

Appendix C
Specially Designated Areas

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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 Farmington Field Office (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 Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) 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 densest 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.

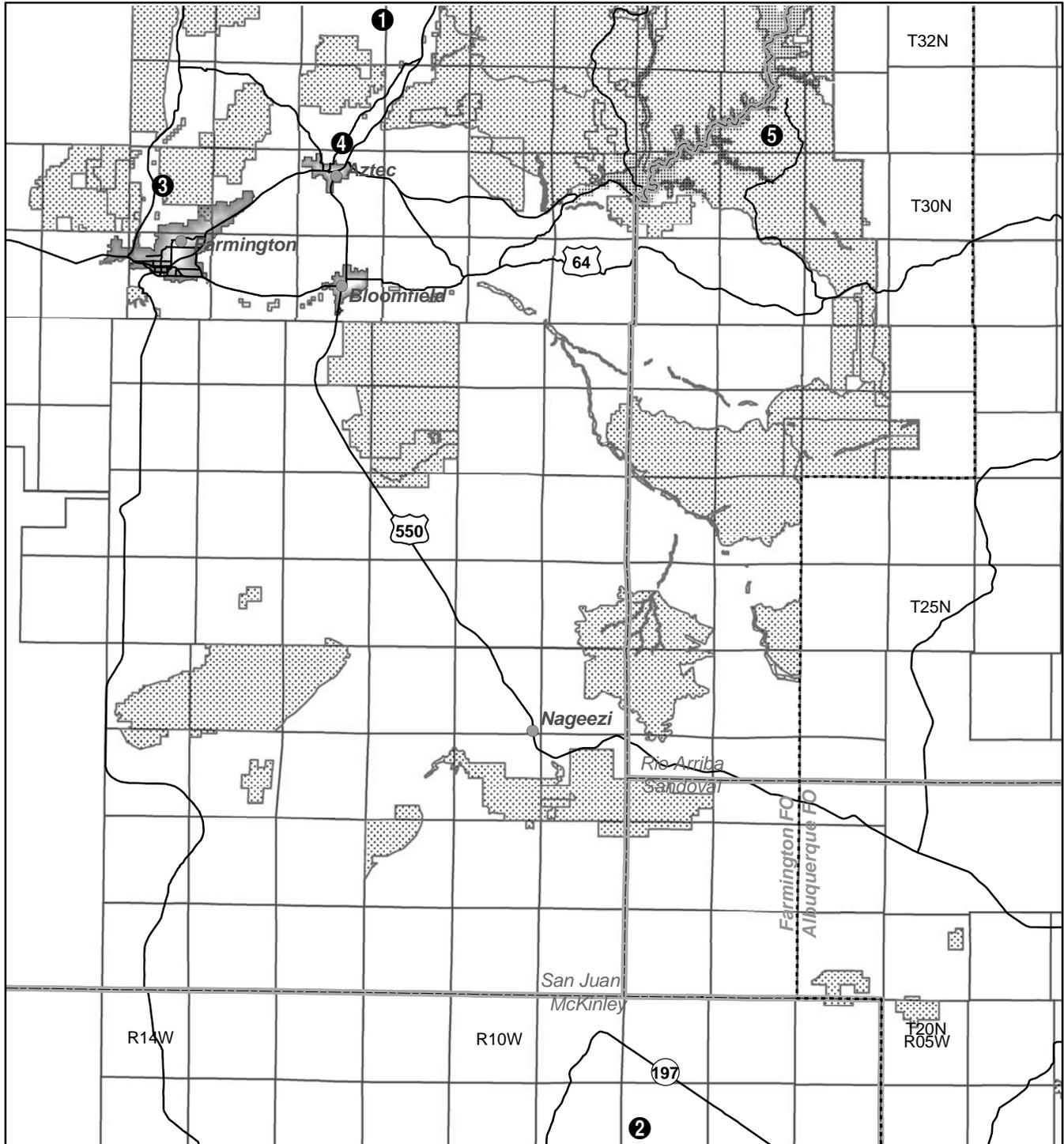
There is a brief description of each site type with a map showing the approximate locations of all of the ACECs included under each heading at the beginning of each section, followed by more detailed descriptions of each ACEC with management prescriptions. FFO activities may include such activities as 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 improve 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.

