently upward toward hilly topographic relief in the southern portion. Vegetation is sparse and consists mainly of common grasses and a few scattered juniper trees.

Major use of the area includes oil and gas activity and competitive motorcycle events. Oil and gas storage facilities and pipelines are located within the SMA near two-track vehicle route.

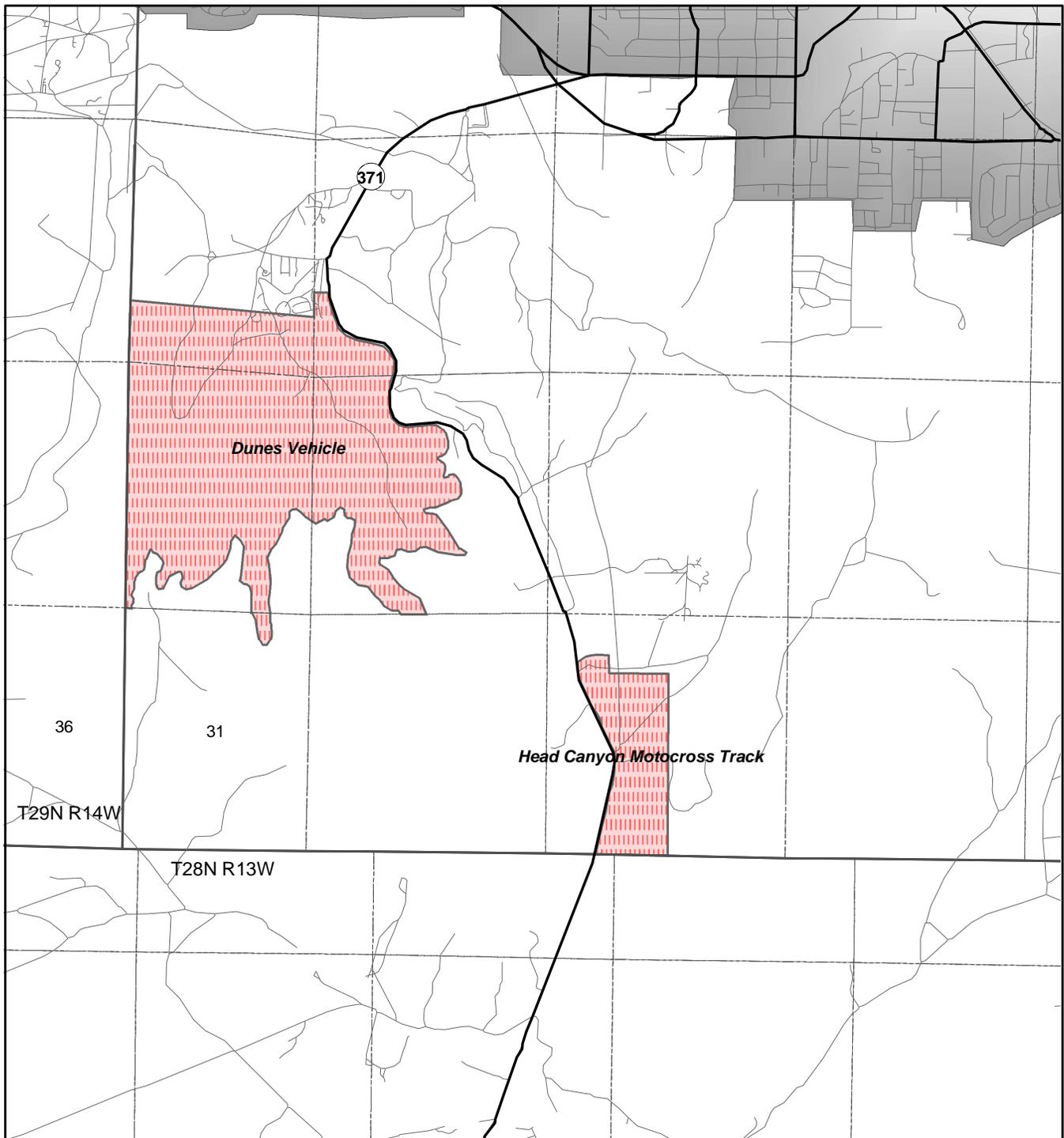
The population of Farmington and the surrounding areas is growing, bringing with it increased demand for recreational opportunities. The Head Canyon ORV Competition Area provides an opportunity for ORV enthusiasts to enjoy motorized activities and challenges while minimizing conflicts with other user groups. The area provides a place for groups to hold competitive motorized events while minimizing permitting costs and delays and protecting resources from additional surface disturbance. The nearby proximity of Head Canyon to the City of Farmington allows for quick and easy access by users. Head Canyon is receiving exposure via the internet at a number of different web addresses. This exposure could create more interest in and use of the area.

Management Goal:

Minimize user conflicts, protect public safety and protect natural resources.

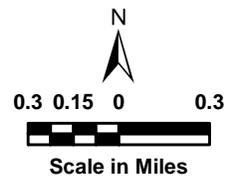
Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on oil and gas leasing under motorcross track (approximately 50 acres). Controlled Surface Use management constraint on remaining acreage.
2. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on new oil and gas leasing. No construction, drilling, or workover activities allowed during authorized events.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Preclude ROWs that would negatively impact the existing track or potential expanded track area inside the site.
5. OHVs limited to maintained roads and designated motorcross track. Use on motorcross track limited to motorcycles and ATV's. Track may be expanded in site if needed, after site-specific environmental analysis.
6. Implement Class IV VRM objectives.
7. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
8. Close to vegetative sales except for administrative needs with approval by recreation staff.
9. Any grazing permits in Head Canyon that are voluntarily relinquished or exchanged will not be reissued.
10. Apply rural recreation ROS objectives.
11. Close to shooting.
12. Change name to Head Canyon Motocross Track.
13. Survey and fence designated boundary to reduce conflict between adjacent landowners and users of Head Canyon.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  Farmington City
-  Recreation



Map N-26: Head Canyon Motocross Track

NAVAJO LAKE HORSE TRAILS

Site Description:

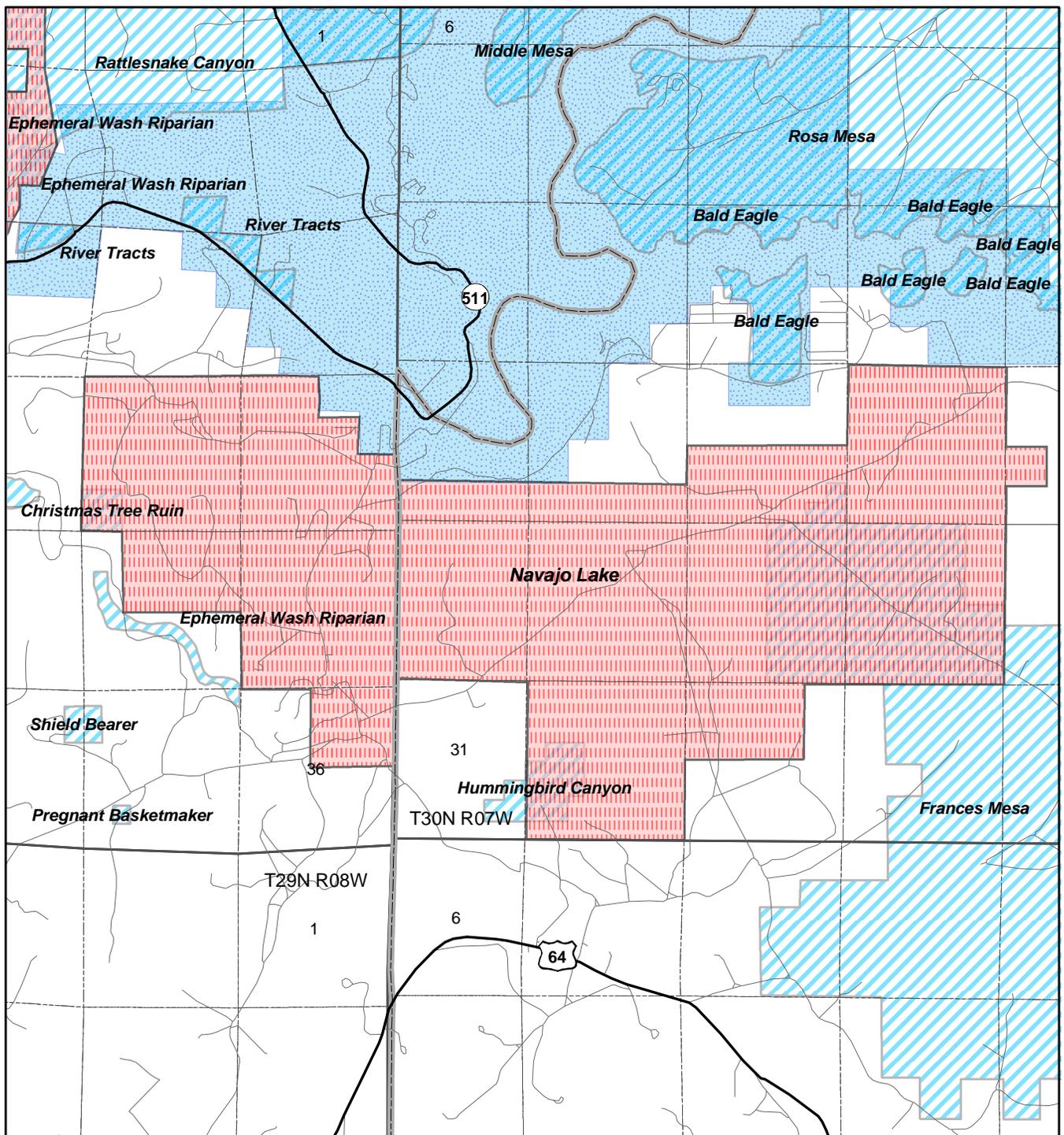
There are a total of 6,752 acres within the boundary of the Navajo Lake Horse Trails, of which 5,657 acres are public land (BLM) and 5,951 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

Manage for equestrian recreational use on designated trails, routes, and areas.

Management Prescriptions:

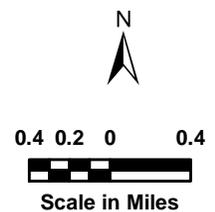
1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage. No new activity allowed for a distance of 150 feet on each side of the designated trail system. Exceptions granted by recreation staff on a case-by-case basis as determined by environmental review. This management constraint would apply to any newly designated trails within the site.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity allowed when they would interfere with authorized recreation events from 11/1-3/31 for Bald Eagle protection.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that protect the trail system integrity and Threatened and endangered values in the site and provide for the safety of users. No construction of maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events from 11/1 through 3/31 for Bald Eagle protection.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads and designated trails.
8. Apply Class III VRM designation.
9. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation and Threatened and endangered staff approval.
10. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation and Threatened and endangered values managed for and be approved by recreation and Threatened and endangered staff. All reclamation activity in site will use ONLY native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
11. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
12. Apply roaded natural ROS objectives.
13. Developed areas closed to shooting. Remainder of site closed to shooting except for licensed hunters during designated hunting seasons.
14. New trails may be designated in NLHT based on inventory, and public demand after appropriate environmental analysis.
15. Designation will be limited to the trail corridor (100 feet on each side of the trail).
16. Portions of site closed to recreational use impact bald eagle, 11/1-3/31.
17. Designate noise receptor points at trail systems, trailhead and developed facilities. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Road
- Section Line
- San Juan/Rio Arriba County Boundary

- SDA
- Recreation
- USBR



Map N-27: Navajo Lake Horse Trails

NEGRO CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 1,992 acres within the boundary of the Negro Canyon Scenic Area, of which 1,361 acres are public land (BLM) and 1,992 acres contain federal minerals.

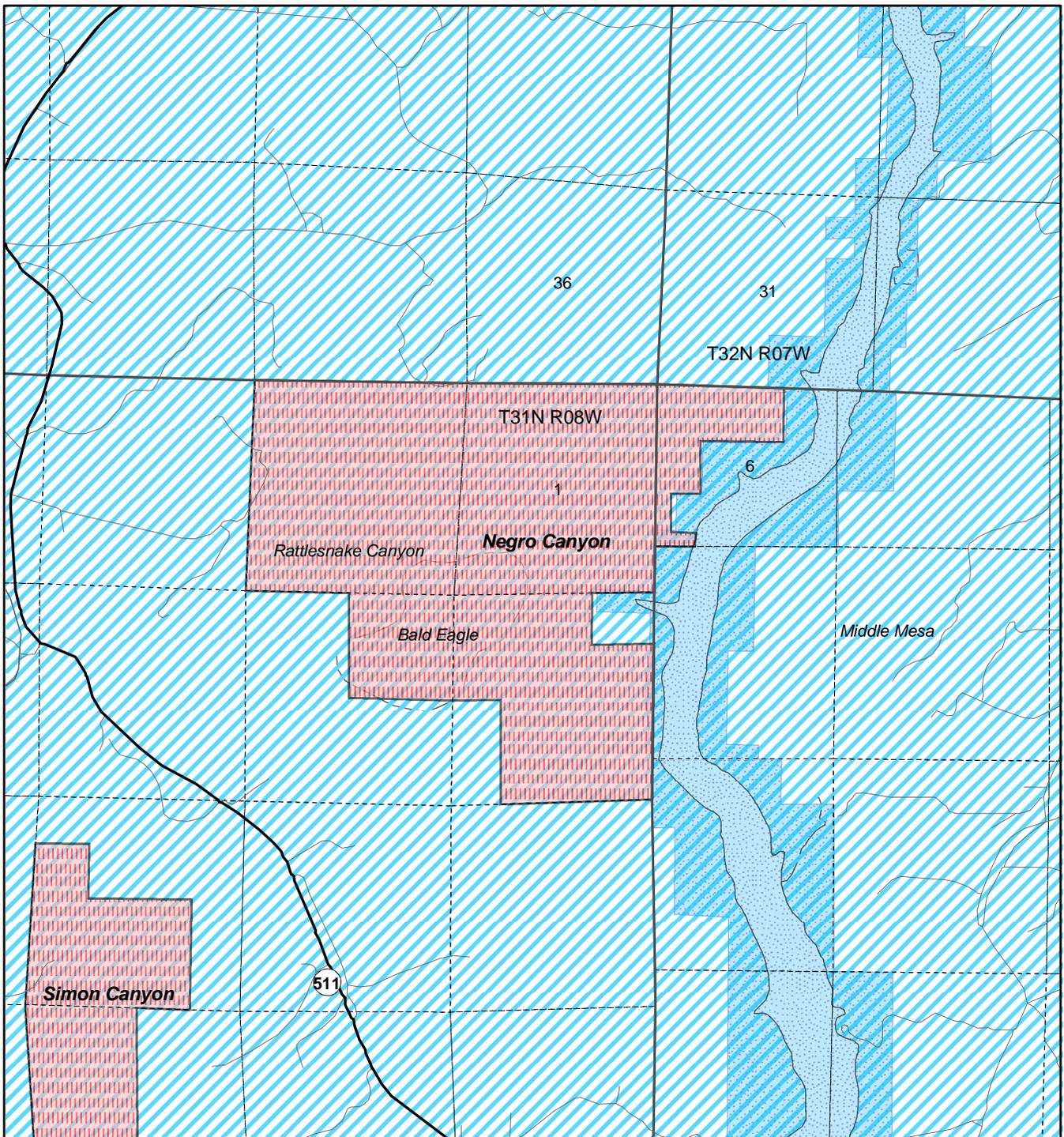
The population of Farmington and the surrounding areas is growing, bringing with it the increased demand for recreational opportunities. Negro Canyon provides an opportunity for the public to enjoy a variety of dispersed recreational activities and challenges including hiking, backpacking, wildlife viewing, and primitive camping. Negro Canyon is located just west of the Los Pinos River and approximately 10 miles north of Navajo Dam. Negro Canyon provides semi-primitive recreational opportunities for those interested in an alternative to the more developed Navajo Lake State Park. Negro Canyon is receiving exposure via the internet and various web addresses. This exposure is likely to create more interest in, and use of the area.

Management Goal:

Management of the area for semi-primitive, non-motorized types of outdoor recreation.