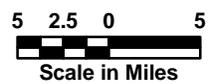


Legend

- 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 C-1: Anasazi Communities (Non-Chacoan)

CEDAR HILL ACEC

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 Use 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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
9. Complete Class III inventory.
10. Promote and continue research under Regional Research Design.
11. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
12. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
13. Land ownership not available for disposal.

CHACRA MESA COMPLEX ACEC

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 Dinéyah-Gobernador Phase. Almost all of the sites are

one-story structures, ranging from two rooms with one kiva to 50 to 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 6 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases for Shepherd Site under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use.
2. Discretionary closure on 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 livestock grazing permitting.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
12. Update and implement CRMP.
13. Land ownership not available for disposal.

EAST SIDE RINCON ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases for original 100 leased acres under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining 95 acres under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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 easements.
6. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW/easement disturbance.
7. Designate as Limited OHV area and close identified roads.
8. Designate as Class II VRM area.
9. Close: fuel wood sale/cutting and vegetation modification.
10. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
11. Continue implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III inventory.
13. Promote research.
14. Monitor condition of site.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Implement erosion control measures and conduct data recovery of threatened resources.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.
18. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

FARMER'S ARROYO ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. No new ROWs will be issued. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
6. Implement Closed OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Designate as Class II VRM area.
8. Close: fuel wood sale/cutting, vegetation modification and grazing.
9. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III inventory.
12. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Conduct cadastral survey.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.

LA JARA ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface and easement.
5. New ROWs will be placed within existing ROW corridors. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of ROWs.
6. Designate as Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Designate as a Class II VRM Area.
8. Restrict surface-disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
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.
13. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
14. Land ownership not available for disposal.

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 was constructed in and around the San Juan Basin. These sites are referred to as Chacoan Outliers.