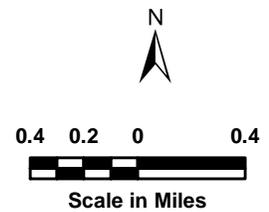
Management Prescriptions:

1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint on leased oil and gas acreage within the canyon drainage. Continue with Controlled Surface Use management constraint above the rim.
2. Closed to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Closed to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity from 11/1-3/31 for Bald Eagle.
5. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.
6. Preclude new ROWs from Negro Canyon drainage and on the unleased acreage in the site. Permit ROWs on Controlled Surface Use acreage above the rim, on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that maintain recreation and natural values, VRM objectives and wildlife habitat.
7. Closed OHV designation except for authorized use in Negro Canyon drainage. Limited to maintained roads above the canyon rim.
8. Implement Class I VRM objectives. No construction activity or equipment will be visible from Negro Canyon drainage.
9. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation and Threatened and endangered staff approval.
10. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation, visual, and Threatened and endangered values managed for and be approved by recreation and Threatened and endangered staff. All reclamation activity in site will use ONLY native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
11. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
12. Apply semi-primitive, non motorized ROS objectives.
13. If recreational development occurs, shooting restrictions would apply at developed areas.
14. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.
15. Continue designation as Negro Canyon SMA.
16. Designate noise receptor points at visitor use area, canyons, rim and Bald Eagle ACEC boundary.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  SDA
-  Recreation
-  USBR



Map N-28: Negro Canyon Scenic Area

PIÑON MESA

Site Description:

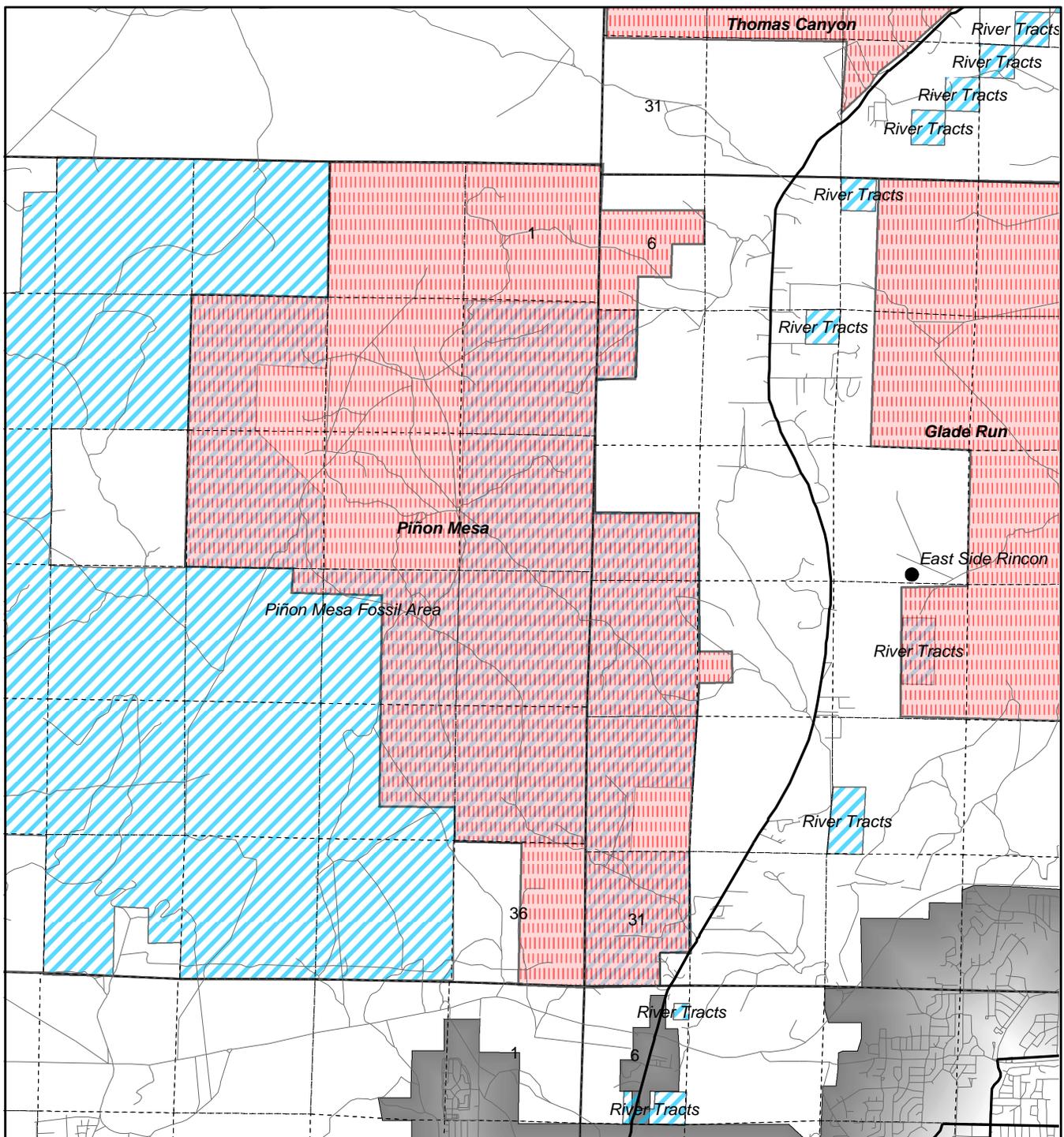
There are a total of 9,454 acres within the boundary of the Piñon Mesa Scenic Area, of which 8,340 acres are public land (BLM) and 8,489 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

Manage to provide and protect recreational, paleontological, and visual values.

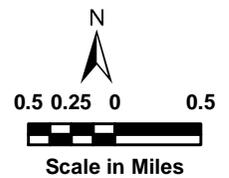
Management Prescriptions:

1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage. No new activity allowed for a distance of 150 feet on each side of the designated trail. Exceptions granted by recreation staff on a case-by-case basis as determined by environmental review. This management constraint would apply to any newly designated trails within the Recreation Area.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity allowed when they would interfere with authorized recreation events and from 3/1-6/30 for various raptor species protection and 3/1-8/1 for peregrine protection.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Acquire easements and non-BLM inholdings.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that protect the trail system integrity, recreational, visual, and threatened and endangered species values in the ACEC and provide for the safety of users. No construction or maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events and from 3/1-6.30 for various raptor species protection and 3/1-8/1 for peregrine protection.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated trails and routes.
8. Apply Class III VRM objectives.
9. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation and Threatened and endangered staff approval.
10. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation, visual, and Threatened and endangered values managed for and approved by recreation and Threatened and endangered staff. All reclamation activity in ACEC will use only native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
11. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
12. Apply roaded natural ROS objectives.
13. Developed areas closed to shooting. Remainder of ACEC closed to shooting except for licensed hunters during designated hunting seasons.
14. New trails may be designated in ACEC based on inventory, and public demand after appropriate environmental analysis.
15. Portions of ACEC closed to recreational use impacting various raptor species; 3/1-6/30 and 3/1-8/1 for Peregrine.
16. Delineate Piñon Mesa Recreation Area.
17. Designate noise receptor points at trail systems and developed facilities.



Legend

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Major Road | | Farmington City |
| | Township and Range | | Cultural SDA |
| | Section Line | | SDA |
| | Road | | Recreation |



Map N-29: Piñon Mesa Scenic Area

ROCK GARDEN

Site Description:

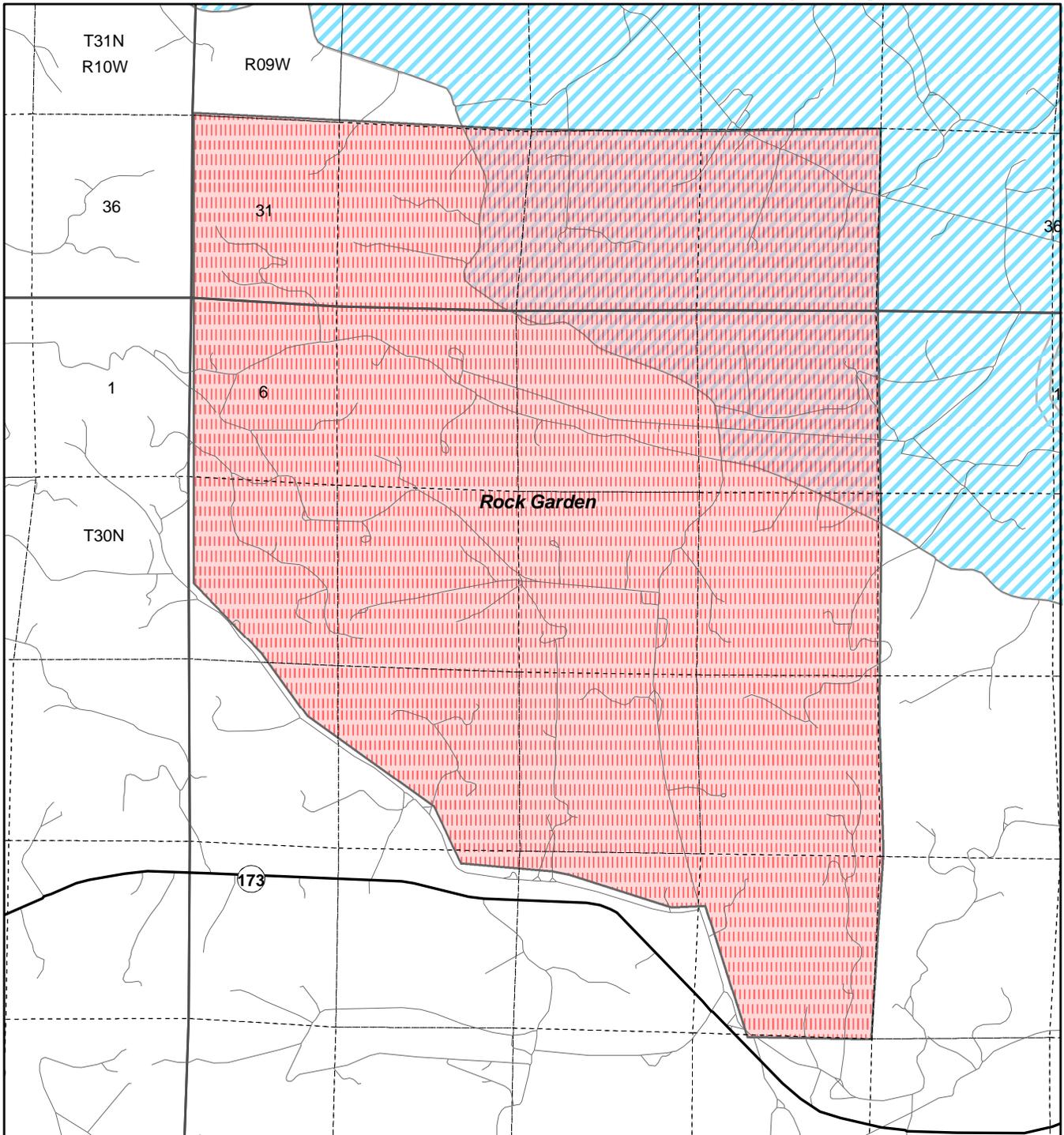
There are a total of 10,849 acres within the boundary of the Rock Garden Recreation Area, of which 8,398 acres are public land (BLM) and 8,701 acres contain federal minerals.

Management Goal:

Manage for OHV, equestrian, and other recreational use on designated trails, routes and areas.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on currently leased oil and gas acreage. No new activity allowed for a distance of 100 feet on each side of the designated trail system. Exceptions granted by recreation staff on a case-by-case basis as determined by environmental review. This management constraint would apply to any newly designated trails within the site.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. No construction, drilling, completion, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity allowed when they would interfere with authorized recreation event.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Acquire non-BLM inholdings.
6. ROWs granted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that protect the trail system integrity and values in the site and provide for the safety of the users. NO construction or maintenance activity allowed when it would interfere with authorized recreation events.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
8. Apply Class III VRM objectives.
9. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
10. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation values managed for and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation activity in site will use only native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
11. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
12. Apply roaded natural ROS objectives.
13. No shooting in developed recreation area. Remainder of site closed to shooting except for licensed hunters during designated hunting seasons.
14. New trails may be designated in site based on inventory, and public demand after appropriate environmental analysis.
15. Delineate as Rock Garden Recreation Area.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  SDA
-  Recreation



0.4 0.2 0 0.4



Scale in Miles

Map N-30: Rock Garden Recreation Area

SIMON CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 3,928 acres within the boundary of the Simon Canyon Recreation Area, all of which are public land acres (BLM) and federal mineral acres.

The site is located approximately 25 miles east of Aztec and Bloomfield, San Juan County, New Mexico on the San Juan River, two and three-quarter miles west of Navajo Dam.

Access to the general area is via US Highways 64 and 550, State Highway 44 and State Roads 173 and 539. Access to the Recreation Area is provided by a two mile long public road that joins State Road 173.

Simon Canyon is characterized by moderately steep to very steep rough, broken and hilly topography. The elevation of Simon Canyon varies from 5,800 feet at the bottom of the canyon to 6,275 feet at the top of the rim. A small intermittent stream flows north to south and then westerly down the middle of the canyon into the San Juan River.

Plant species are generally consistent with the Upper and Lower Sonoran Life Zone, except for those areas where surface water provides for a localized riparian plant community. The more common grasses are blue grama, western wheatgrass, galleta, ring muhly and three-awns. Various cactus species are present, primarily in the bottom of the canyon. An even-age stand of cottonwood trees is found at the bottom of the canyon and along the river, while piñon pine and juniper are found at the upper elevations with small, scattered patches of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir along the high canyon rims.

The canyon also provides habitat for a variety of birds and mammals, such as golden eagle, prairie falcon, great horned owl, scrub jay, quail, rock wren, spotted ground squirrel, mountain cottontail, skunk, gray fox, porcupine, coyote, and beaver. The upper and middle portions of the canyon provide shelter for deer.

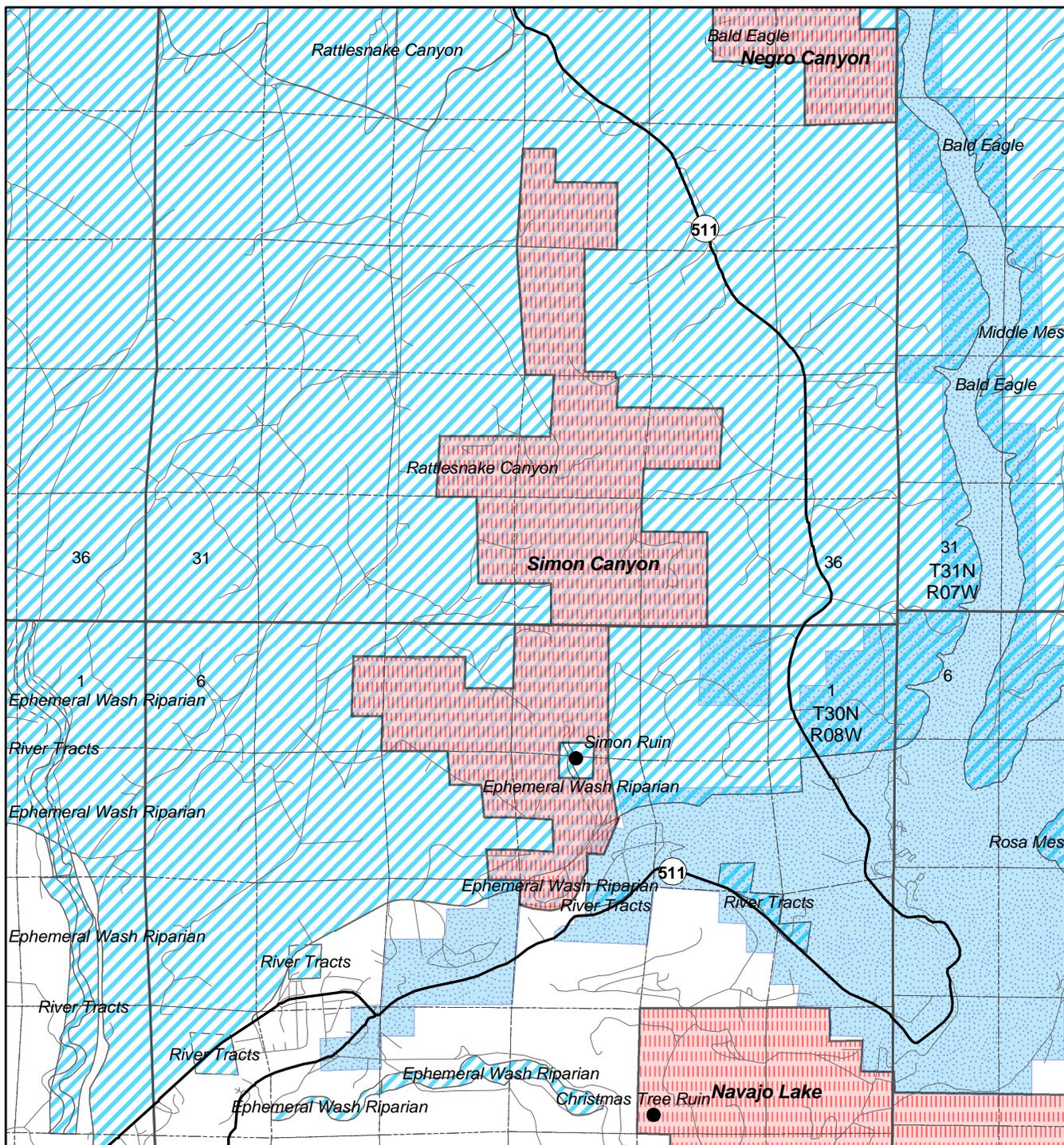
Management Goal:

Continue to manage Simon Canyon to provide opportunities for the public to enjoy a variety of recreational activities and challenges, including fishing, hiking, backpacking, wildlife viewing, tent camping and cultural interpretation.

Management Prescriptions:

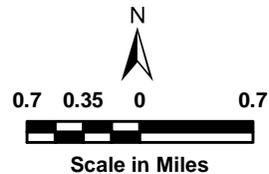
1. No Surface Occupancy management constraint for oil and gas leased acreage within the canyon drainage and bottom flatlands. Controlled Surface Use management constraint above the canyon rim.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. ROWs precluded from Simon Canyon drainage. Granted in remainder of ACEC on a case-by-case basis with stipulations to maintain natural, recreation, and visual values.
6. Simon Canyon drainage closed to OHVs, except for authorized use. In remainder of ACEC, use will be limited to maintained roads.
7. Implement Class II VRM designation. No construction activity or equipment will be visible from Simon Canyon drainage.
8. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation staff approval.
9. Close to vegetative sales except for administrative needs. Vegetation treatments must benefit recreation experiences managed for and be approved by recreation staff. All reclamation in the ACEC will use only native species seed/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
10. Continue current livestock grazing permitting; grazing allowed on the rim

- and prohibited in the flatlands and canyon bottom.
11. Apply semi-private non-motorized ROS objectives in the canyon. Apply semi-primitive motorized ROS objectives above the rim.
 12. No shooting in the developed recreation area. No shooting in Simon Canyon drainage.
 13. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.
 14. Add land within SMA (that is outside existing ACEC) to ACEC. Remove SMA designation and apply ACEC designation to expanded area. Change name to Simon Canyon ACEC.
 15. Review/revise Recreation Area Management Plan as necessary, to include ACEC revision.
 16. Continue implementation of RAMP.
 17. Designate noise receptor points on rim, canyon including ruin, and bottom flatland. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Road
-  SDA
-  Recreation
-  USBR



Map N-31: Simon Canyon Recreation Area

THOMAS CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 15,644 acres within the boundary of the Thomas Canyon Scenic/Wildlife Area, of which 8,156 acres are public land (BLM) and 12,775 acres contain federal minerals.

The area abuts the Colorado state border to the north and the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation to the west. Public access is provided by proceeding west from NM State Highway 170 along a system of unmarked graded and unmaintained routes.

The area is heavily forested (piñon and juniper) with small pockets of ponderosa pine. The topography generally slopes from higher elevations in the west to lower elevations in the east with dissecting steep-sided canyons. The piñon-juniper habitat site supports large herds of wintering mule deer.

Noticeable intrusions include a few primitive two-track routes and a gas well. Adjacent lands to the east and south are scattered with oil and gas wells, storage facilities and related roads.

Natural values within the area are considered important and somewhat rare in an otherwise developed region. The area lies approximately 14 air miles north of Farmington, NM and is the only relatively undisturbed natural environment of its size within a 30-mile radius of the city. Scenic values are associated with the botanical, wildlife, geological and natural features of the area.

Management Goal:

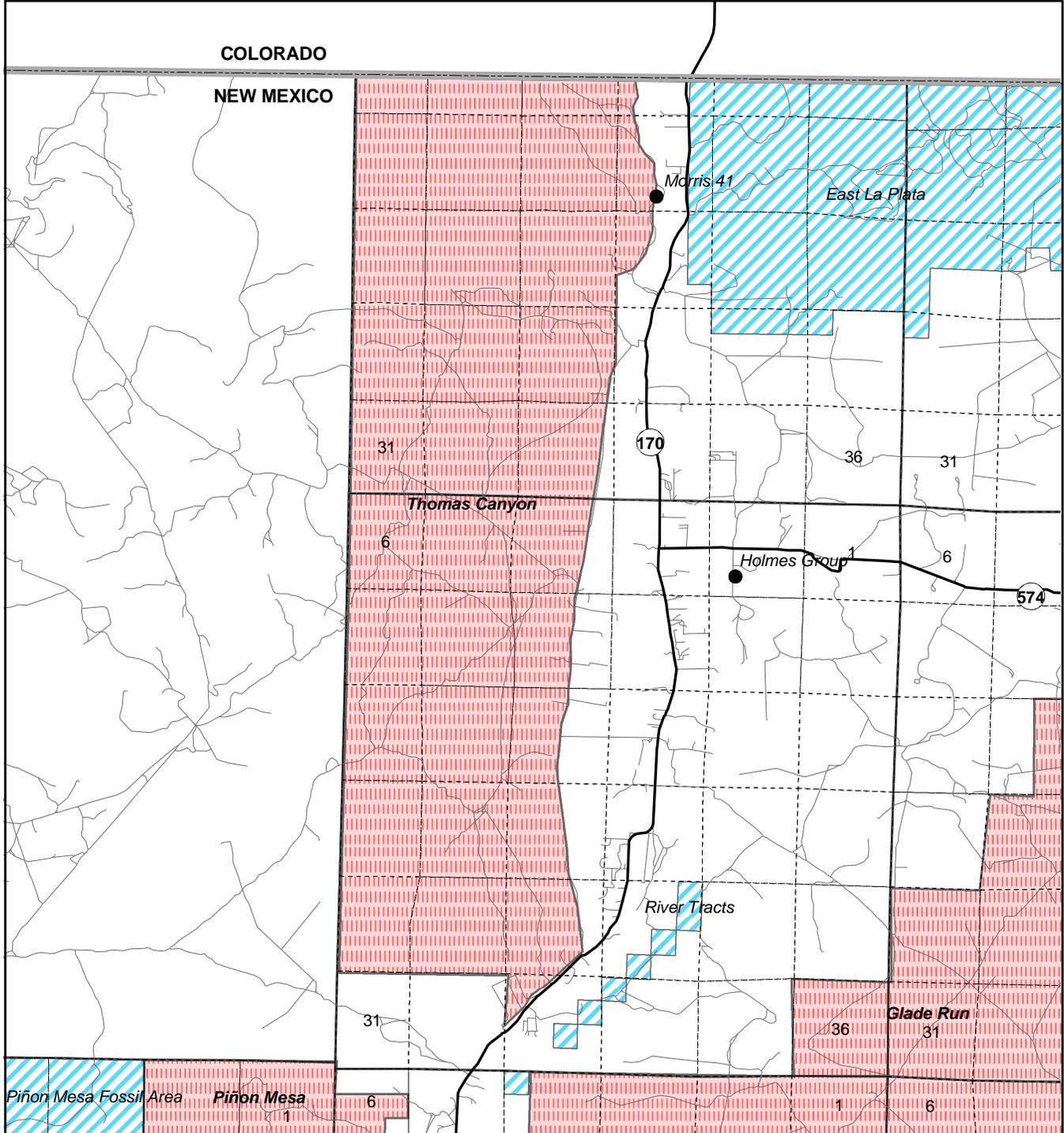
Manage the area for the optimal combination of recreational opportunities and wildlife protection.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue Controlled Surface Use of leased oil and gas acreage.
2. No construction, drilling, plugging, seismic exploration, and workover activity allowed 11/01–4/15.

3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-BLM inholdings and easements and expand boundary to the south.
5. Preclude ROW placement on unleased acreage. ROWs on Controlled Surface Use acreage permitted on a case-by-case basis with site specific stipulations that maintain recreation and natural values, VRM objectives and wildlife habitat.
6. Implement Thomas Canyon ORV Implementation Plan on original SMA acreage and limit OHVs to maintained roads in expanded SMA acreage.
7. Implement Class I VRM objectives for original acreage. Designate expanded acreage as VRM II area.
8. Close to all wood gathering and sales except for administrative needs with recreation and wildlife staff approval.
9. Close to vegetative sales. Vegetative treatments must benefit recreation, visual and wildlife values managed for and be approved by recreation and wildlife staff. All reclamation activity in SMA will use only native species seeds/plants unless approved by recreation staff.
10. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
11. Apply semi-primitive, non motorized ROS objectives in original acreage. Apply roaded natural ROS objectives in expanded acreage.
12. If recreational development occurs, restrictions would apply at developed areas.
13. Apply limited/conditional wildfire suppression methods.
14. Designate entire SMA as critical big game habitat. Rename as Thomas Canyon Natural/Wildlife Area.

15. Designate as Noise Sensitive Area on original acreage. No designation on expanded acreage.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  New Mexico/Colorado Boundary
-  SDA
-  Recreation



0.7 0.35 0 0.7



Scale in Miles

Map N-32: Thomas Canyon Scenic/Wildlife Area

5. RIPARIAN

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Riparian habitat management by federal agencies across the west has become a priority for federal land management agencies because of the rarity and importance of this habitat for wildlife and recreation. Some riparian areas managed by the FFO support potential habitat for species that are federally listed as endangered, threatened, or are proposed for listing. BLM policy mandates that lands that support habitat for endangered

species should be retained in federal ownership and sensitive species should be managed so they will not need to be listed under the Endangered Species Act in the future. The designation of the Ephemeral Wash Riparian Area will provide some additional protection for these riparian systems and facilitate the attainment and maintenance of proper functioning condition.

EPHEMERAL WASH RIPARIAN AREA

Site Description:

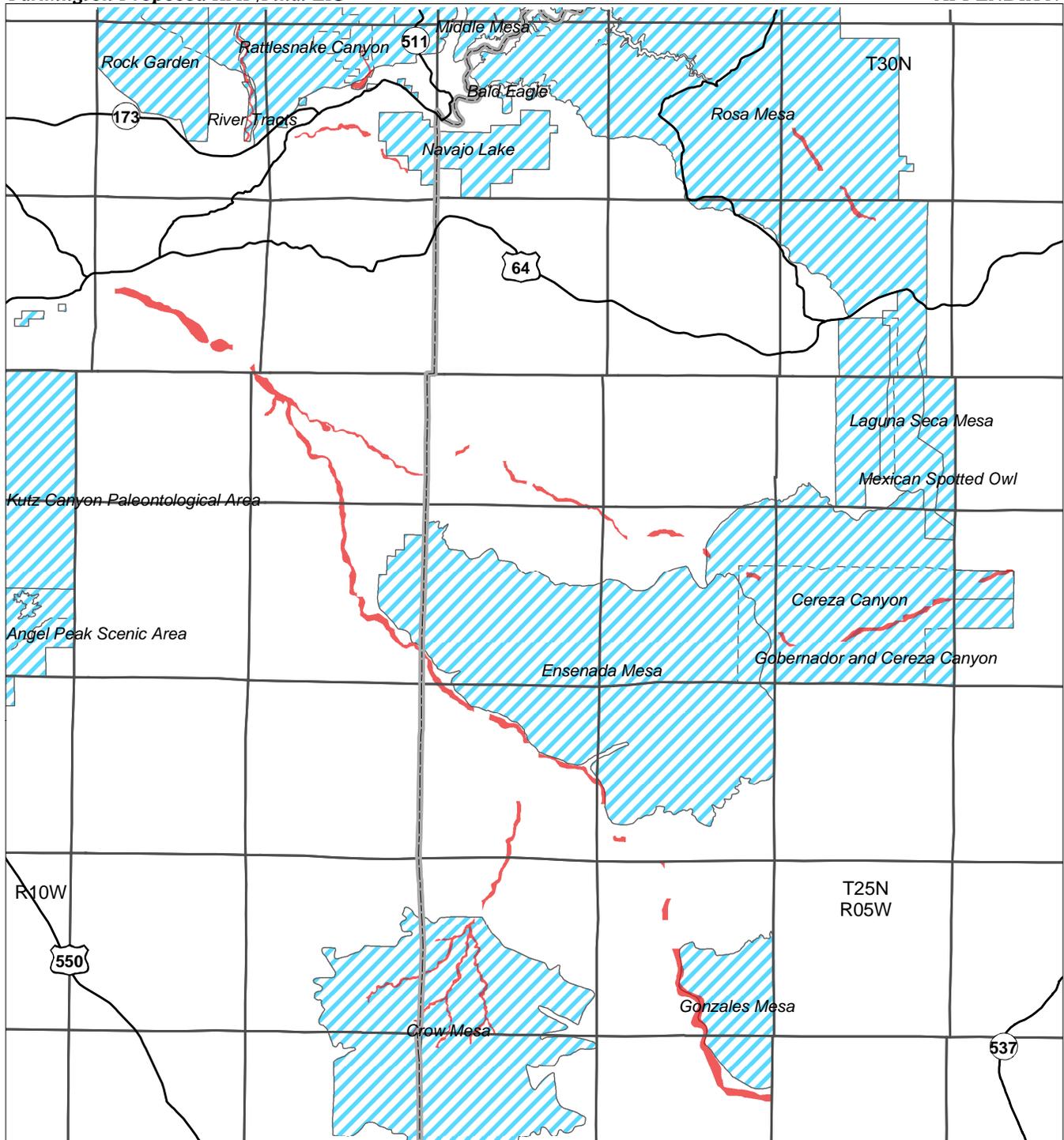
There are a total of 7,499 acres within the boundary of the Ephemeral Wash Riparian Area (Riparian), of which 7,331 acres are public land (BLM) and 7,363 acres contain federal minerals. Riparian habitat management by Federal agencies across the west has come under intense scrutiny because of the rarity and importance of this habitat type. The designation of the Ephemeral Wash Riparian SMA will provide some additional protection for these riparian systems and facilitate the attainment and maintenance of proper functioning condition.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect these riparian systems and facilitate the attainment and maintenance of proper functioning condition as outlined in the 2000 Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan.

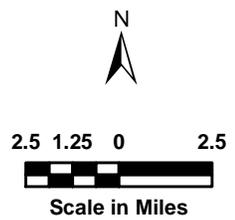
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply No Surface Occupancy COA on currently leased acreage in active floodplain and Controlled Surface Use stipulation in 100-year floodplain.
2. Apply No Surface Use stipulation on new leasing in active floodplains and apply Controlled Surface Use stipulation on new leases in 100-year floodplains on designated riparian areas.
3. In 100-year floodplain, special stipulations and mitigation would apply to leasables/salables.
4. In 100-year floodplain, special stipulations and mitigation would apply to locatables.
5. Acquire non-federal minerals.
6. Special stipulations and mitigation would apply on ROWs.
7. OHV designation limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Designate as VRM Class II, III, and IV Area.
9. Close to all wood cutting and gathering except for administrative purposes with approval of wildlife staff.
10. Vegetative management must benefit the values for which the SMA was established.
11. Ranges from no grazing where no authorized grazing already exists to dormant season grazing where permits do exist.
12. Delineate Ephemeral Wash Riparian Area.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  San Juan/Rio Arriba County Boundary
-  SDA
-  Riparian



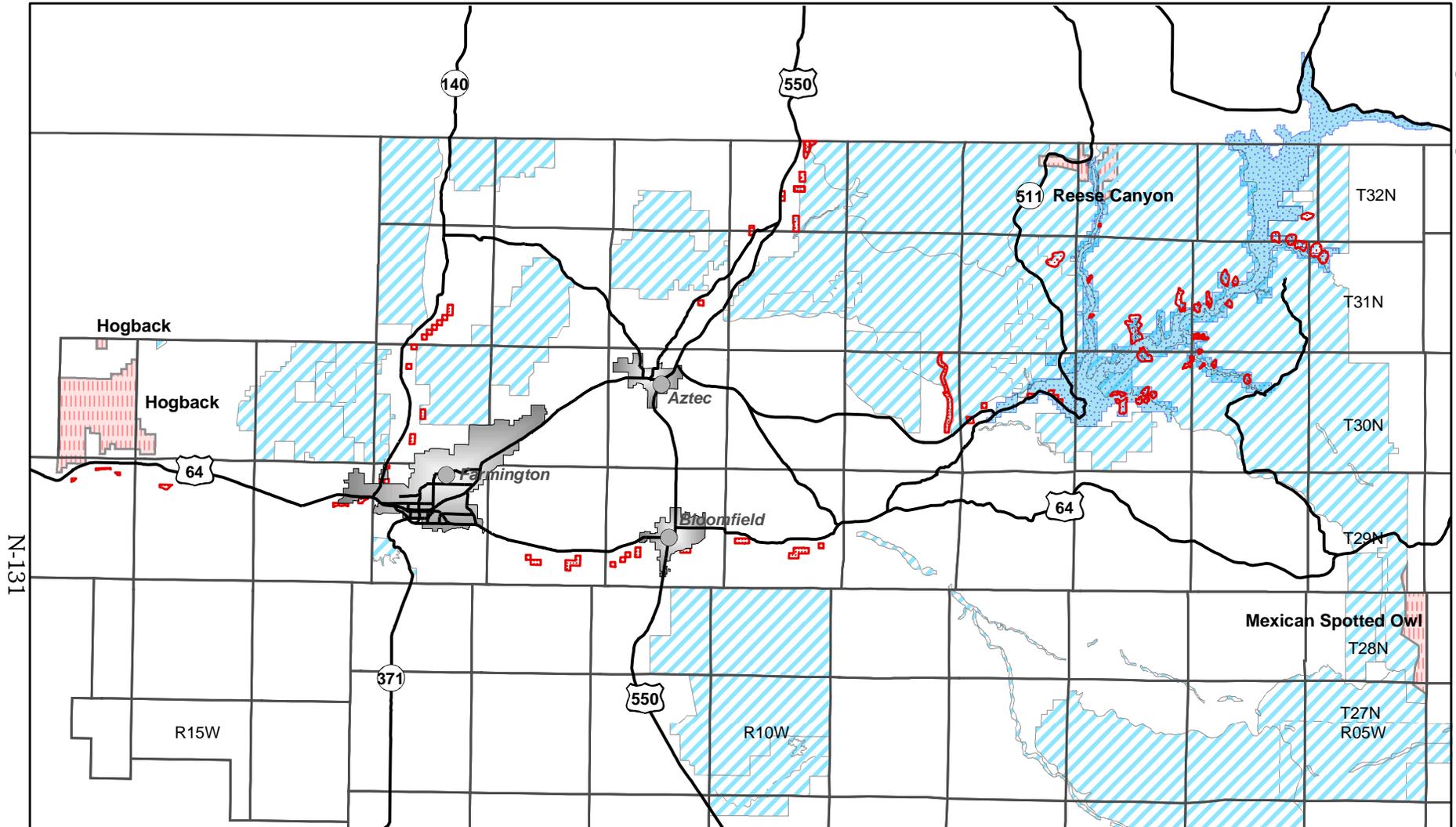
Map N-33: Ephemeral Wash Riparian Area

6. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

BLM policy mandates that lands supporting habitat for federally listed endangered, threatened, or proposed species should be retained in federal ownership and that sensitive species should be managed so they will not need to be listed under the Endangered Species Act in the future. The areas in this section have been designated by

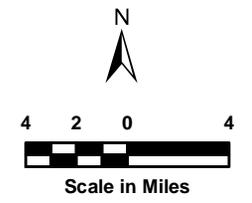
the FFO to provide protection of habitat for federal and state listed threatened and endangered species. Some of these areas are also riparian areas, but they are included in this section because the primary purpose for designation is to protect habitat of threatened or endangered species.



N-131

Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- ACEC
- T&E Species
- River Tracts
- Bald Eagle
- USBR
- Urban Area



Map N-34: Threatened and Endangered Species ACECs

BALD EAGLE

Site Description:

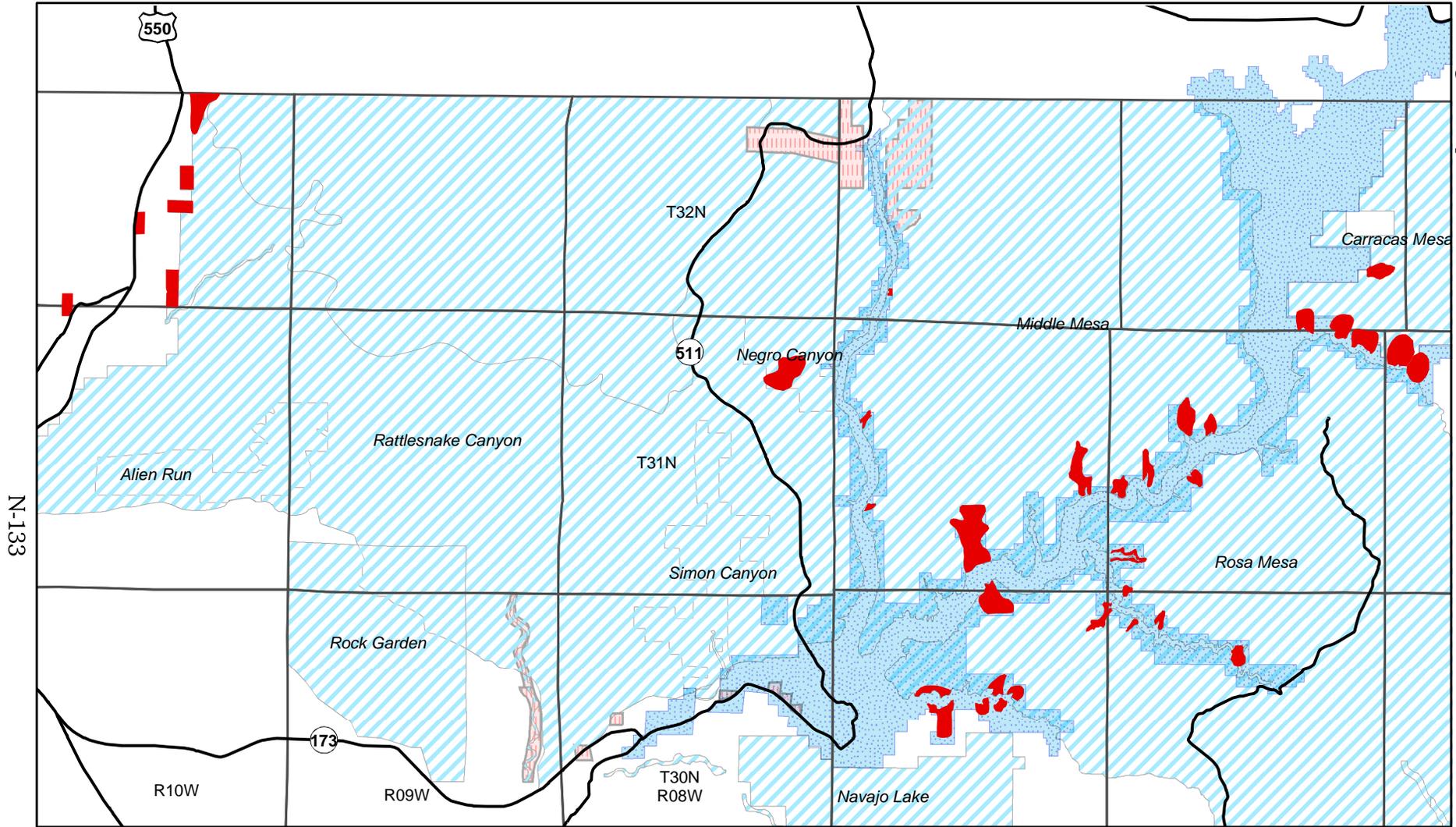
The Bald Eagle ACEC Activity Plan (BLM 1992) was finalized in 1992, and identified 37 units totaling 4,141 acres that are part of the ACEC on FFO and USBR land. Most units are used as day use areas, although three nocturnal roost sites have been identified. Most units have a core area with a buffer zone that typically extends out one-quarter mile from the core area. Most units are around Navajo Reservoir on BLM and USBR land, although state land is included in some units.

Management Goal:

The major objective of this ACEC is to protect the most important bald eagle wintering habitat, as well as protecting the bald eagles that use these areas in the winter.

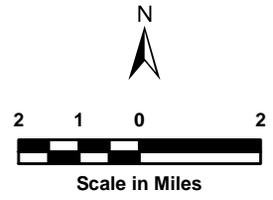
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to current leased acreage including timing limitations from 11/01–03/31 in buffer areas, and to allow no disturbance to the core areas at any time of year as outlined in the 1992 Activity Plan.
2. Develop new leasing under Controlled Surface Use stipulations including timing limitations from 11/01–03/31 in buffer areas and no surface occupancy in core areas as outlined in the 1992 Activity Plan. In addition, new leasing will be subject to noise limitations where appropriate.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire non-federal inholdings.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. ROWs permitted on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation in designated buffer areas. Closed in core areas.
8. OHV limited to existing roads and trails.
9. Designate Animas Units and Navajo Lake Units as Class II VRM Area.
10. Close to wood cutting and gathering except for administrative purposes with approval of wildlife staff.
11. Any vegetative management must benefit the purpose of the ACEC. Every effort will be made to control fire to protect the large standing ponderosa pine and Douglas fir.
12. Open to livestock grazing.
13. Continue monitoring on regular basis.
14. Designate noise receptor points at eagle roosts and core areas. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  ACEC
-  T&E Species
-  Bald Eagle
-  USBR



Map N-35: Bald Eagle ACECs

N-133

THE HOGBACK

Site Description:

There are a total of 10,367 acres within the boundary of The Hogback ACEC, of which 960 acres are state land and 9,497 acres contain federal minerals. The Hogback ACEC is located in the western corner of the Resource Area. The Hogback ACEC remains an important area of both regional and national significance for conservation and study of rare plants. All known populations of *Astragalus humillimus* and *Sclerocactus mesae-verdae* that occur on lands managed by FFO are within the Hogback ACEC. In addition, this area also contains several other plant species which are rare or endemic to New Mexico. The ACEC also contains the southernmost range extension of several species including small-leaf mahogany (*Cercocarpus intricatus*) and singleleaf ash (*Fraxinus anomala*). As such it is of significant scientific value as an area for studying ecotonal relationships.

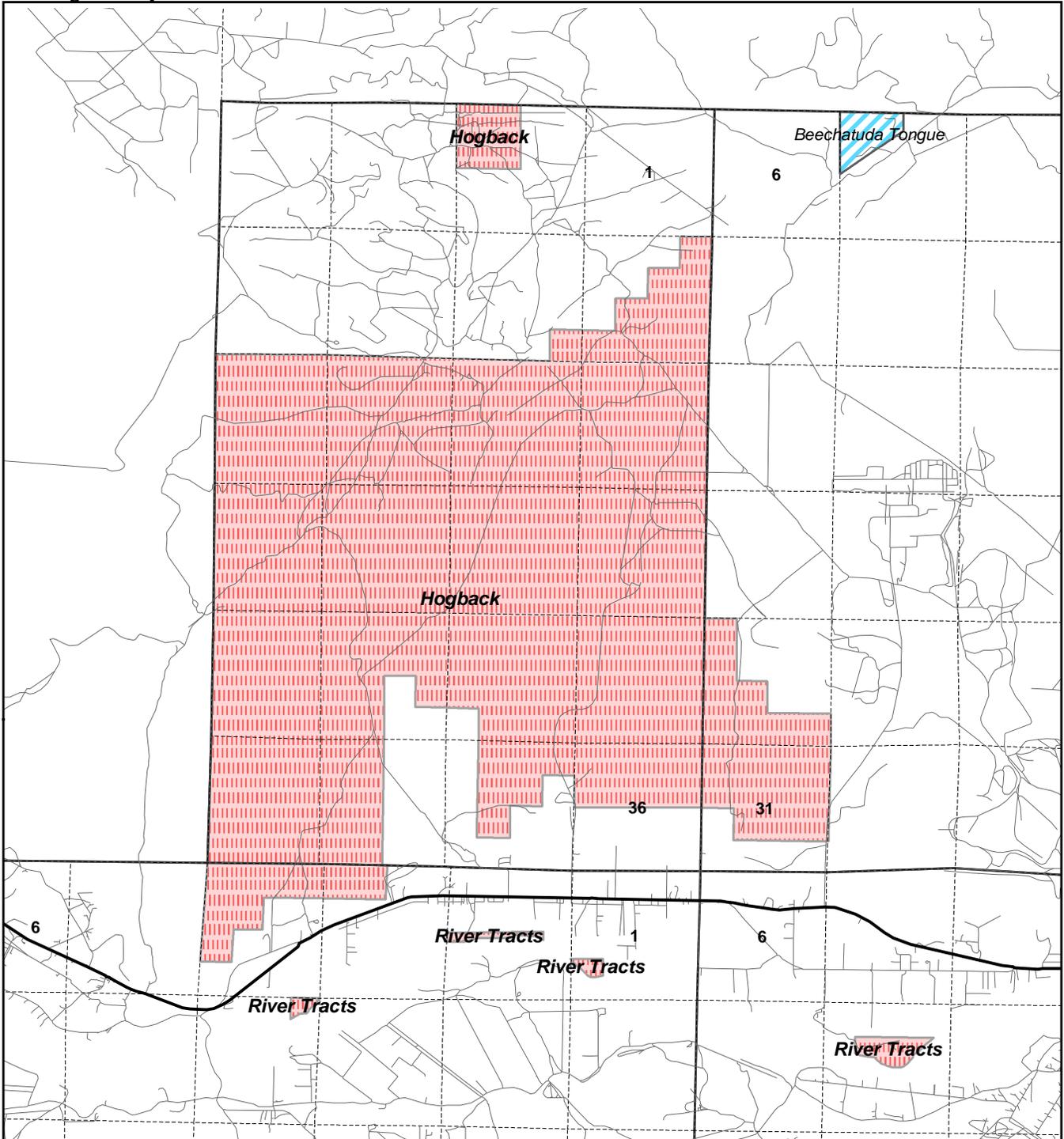
Management Goal:

The main objective of this special management area is to meet BLM responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act to protect the habitat for threatened,

endangered, proposed, or other sensitive plant species.

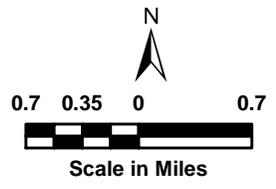
Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to current leased acreage.
2. No new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire non-federal inholdings and acquire easements.
6. Land ownership not available for disposal.
7. ROWs permitted on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigations.
8. OHV limited to existing roads and trails.
9. Designate as Class II, III VRM Area.
10. Close to wood cutting and gathering except for administrative purposes with approval of wildlife staff.
11. Apply limited fire suppression and include invasive weed management.
12. Open to grazing permits.
13. Continue monitoring on regular basis.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  SDA
-  T&E Species



Map N-36: The Hogback ACEC

MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL

Site Description:

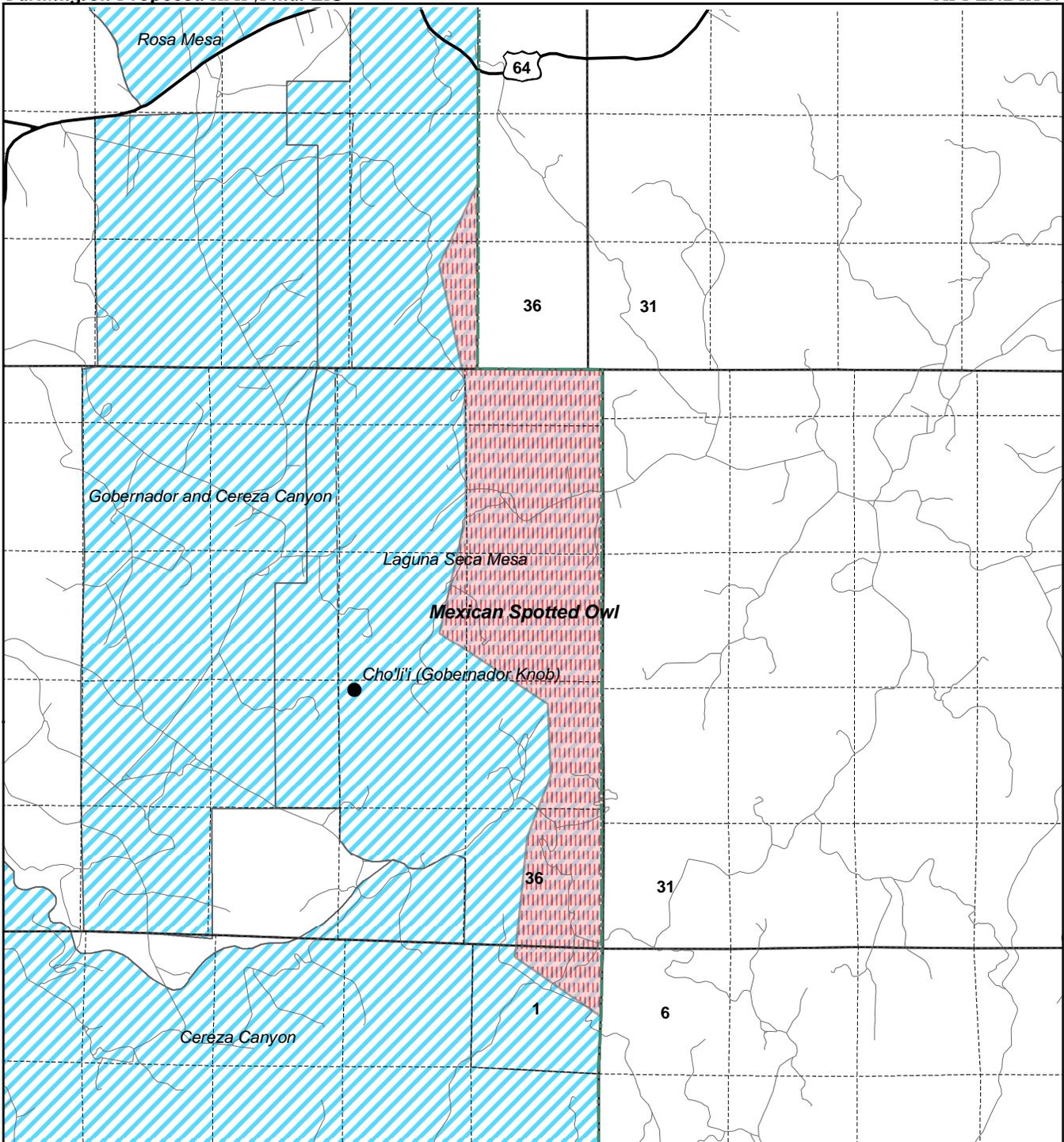
There are a total of 2,758 acres within the boundary of the Mexican Spotted Owl ACEC, of which 2,618 acres are public land (BLM) and 2,758 acres contain federal minerals. The 2,618 acres of federal land within the MSO ACEC were designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Mexican spotted owl critical habitat in 2001 (USFWS 2001). The boundaries of the MSO ACEC are the boundaries of the designated critical habitat and are wholly within the boundaries of the Laguna Seca Mesa wildlife SDA, and management prescriptions outlined under the wildlife SDA will apply to the MSO ACEC. In addition, the MSO ACEC will be managed in accordance with the MSO recovery plan of 1995.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect Mexican spotted owl critical habitat as designated by the USFWS.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to current leased acreage. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraints on 90 acres of mixed conifer habitat designated as currently suitable nesting MSO habitat as outlined in the 1995 MSO Recovery Plan.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to new leased acreage. Apply No Surface Occupancy constraints on 90 acres of mixed conifer habitat designated as currently suitable nesting MSO habitat as outlined in the 1995 MSO Recovery Plan.
3. Open for locatable minerals.
4. Acquire inholdings within the ACEC.
5. Retain all public lands.
6. ROWs permitted on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigations.
7. OHV limited to maintained roads, designated routes, and trails.
8. Designate IV VRM Area.
9. Allow the cutting/collection of firewood with a valid permit except in 90 acres of designated mixed conifer habitat.
10. Management of the ACEC emphasizes protection of ponderosa pine and mixed conifer forest stands from any man-caused disturbance, catastrophic wildfires by thinning and fuel wood reduction projects, and the adherence to the MSO Recovery Plan of 1995 and to any revisions of the recovery plan that may be completed in the future.
11. Open to livestock grazing.
12. Designate 90 acres of the mixed conifer habitat as Noise Sensitive Area. If nesting owls are found, additional noise receptors may be designated.
13. Expand Laguna Seca Mesa SMA and designate Mexican Spotted Owl ACEC.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Road
-  SDA
-  T&E Species
-  Carson NF



Map N-37: Mexican Spotted Owl ACEC

REESE CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 2,344 acres within the boundary of the Reese Canyon RNA, of which 2,299 acres are public land (BLM) and 2,338 acres contain federal minerals.

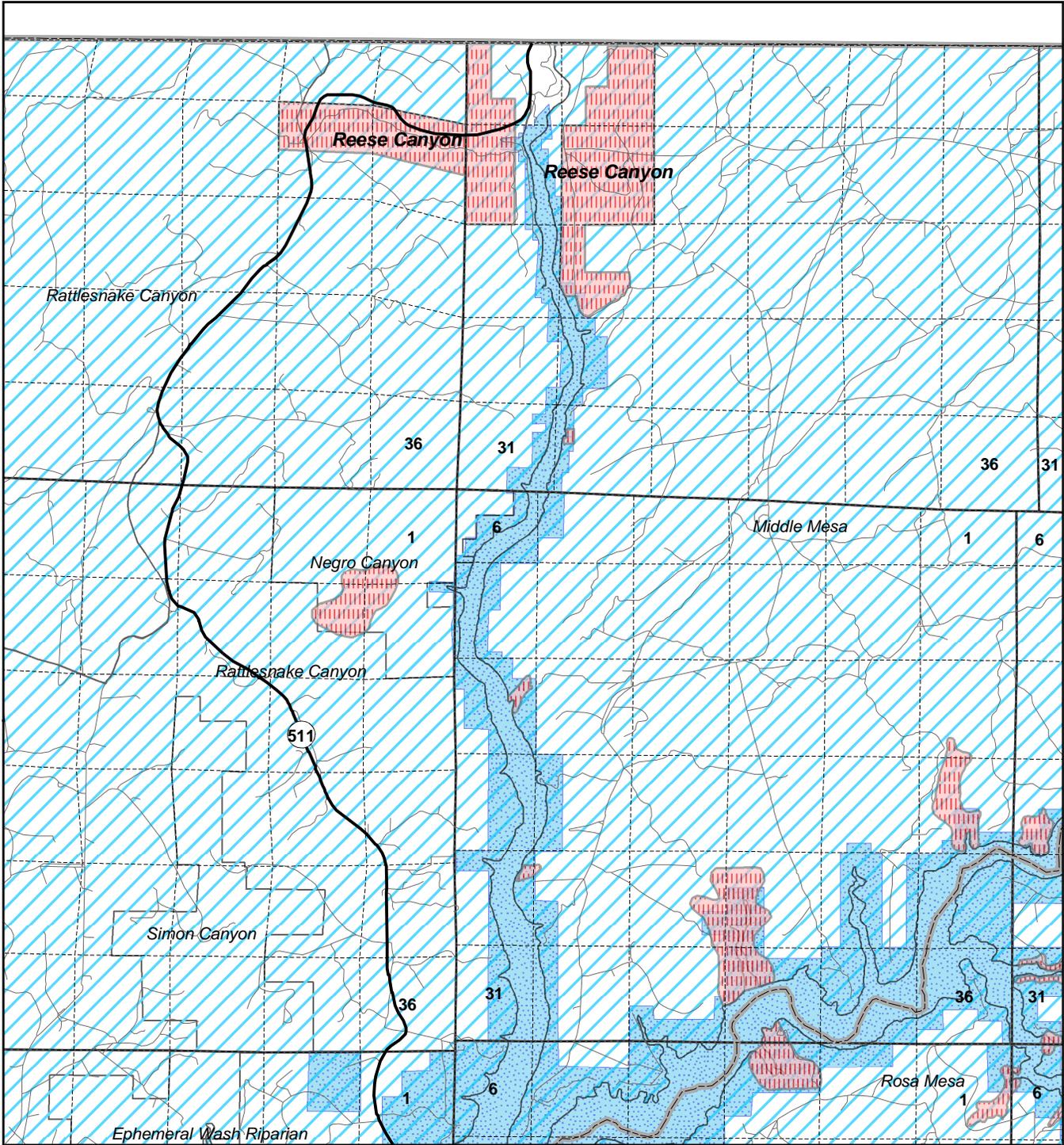
Reese Canyon RNA contains habitat for species federally listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Management Goal:

The Reese Canyon RNA provides opportunities for the reintroduction of sensitive plants and the protection of wintering bald eagles.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraints to current leased acreage.
2. Close to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.
5. ROWs permitted with special stipulations and mitigation.
6. OHV limited to maintained roads for the entire area.
7. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
8. Close to wood cutting and gathering except for administrative purposes with approval of wildlife staff.
9. Any vegetative management must benefit the purpose of the RNA. Apply limited fire suppression.
10. Open to livestock grazing.
11. Designate noise receptor points at identified cliff habitat for the protection of wintering bald eagles.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Section Line
- San Juan/Rio Arriba County Boundary
- Road
- SDA
- T&E Species
- USBR



Map N-38: Reese Canyon RNA

RIVER TRACTS

Site Description:

The San Juan Basin River Management Plan was completed in January of 1987. At that time, the major emphasis for the HMP was to preserve riverine habitats for wildlife and recreation. Since 1987, riparian habitat management by Federal agencies across the west has come under intense scrutiny because of the rarity and importance of this habitat type. In addition, the river riparian habitat managed by the FFO supports potential habitat for endangered and sensitive species. The river tracts warrant the protections afforded by the designation of the River Tract ACEC.

Since 1996, all of the river tracts listed in the 1987 San Juan Basin River Management Plan were evaluated. Some of the river tracts were not mapped correctly, and after recent land surveys some tracts did not have river frontage or did not support riparian vegetation. There are 30 river tracts that warrant inclusion into the River Tract ACEC:

- Animas River tracts: 1, 2, and 8.
- La Plata River tracts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
- San Juan River tracts: Archuleta, Blanco, Bloomfield, Bradshaw, Bull Calf, Desert Hills, Gallegos, Jewett Valley, Kutz, La Plata, Santa Rosa, Schneider, Simon Canyon, South Bloomfield, Subdivision, Valdez, and Wheeler.

As river properties are acquired through land exchanges, other tracts may be added to this list in the future.

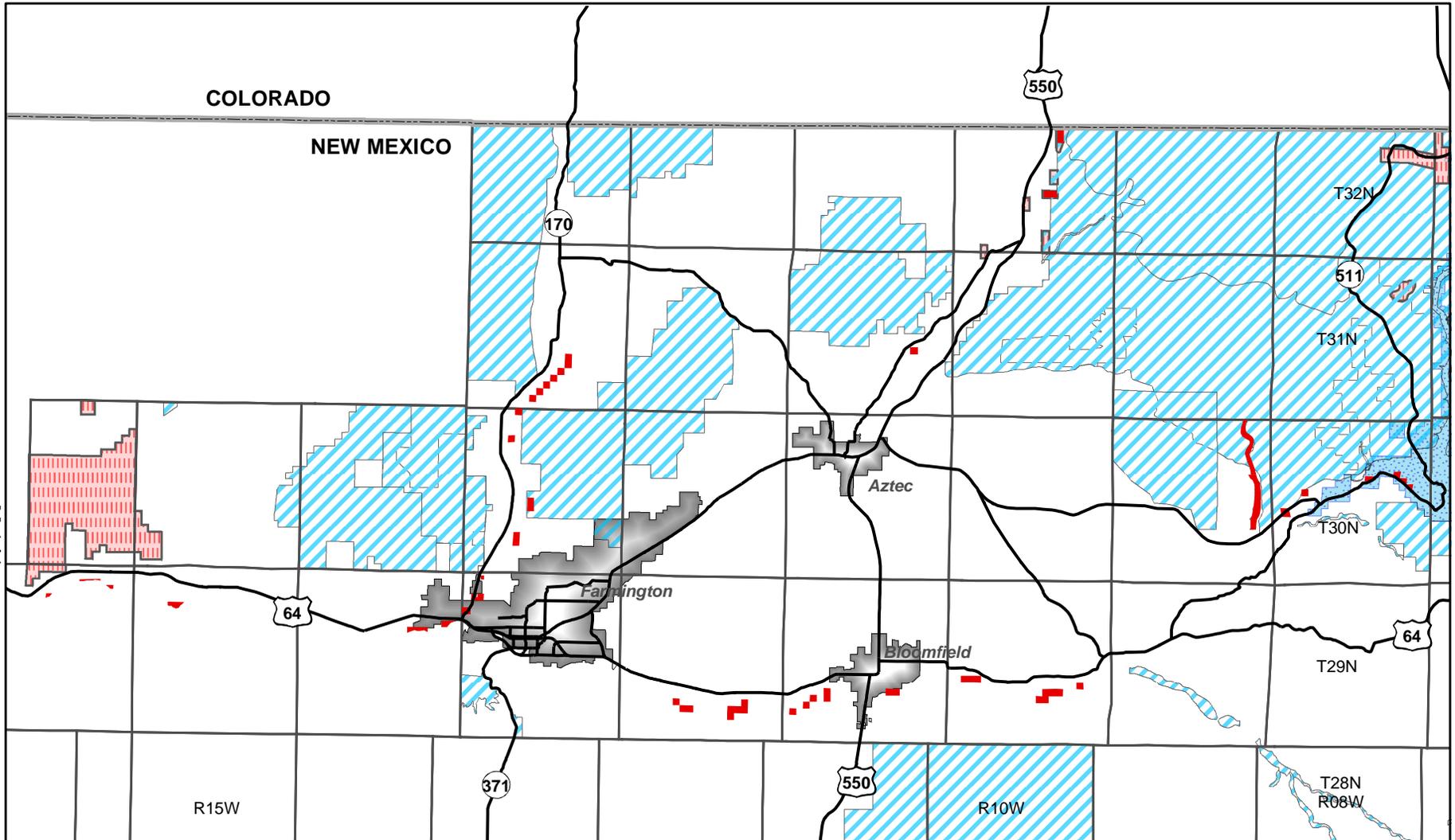
Management Goal:

The main goal is to protect and rehabilitate the riparian and wetland habitats consistent

with the Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management Plan of 2000.

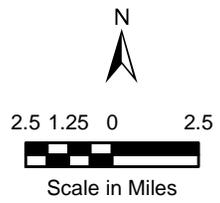
Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage grazing activities in accordance with the August 2000 Riparian and Aquatic Habitat Management EIS/HMP.
2. Off road vehicles limited to roads (designated maintained county roads, designated unmaintained county roads, and active oilfield access roads).
3. No surface occupancy for new oil and gas leases, and apply special stipulations or site requirements on APD for existing leases.
4. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
5. Close to wood cutting and gathering.
6. Apply limited fire suppression and develop plans for fuel reduction and protective fire breaks where appropriate.
7. Acquire by exchange parcels of river bottom lands that are adjacent to existing river tracts to increase total acreage of riverine habitat under protective management.
8. When appropriate, designate occupied federally listed threatened, endangered, or proposed species habitats as noise sensitive receptors.
9. Obtain legal access to river tracts where possible.
10. Analyze invasive, non-native vegetation for the development of vegetation manipulation projects to improve the native riparian vegetation community.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  ACEC
-  T&E Species
-  River Tracts
-  USBR
-  Urban Area



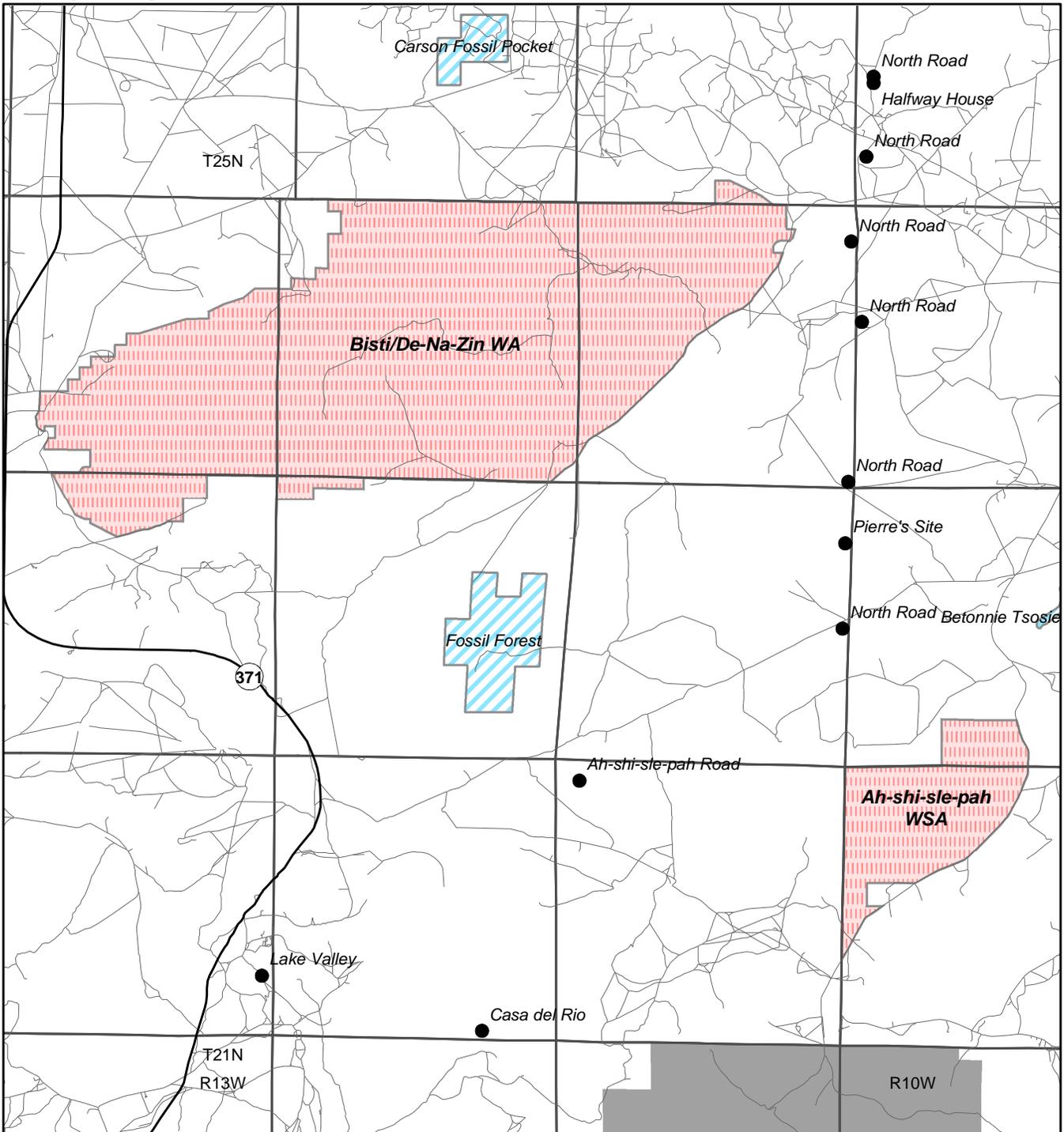
Map N-39: River Tracts

7. WILDERNESS AREAS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

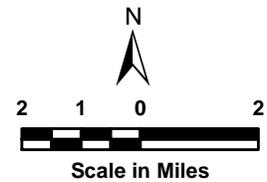
The FFO area includes one Congressionally designated Wilderness Area and one Wilderness Study Area (WSA). The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA is awaiting Congressional decision regarding its wilderness status. These areas have been designated to preserve important natural landscapes in the FFO area that are uncommon in the region, including remote wind-eroded sandstone and shale badlands, striking geologic features with high

scenic value, petrified wood, fossils, significant cultural resources, wildlife, and solitude. They also provide recreational, educational, and scientific opportunities for local, in-state, out-of-state, and international visitors. Because of its close proximity, the Wilderness Areas often receive use from people who visit Chaco Culture National Historic Park in the southern part of the FFO area.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Wilderness
- National Park Service



Map N-40: Wilderness Areas

AH-SHI-SLE-PAH

Site Description:

There are a total of 6,592 acres within the boundary of the Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area, of which 6,516 acres are public land (BLM) and 6,552 acres contain federal minerals. The Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area is located in northwest New Mexico three miles north of Chaco Culture National Historic Park.

The geologic structures of the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA consist of the Fruitland Formation and the Kirtland Shale, which contain alternating layers of sandstones and gray, tan and olive variegated shales. These soft, unconsolidated sediments have eroded into a variety of forms. Outcrops are exposed as badlands and are characterized by highly rugged terrain, including spires, towers, and mushroom formations. The visual qualities of the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA result from the broken, coarse terrain and coloration. Browns, tans and grays are highlighted by maroon and purple banding.

The Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA contains geologic and paleontologic values that afford intrinsic educational and scenic opportunities. Fossils of dinosaurs, crocodiles, fish, turtles, and early mammals, as well as petrified wood can be found in the WSA.

The majority of the unit is badlands, but Ah-shi-sle-pah Wash near the center of the WSA adds rolling topography dissected by intermittent drainages. The southern portion of the WSA and a thin band along the eastern border are open and rolling uplands, and support shortgrass and sagebrush vegetation.

Wildlife species that may be encountered in the WSA include coyotes, upland game species such as scaled quail and mourning doves, bull snakes and rattlesnakes, lizards, and cottontail rabbits. Ferruginous hawks periodically nest in the area.

Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation within the Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA are related to its topography. The expansive rolling hills and the intricacy of the dissected badlands provide the WSA with varied opportunities for dispersed recreation. The badlands offer the opportunity for hiking, camping, horseback riding, sightseeing, and photography. The WSA is used primarily for day hiking, with some overnight use occurring. Sightseeing opportunities related to the inherent scenic, geologic, and paleontological values exist throughout the WSA. The area is currently "limited" to motorized/mechanized vehicle travel.

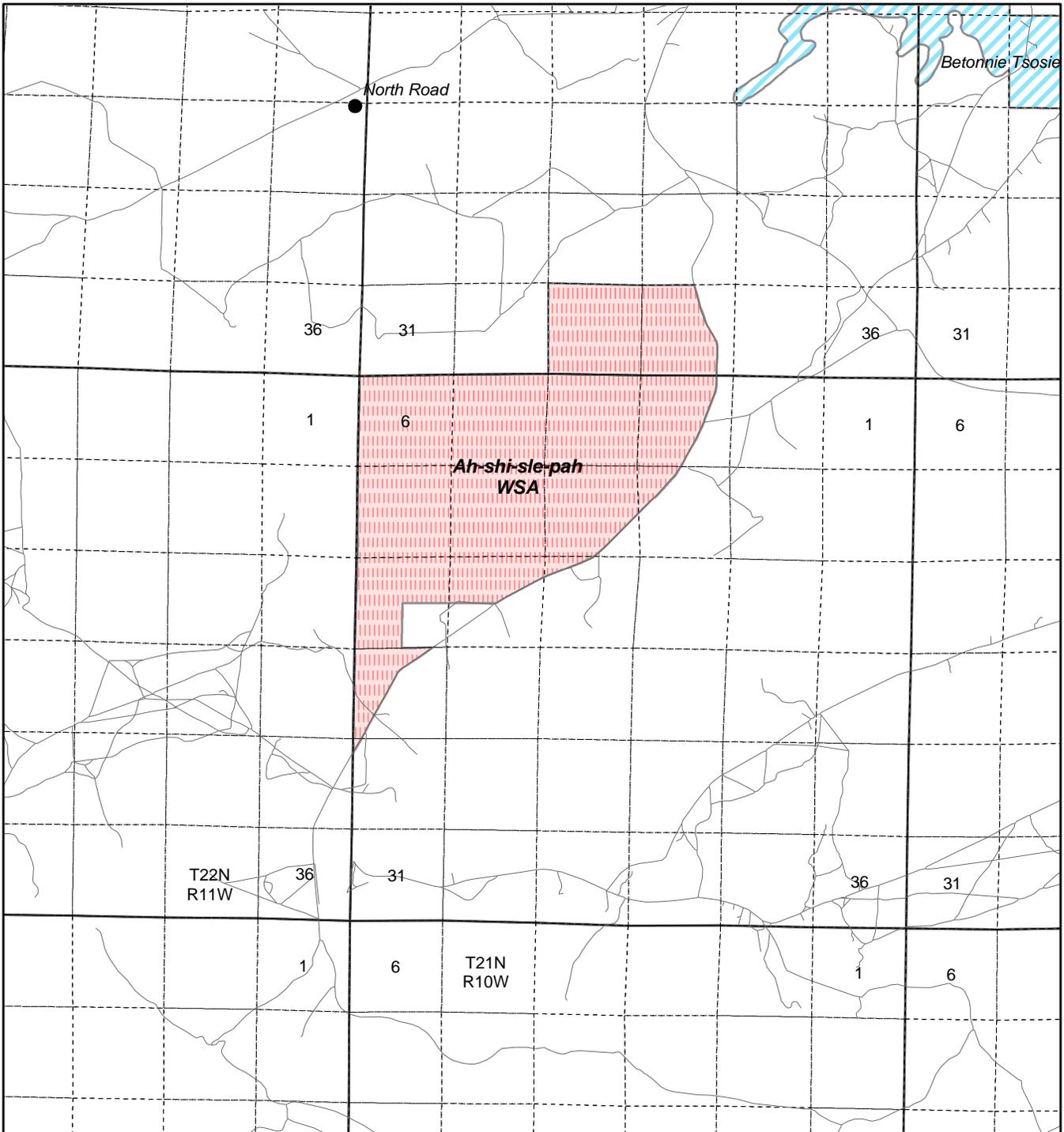
Management Goal:

The management goal for Ah-shi-sle-pah WSA is to preserve the natural, solitude, and primitive recreation values in the interim until the area is designated as Wilderness.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Continue management for leased acreage under BLM guidelines for WSAs until Congressional determination on wilderness status.
2. Unleased acreage is closed to new mineral leasing.
3. Manage leasables and salables under BLM guidelines for WSAs until Congressional determination on wilderness status.
4. Manage locatables under BLM guidelines for WSAs until Congressional determination on wilderness status.
5. Land ownership is subject to Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Act.
6. Preclude ROW placement.
7. Close to motorized and mechanized equipment.
8. Implement VRM Class I objectives.
9. Close to wood cutting and gathering.

10. Closed to vegetative gathering and sales. Vegetative treatments for the control of noxious weeds may occur in accordance with existing laws, using nonimpairment concept.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
12. Apply semi-primitive non-motorized objectives to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.
13. No shooting in developed areas.
14. Collection of paleontological resources prohibited except by permit. Permits granted only for scientific endeavors. Collection of all other resources is prohibited except where otherwise authorized by law or policy.
15. Add designation as ACEC to protect natural, paleontological, visual, and primitive recreational values.
16. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wilderness



0.7 0.35 0 0.7



Scale in Miles

Map N-41: Ah-shi-sle-pah Wilderness Study Area

BISTI/DE-NA-ZIN

Site Description:

There are a total of 44,792 acres within the boundary of the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Area, of which 38,381 acres are public land (BLM) and 39,047 acres contain federal minerals. Visitor use at the Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Area increases annually. The area provides recreational, educational, and scientific opportunities for local, in-state, out-of-state, and international visitors. Because of its close proximity, the wilderness often receives use from people who visit Chaco Culture National Historic Park. The Bisti/De-Na-Zin provides an opportunity for the public to enjoy a variety of recreational activities and challenges, including hiking, backpacking, photography, viewing of petrified wood, fossils, and wildlife, and enjoying solitude.

The Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness receives frequent exposure by word-of-mouth, internet sites, art galleries, brochures, newspaper and magazines articles, and receives use from schools, professionals, and nonprofit organizations. It is anticipated that this exposure will create more interest in, and use of the area.

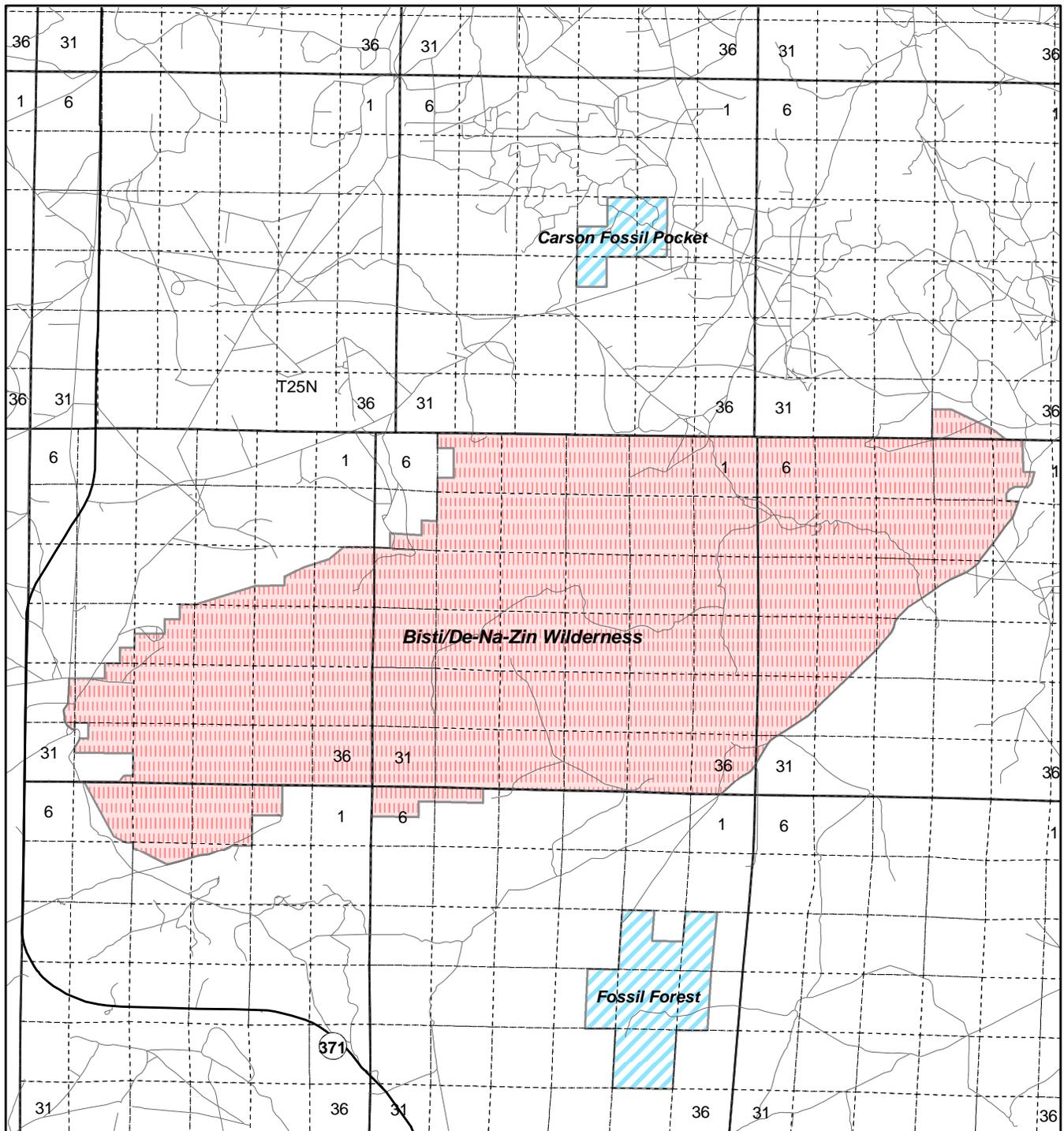
Management Goal:

The management goals are to preserve the natural, solitude, and primitive recreation values.

Management Prescriptions:

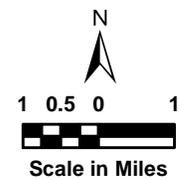
1. Development of existing leased acreage would occur as directed by enabling legislation.
2. Closed to new oil and gas leasing.
3. Closed to all other forms of mineral entry.

4. Acquire non-BLM inholdings and adjacent land to increase manageability of wilderness.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. Preclude ROW placement.
7. Close to motorized and mechanized equipment.
8. Implement VRM Class I, objectives and Federal Class II air quality standards.
9. Close to wood cutting and gathering.
10. Closed to vegetative gathering and sales. Vegetative treatments for the control of noxious weeds may occur in accordance with existing laws, using the minimum tool concept.
11. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing. Should permits be voluntarily relinquished or exchanged new grazing permits would not be issued.
12. Apply semi-primitive non-motorized objectives to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.
13. No shooting in developed areas.
14. Collection of paleontological resources prohibited except by permit. Permits granted only for scientific endeavors. Collection of all other resources is prohibited except where otherwise authorized by law or policy.
15. Designate as Bisti/De-Na-Zin WA. Remove designations for Badlands, Log Jam, and Lost Pine ACECs.
16. Identify as Noise Sensitive Area. Stricter standards may apply.



Legend

-  Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  SDA
-  Wilderness Area



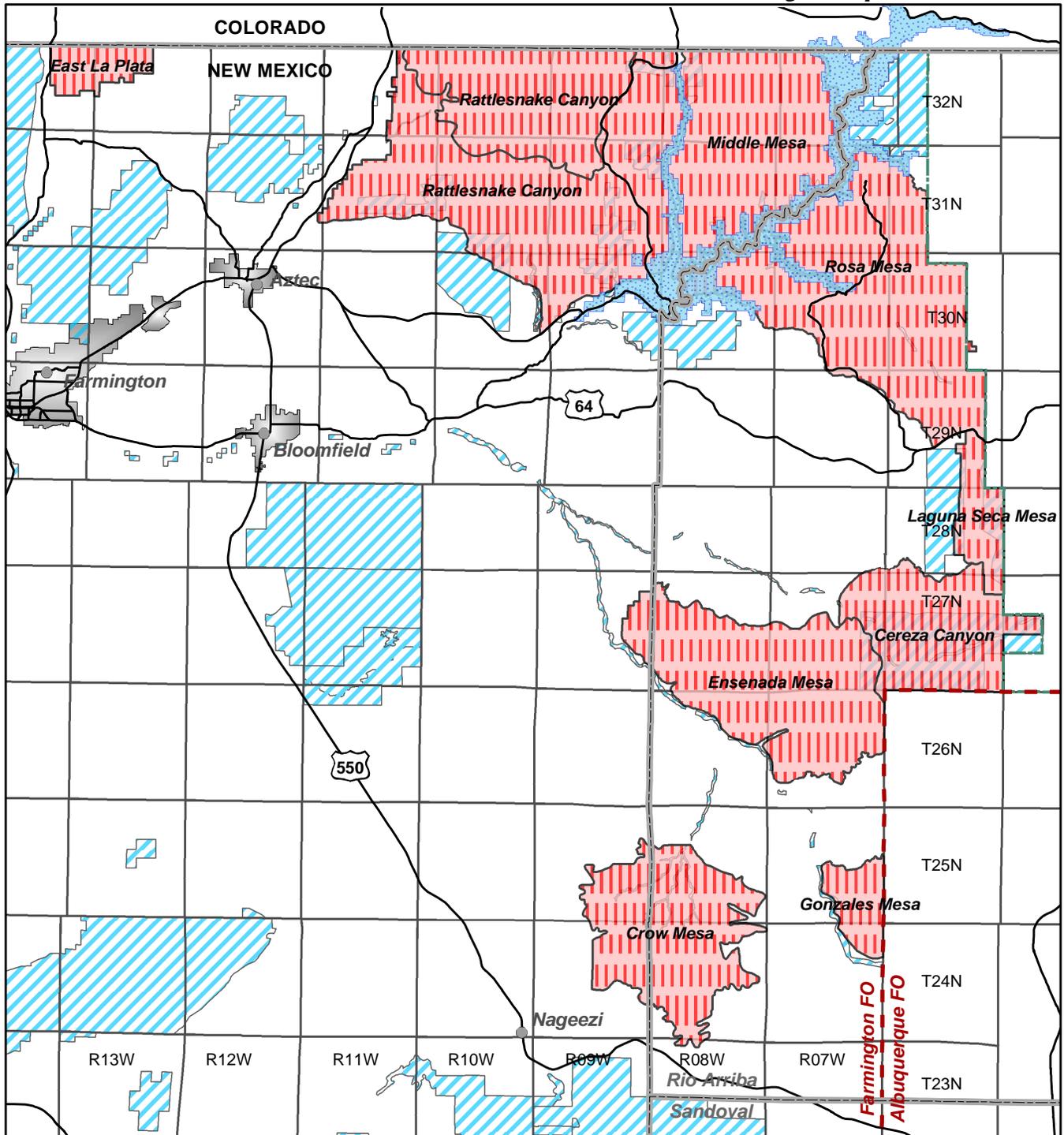
Map N-42: Bisti/De-Na-Zin Wilderness Area

8. WILDLIFE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

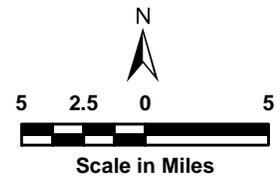
Nine Wildlife Areas have been designated within the high oil and gas development area because they contain wildlife habitat that is important mainly to game animals such as deer, elk, and turkey. Some of the areas are important to provide protection from disturbance during winter, a period of stress. Other areas contain habitat for Meriam's turkey, black bear, mountain lion, Abert's squirrel, a wide variety of songbirds and raptors, and is potential habitat for the Mexican spotted owl, an endangered species.

Designation of these Wildlife Areas enable the FFO staff to focus habitat improvements, other management, and monitoring to the areas that will be the most beneficial to wildlife. The staff plans to continue monitoring wildlife populations and quality of habitat, and to work with adjacent federal and tribal land managing agencies to coordinate wildlife monitoring and habitat management.



Legend

-  County Boundary
-  Field Office Boundary
-  Major Road
-  National Forest
-  Township and Range
-  SDA
-  Wildlife
-  USBR
-  Urban Area



Map N-43: Wildlife Areas

CEREZA CANYON WILDLIFE AREA

Site Description:

There are a total of 45,266 acres within the boundary of Cereza Canyon Wildlife Area, of which 17,912 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 27,868 acres are federal mineral acres.

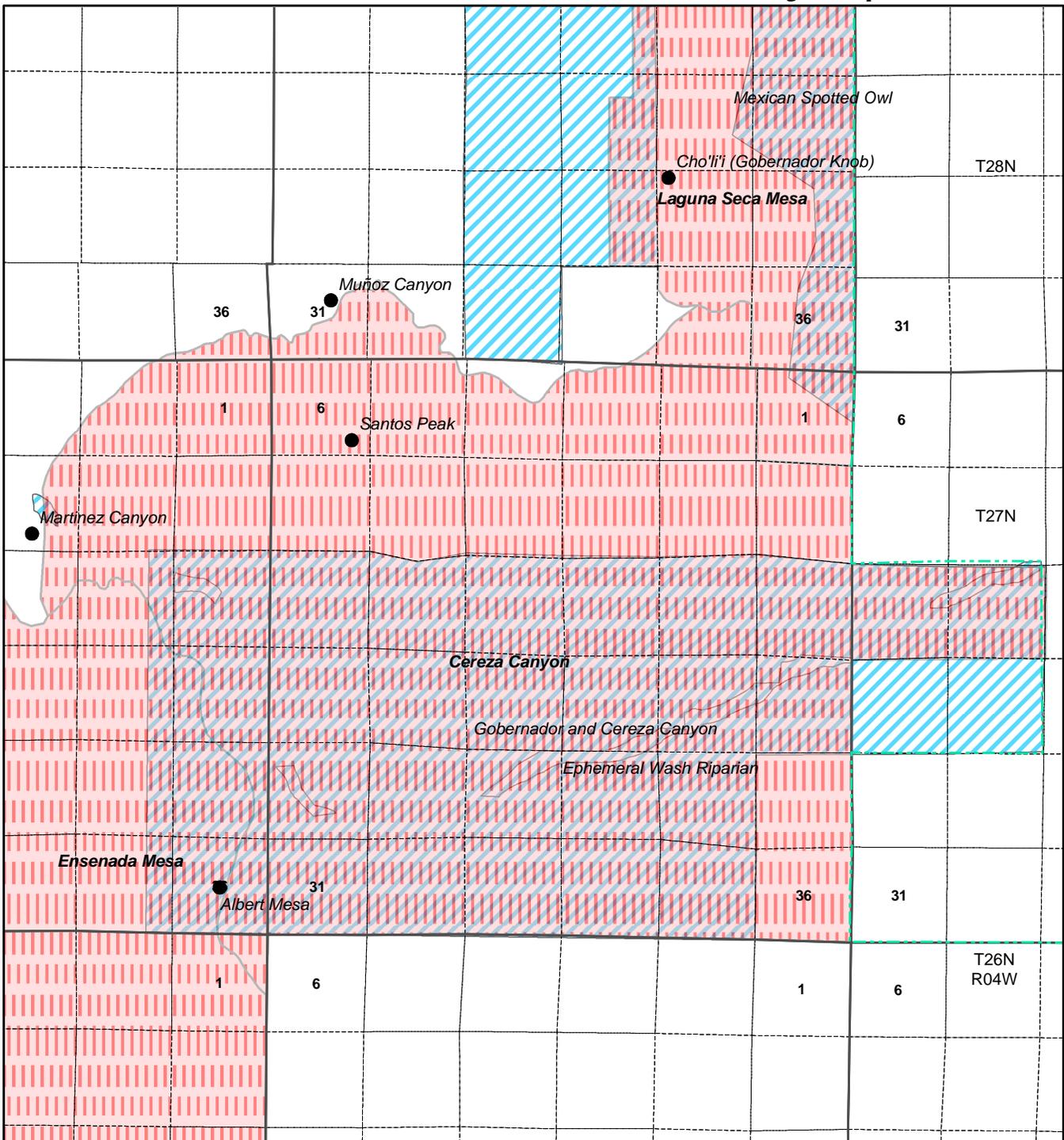
The area identified provides significant habitat for deer and elk, especially in the winter. Habitat improvements and increased protection during periods of stress, such as winter-time, will be beneficial to big game.

Management Goal:

Manage to protect wildlife habitat.

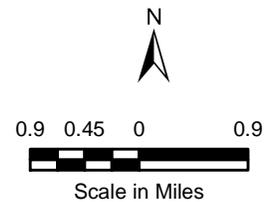
Management Prescriptions:

1. Seasonal restrictions on drilling and construction in leased oil and gas acreage from 12/01-03/31.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled surface use on leasable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
8. Implement Class IV VRM designation.
9. Allow the cutting/collection of firewood with a valid permit.
10. Manage vegetation to provide for the needs of wintering deer and elk. Apply limited fire suppression.
11. Continue permitted livestock grazing.
12. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Carson NF
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wildlife



Map N-44: Cereza Canyon Wildlife Area

CROW MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 38,252 acres within the boundary of Crow Mesa Wildlife Area, of which 34,189 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 34,264 acres are federal mineral acres.

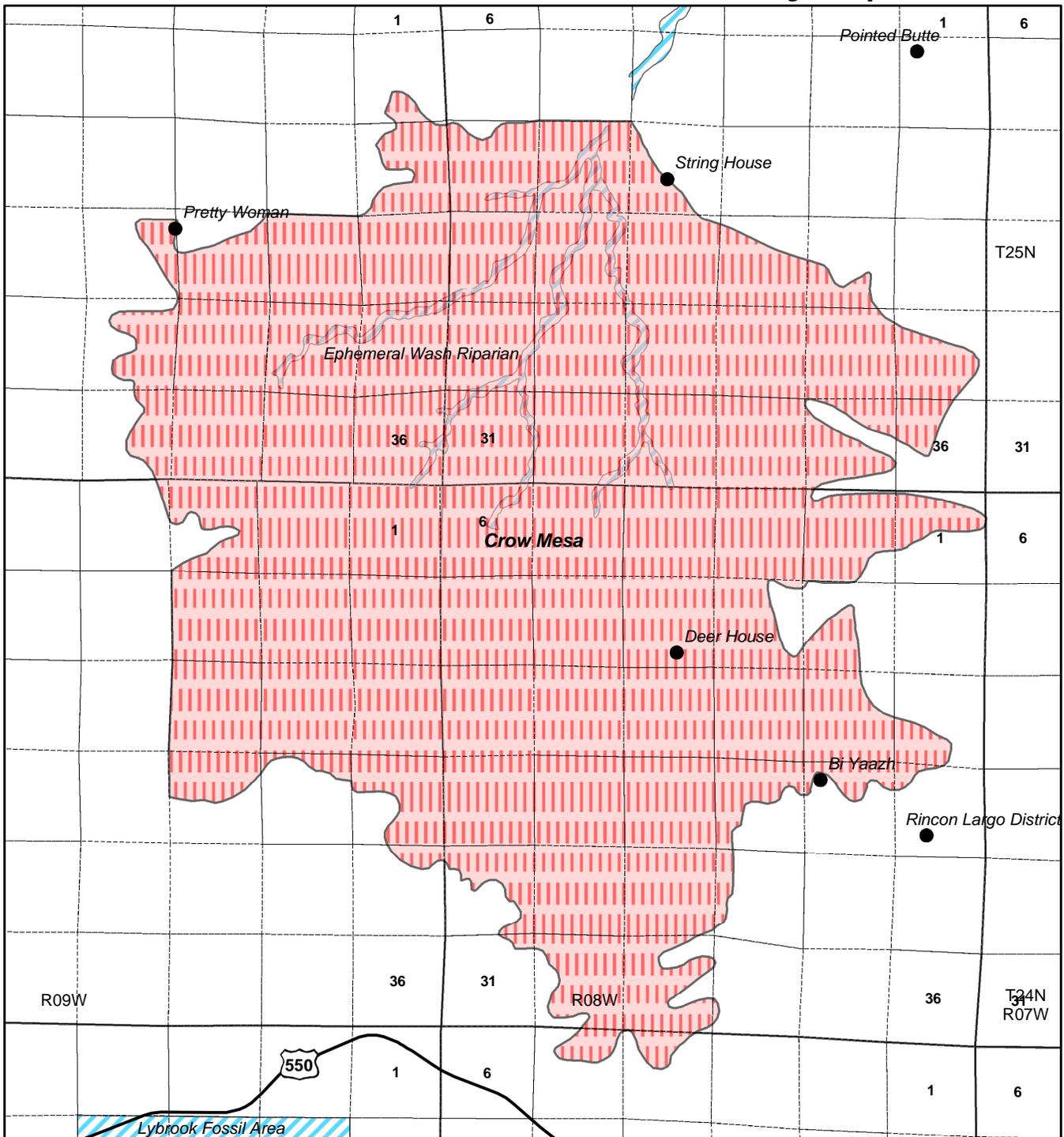
This site provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species. Resident populations of deer and elk remain static to slightly increasing. The potential exists to further increase these populations if additional habitat improvements and protection can be provided.

Management Goal:

Manage the Crow Mesa Wildlife Area with a focus on protecting big game and their habitat.

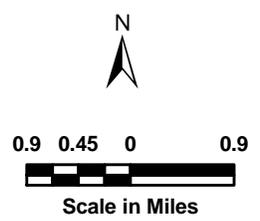
Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/01-03/31.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on mineral leasing and sales.
4. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
5. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
6. Designate as Class III and IV VRM area.
7. Allow limited firewood collection.
8. Manage browse species such as antelope bitterbrush, big sagebrush, and mountain mahogany to provide for the fall/winter use of deer. Maintain adequate herbaceous forage for elk use year-long and spring/summer deer use. Apply limited fire suppression.
9. Livestock grazing by signed agreement. Approximately 14,000 acres of the SMA has been retired from livestock grazing. The remainder of the SMA will continue permitted livestock grazing.
10. Delineate Crow Mesa Wildlife Area.
11. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wildlife



Map N-45: Crow Mesa Wildlife Area

EAST LA PLATA

Site Description:

There are a total of 7,159 acres within the boundary of East La Plata Wildlife Area, of which 5,895 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 5,814 acres are federal mineral acres.

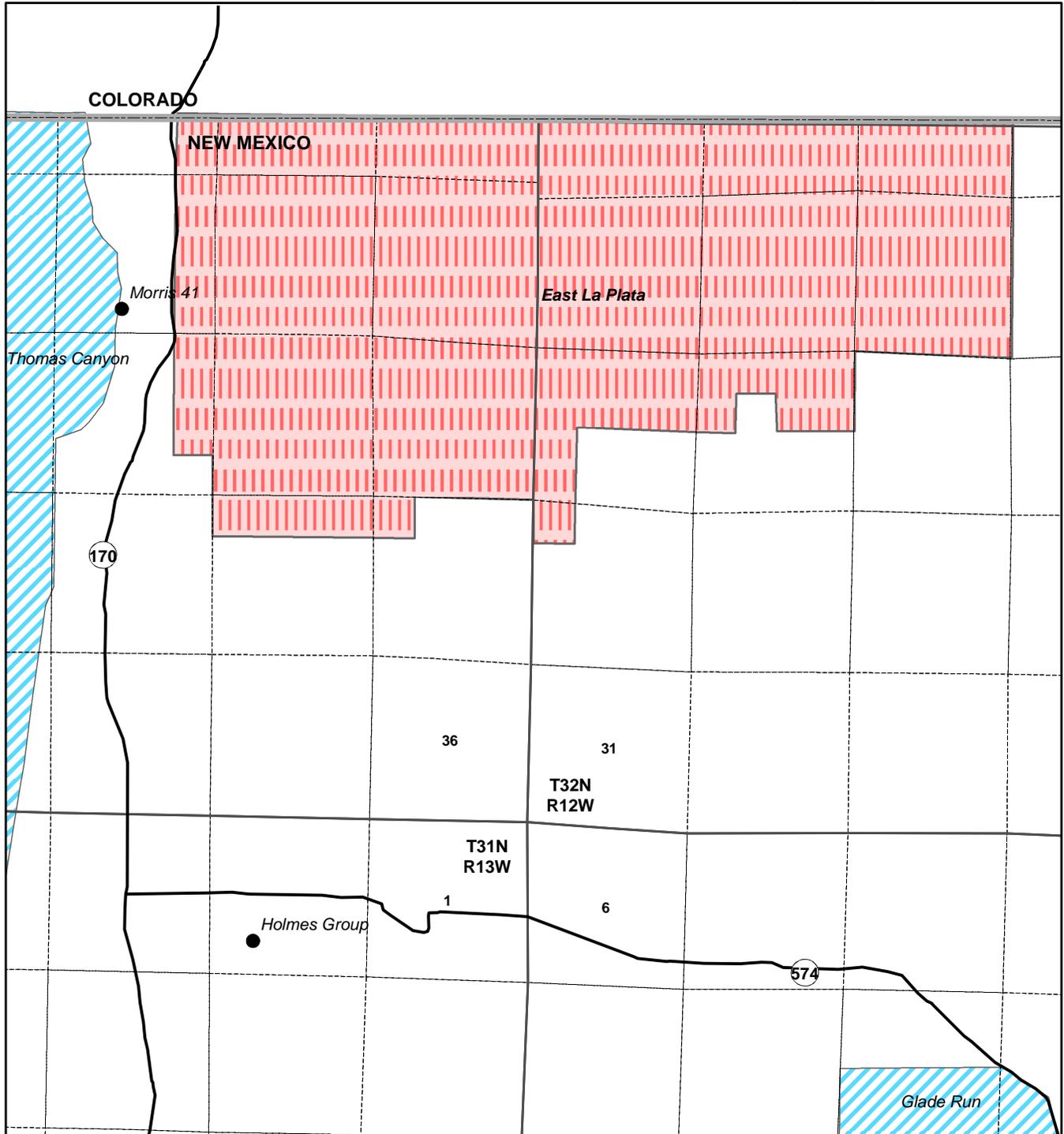
Historically, this area received heavy winter deer use. It now supports about 60 to 100 deer, depending upon the severity of the winter. The existing browse is in poor condition and needs improvement.

Management Goal:

Manage the area to protect and preserve big game habitat.

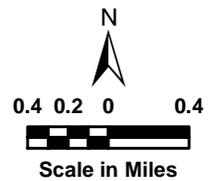
Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction of drilling and construction from 12/01-03/31.
2. Close to all other forms of mineral entry except locatable minerals.
3. Acquire private lands within and immediately adjacent (1-mile radius) to the SMA.
4. Retain public lands.
5. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
6. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
7. Implement Class III VRM designation.
8. Close to fuelwood cutting.
9. Manage key browse species to meet the needs of winter deer use. Apply limited fire suppression.
10. Continue livestock grazing retirement on the following grazing allotments: East Stateline, Mine Facility, Coyote Hills, and Cinder Gulch. Continue to authorize livestock grazing on portion of SMA in the Farmington Glade Grazing Allotment.
11. Delineate East La Plata Wildlife Area.



Legend

-  New Mexico/Colorado Boundary
-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wildlife



Map N-46: East La Plata Wildlife Area

ENSENADA MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 51,280 acres within the boundary of Ensenada Mesa Wildlife Area, of which 43,179 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 45,767 acres are federal mineral acres.

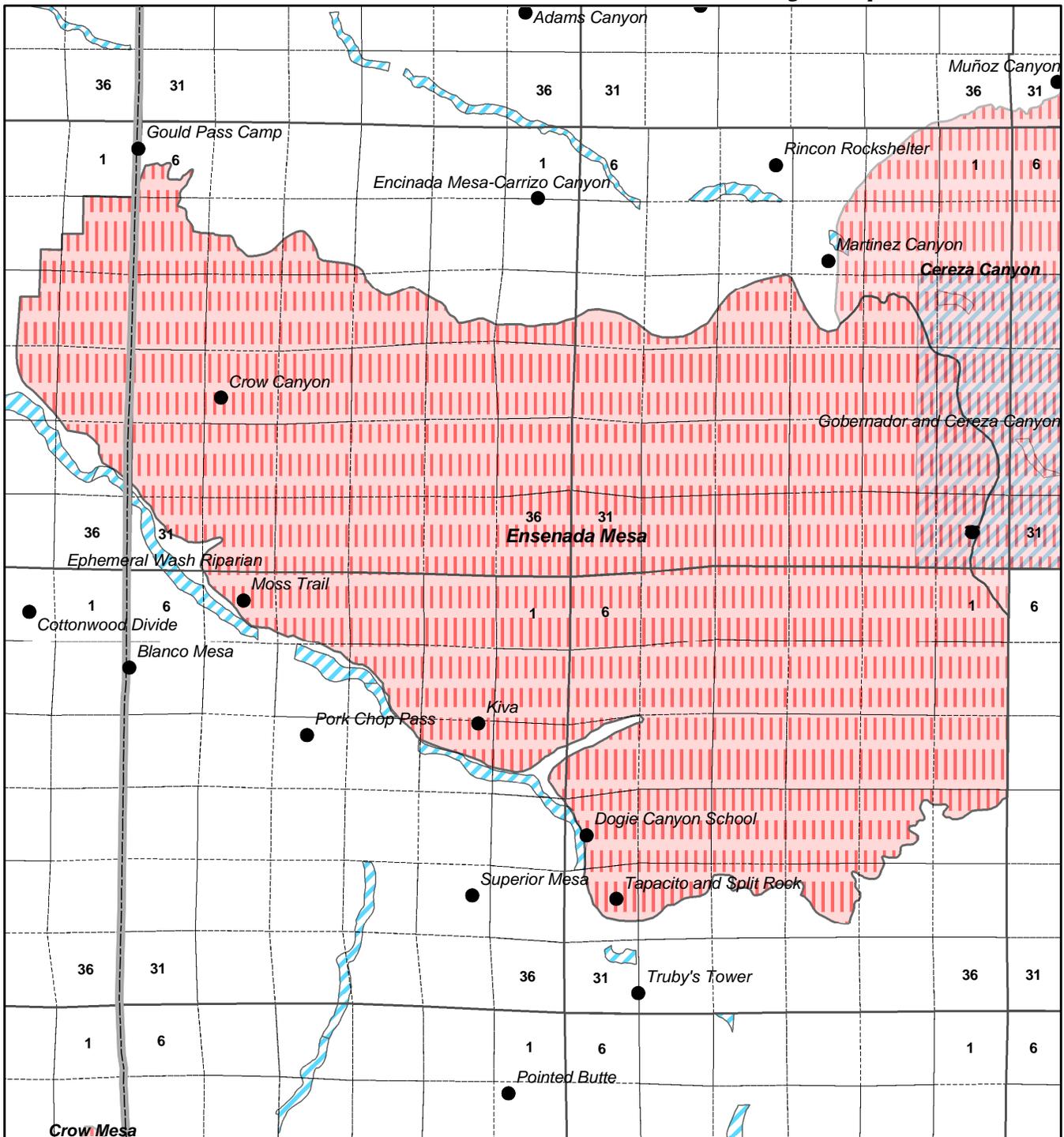
This area provides critical habitat for the FFO's largest antelope herd (approximately 60 animals). In addition, deer and elk use the area both year-long and seasonally. These populations should benefit from improved habitat conditions.

Management Goal:

Manage the Ensenada Mesa to protect and preserve wildlife and their habitat.

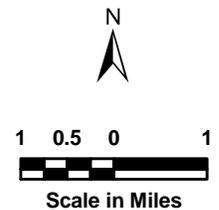
Management Prescriptions:

1. For oil and gas leased acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 05/01-07/15.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on leasable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Retain all public lands.
7. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
8. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
9. Implement Class III and IV VRM Designation.
10. Allow the cutting/collection of firewood with a valid permit.
11. Manage vegetation to meet the needs of year-long antelope, deer, and elk use. The primary focus in this SMA will be to increase the resident antelope population to where it is self-sustaining. The forage needs of resident and migratory deer and elk are also of concern. Apply limited fire suppression.
12. Continue permitted livestock grazing.
13. Delineate Ensenada Mesa Wildlife Area.
14. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  San Juan/ Rio Arriba County Boundary
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wildlife



Map N-47: Ensenada Mesa Wildlife Area

GONZALES MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 7,499 acres within the boundary of Gonzales Mesa Wildlife Area, of which 6,076 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 6,103 acres are federal mineral acres.

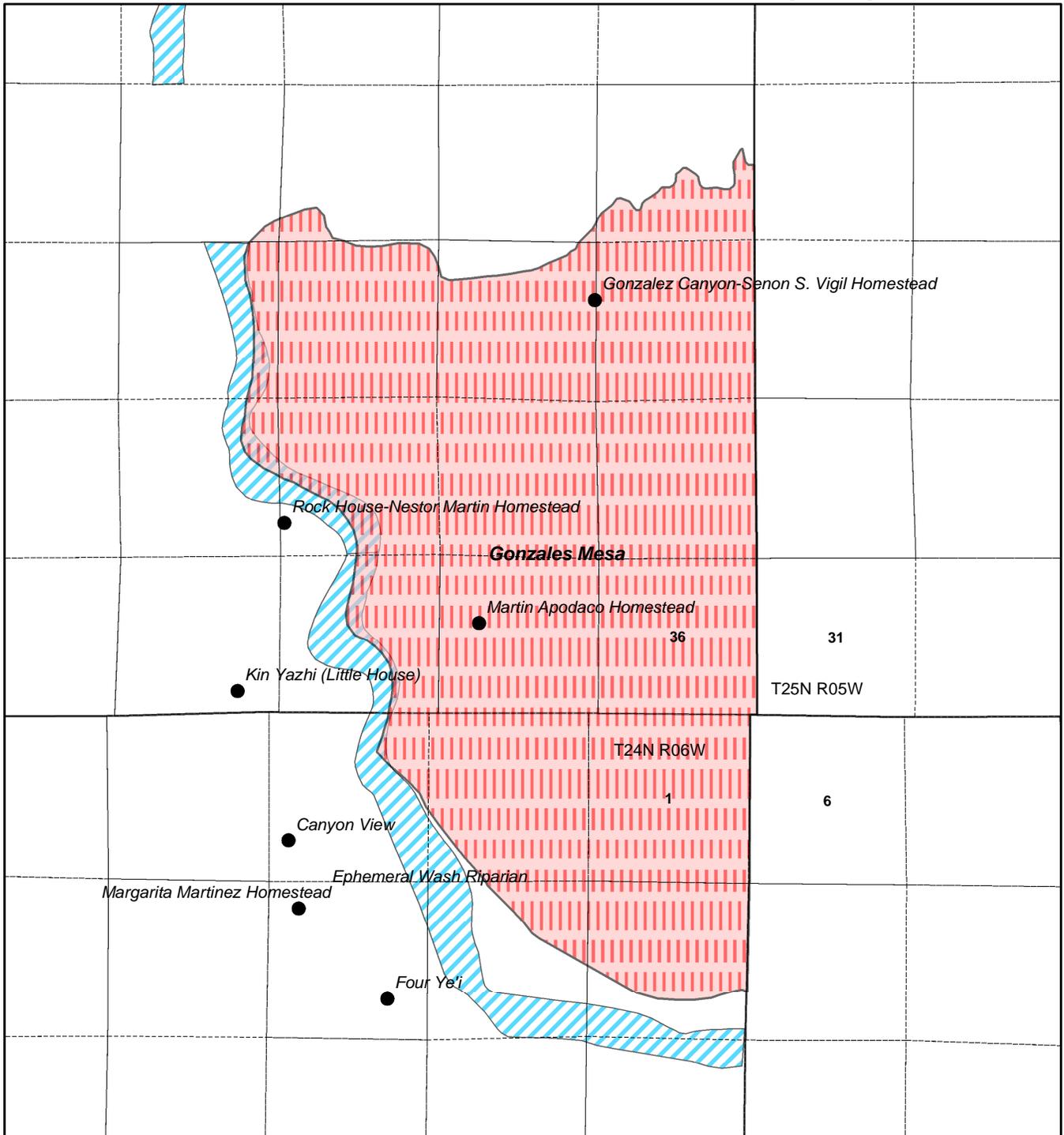
Helicopter surveys in recent years have revealed increasing numbers of deer using this area during the winter. This observation is consistent with the emphasis that the Jicarilla Apache Tribe has placed on increasing their resident deer numbers. Most likely, the deer observed using the BLM land are migrants from the Apache Reservation.

Management Goal:

Manage to preserve and protect big game species, especially in winter time.

Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/01-03/31.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use of leasable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Retain all public lands.
7. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
8. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
9. Implement Class III and IV VRM Designation.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting/gathering.
11. Manage vegetation such as big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush to meet the needs of wintering deer. Apply limited fire suppression.
12. Continue permitted livestock grazing.
13. Delineate Gonzales Mesa Wildlife Area.
14. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

- Township and Range
- Section Line
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Wildlife



0.5 0.25 0 0.5



Scale in Miles

Map N-48: Gonzales Mesa Wildlife Area

LAGUNA SECA MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 9,211 acres within the boundary of Laguna Seca Mesa Wildlife Area, of which 7,460 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 8,124 acres are federal mineral acres.

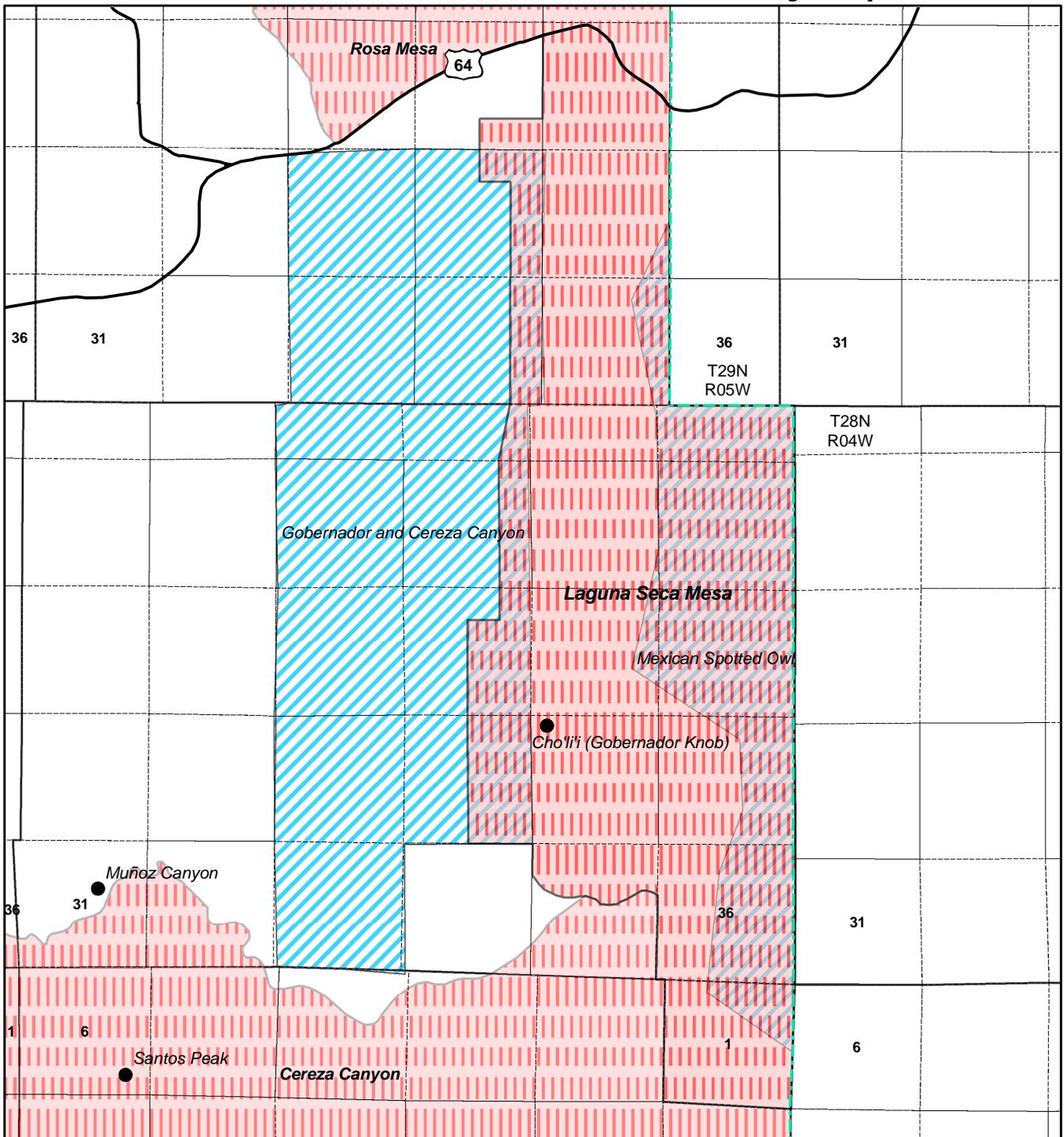
This area contains deer, elk, Meriam's turkey, black bear, mountain lion, Abert's squirrel, and a wide variety of songbirds and raptors. This wildlife area also contains the proposed Mexican Spotted Owl ACEC. Additional protection/habitat improvement will benefit these species.

Management Goal:

Manage the Laguna Seca site to preserve and protect local wildlife and their habitat.

Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/01–06/15.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on leasable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Retain all public lands.
7. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
8. Implement Class IV VRM designation.
9. Allow cutting/collection of firewood with a valid permit.
10. This is important habitat for wild turkey, deer, elk, bear, and Abert's squirrels. A diverse compliment of vegetation should be maintained to provide for the year-long needs of these animals. Mature Gambel's oak should be maintained for its mast production while key browse such as bitterbrush and mountain mahogany should be maintained for deer/elk winter use. Sufficient herbaceous production should also be provided for spring/summer use by deer and turkeys and year-long elk use. Mature ponderosa pine should be maintained for turkey roosting and nesting by Abert's squirrels. That portion of the SMA designated as critical habitat for the Mexican spotted owl will be managed in accordance with protocol contained in the recovery plan. Apply limited fire suppression.
11. Open to livestock grazing.
12. Delineate Laguna Seca Mesa Wildlife Area.
13. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

-  Major Road
-  Township and Range
-  Section Line
-  Carson NF
-  Cultural SDA
-  SDA
-  Wildlife



0.5 0.25 0 0.5



Scale in Miles

Map N-49: Laguna Seca Mesa Wildlife Area

MIDDLE MESA

Site Description:

There are a total of 46,052 acres within the boundary of Middle Mesa Wildlife Area, of which 31,390 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 40,317 acres are federal mineral acres.

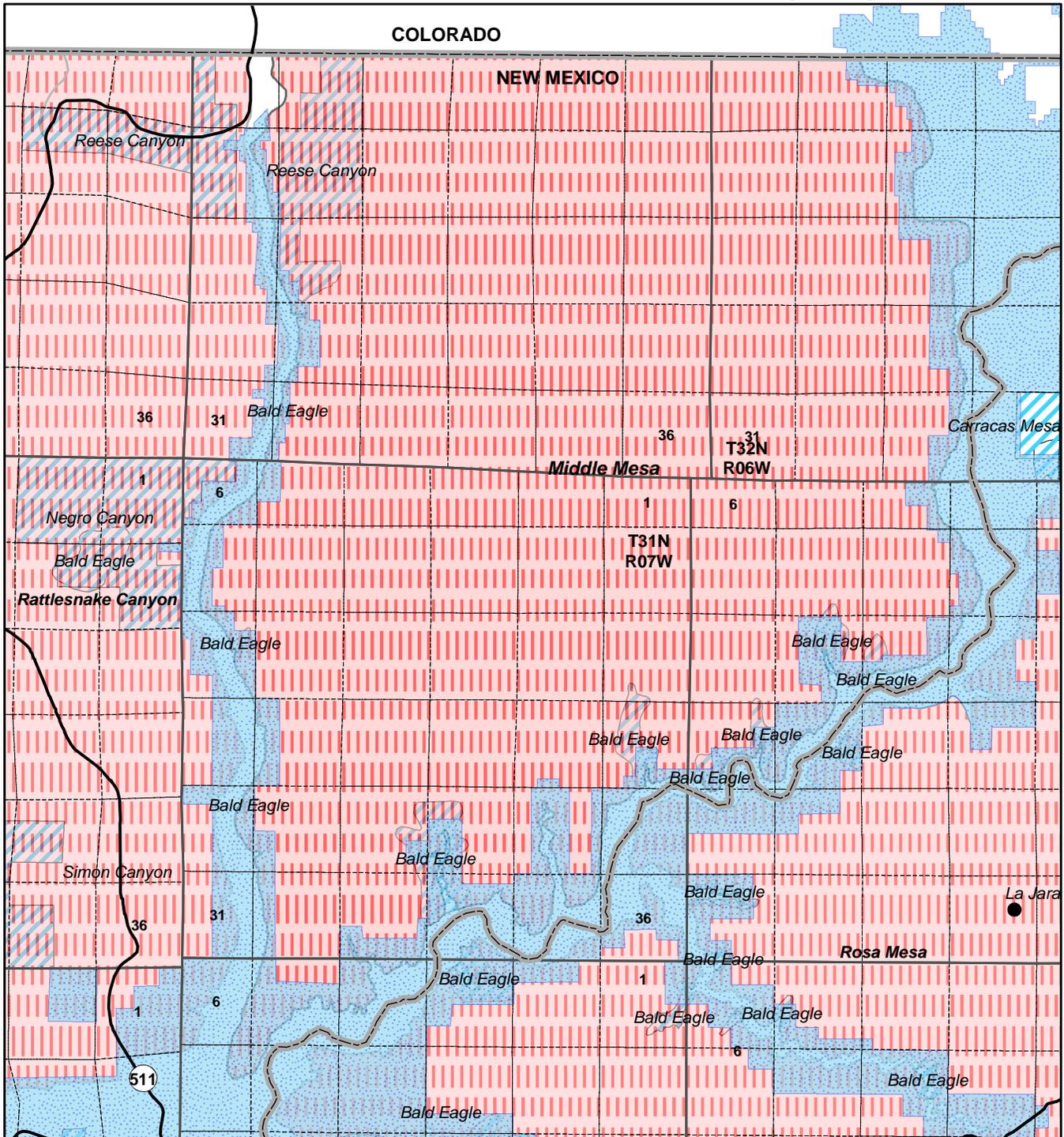
A portion of this area is currently designated as critical deer winter range. Recent observations of deer and elk use patterns suggest that these species may benefit from expanding the area designated as critical deer winter range.

Management Goal:

Manage the Middle Mesa Wildlife Area to preserve and protect wildlife and their habitat.

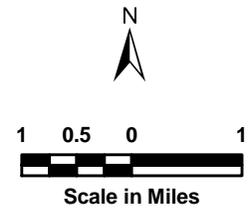
Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/01-03/31.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled surface Use management constraint on leaseable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Retain all public lands.
7. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
8. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
9. Implement Class II and III VRM designation.
10. Allow public wood collection with proper permit.
11. Manage key browse species (e.g., antelope bitterbrush, big sagebrush, and mountain mahogany) to meet the needs of wintering deer. Apply limited fire suppression.
12. Continue permitted livestock grazing.
13. Delineate Middle Mesa Wildlife Area.
14. Implement wildlife habitat improvement programs.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Section Line
- San Juan/Rio Arriba County Boundary
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Wildlife
- USBR



Map N-50: Middle Mesa Wildlife Area

RATTLESNAKE CANYON

Site Description:

There are a total of 110,160 acres within the boundary of Rattlesnake Canyon Wildlife Area, of which 89,173 acres are public land acres (BLM) and 98,276 acres are federal mineral acres.

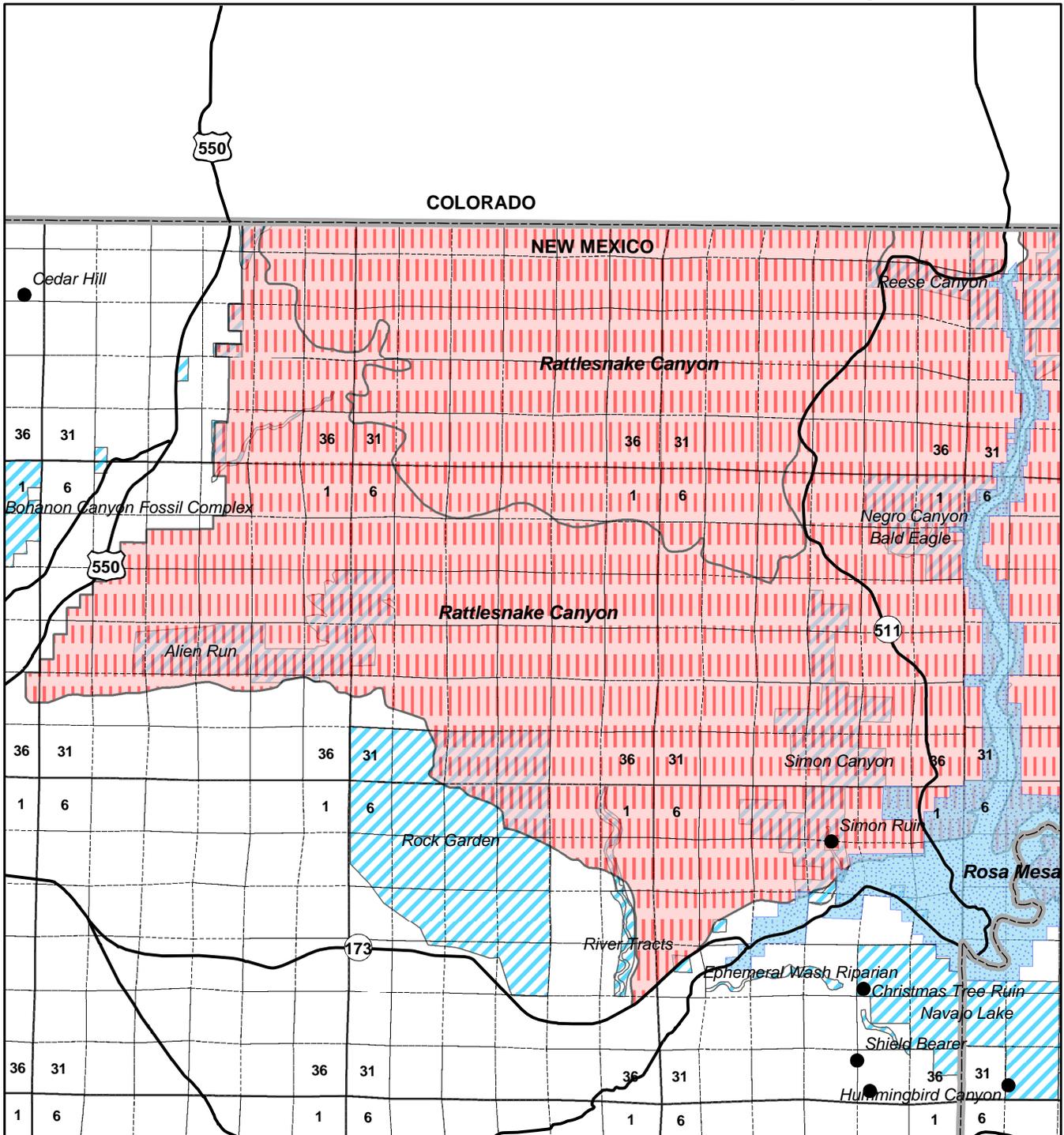
Historically, this area supported many more deer that it currently does. The primary objective is to increase resident deer numbers in this SMA. The area also has the potential to provide habitat to a variety of other wildlife species, such as elk, Meriam's turkey, mountain lion, and numerous avian species, if properly managed.

Management Goal:

Manage Rattlesnake Canyon to support increases in potential wildlife.

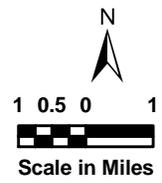
Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/1-3/31.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on leasable and salable minerals.
4. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
5. Retain all public lands.
6. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
7. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
8. Implement Class III and IV VRM Designation.
9. Allow public wood collection with proper permit.
10. Manage key browse species such as antelope bitterbrush, mountain mahogany and big sagebrush to meet the needs of wintering deer. Manage for mature Gambel's oak to provide mast for fall/winter use by wild turkeys. In addition, apply proper grazing use to herbaceous species to provide enhanced opportunity for wild turkey brood rearing in spring and summer. Maintain mature ponderosa and piñon pine for potential turkey roosting. Apply limited fire suppression.
11. Continue permitted livestock grazing.
12. Delineate Rattlesnake Canyon Wildlife Area.
13. Implement wildlife habitat improvement practices.



Legend

- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Section Line
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Wildlife
- USBR



Map N-51: Rattlesnake Canyon Wildlife Area

ROSA MESA

Site Description:

The Rosa Mesa Wildlife Area has a total of 69,762 acres, of which 47,375 are public land acres (BLM) and 61,406 are federal mineral acres.

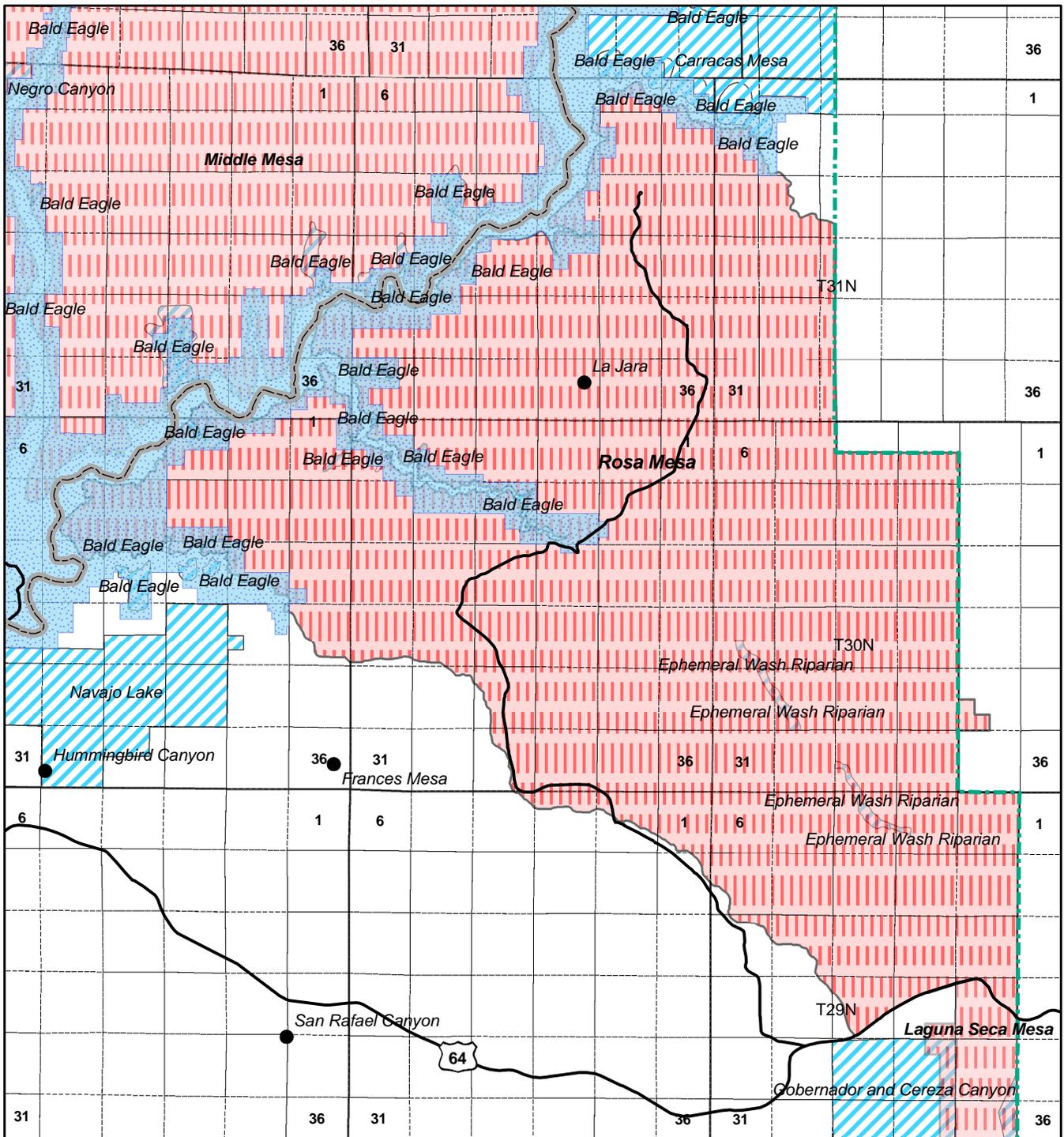
Over 1,500 deer use this area in winter. Their distribution is often dependent upon the severity of the winter and human activity. In hard winters, the deer push further south and beyond the boundaries of the currently identified critical big game habitat. Additional protected area is needed to provide for this contingency.

Management Goal:

Manage the site to protect and preserve wildlife habitat.

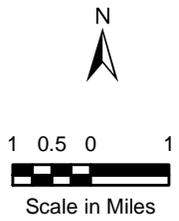
Management Prescriptions:

1. For leased oil and gas acreage, seasonal restriction on drilling and construction from 12/02-03/31 in the area north of Frances Canyon Wash and south of Cabresto/Bancos Canyons.
2. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Controlled Surface Use management constraint on leasable and salable minerals.
4. Open for locatable minerals.
5. Acquire inholdings within the SMA.
6. Retain all public lands.
7. Allow ROWs on a case-by-case basis with special stipulations and mitigation.
8. OHVs limited to maintained roads, designated routes and trails.
9. Implement Class II and IV VRM designation.
10. Allow public wood collection with proper permit.
11. Manage key browse species such as big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush and mountain mahogany to meet the needs of wintering deer. Apply limited fire suppression.
12. Continue permitted livestock grazing area.
13. Delineate Rosa Mesa Wildlife Area.
14. Implement wildlife habitat improvement projects.



Legend

- Carson NF
- Major Road
- Township and Range
- Section Line
- San Juan/Rio Arriba County Boundary
- Cultural SDA
- SDA
- Wildlife
- USBR



Map N-52: Rosa Mesa Wildlife Area