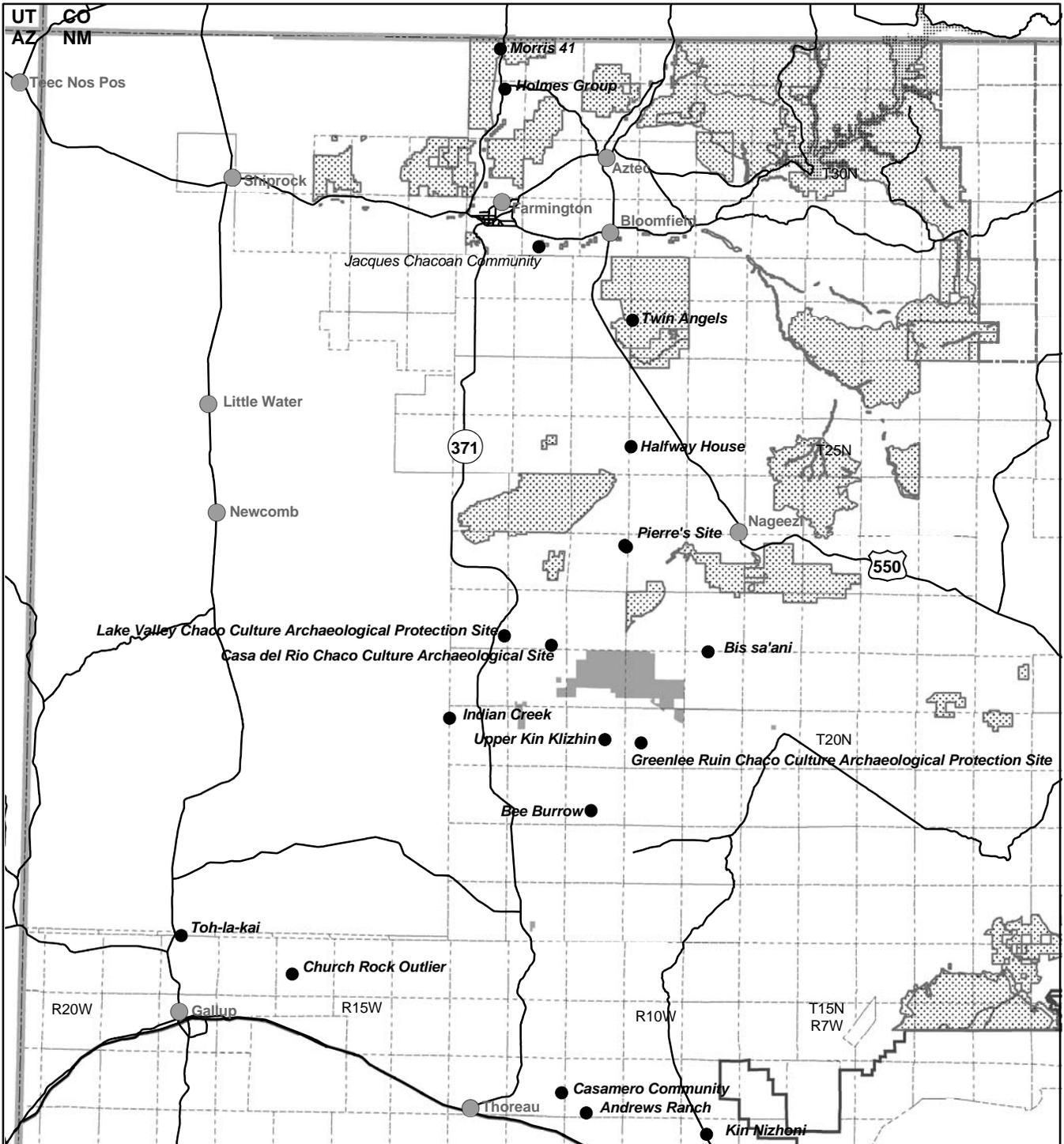
Many outliers were connected to Chaco Canyon, or to others, through a network of prehistoric roads. The Chacoan Outliers within the FFO area are scattered across the San Juan Basin and surrounding areas, from near the Colorado-New Mexico border south to Gallup, and from the edge of the Navajo Reservation 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 Historical Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

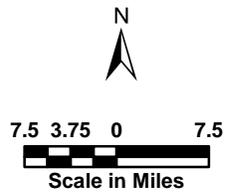
Over the past 50 or more years, oil and gas development of the San Juan Basin has resulted in thousands of well pads, thousands of miles of roads and pipelines, and other associated features. Within the past several years, wells have been drilled within or adjacent to the existing SDAs. Projected in-field 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 affects 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 C-2: Chacoan Outliers

ANDREWS RANCH ACEC

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. When and if acquired, add an additional 310 acres of state and private land included in the enlarged Protection Site described in PL 104-11.

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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. Implement closed designation for OHV use.
7. Implement Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface-disturbing activities.
9. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Assess stabilization needs. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
11. Establish photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
12. Conduct cadastral survey.
13. Nominate to World Heritage List.
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

BEE BURROW ACEC

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 Historical Park. It consists of a 40-acre and a 440-acre parcel, which are separated by 0.75 miles. Located on the smaller parcel if 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 6 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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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. Continue to implement CRMP
11. Conduct Class III cultural and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
12. Conduct stabilization maintenance
13. Nominate to World Heritage List
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

BIS SA'ANI ACEC

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 Historical 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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

- operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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. Continue to implement the CRMP.
11. Prepare HABS documentation.
12. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
13. Solicit stabilization proposals. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
14. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
15. Conduct cadastral survey and fence boundary.
16. Nominate to NRHP and World Heritage List.
17. Promote research.
18. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
19. Land ownership not available for disposal.

CASA DEL RIO CHACO CULTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITE

Site Description:

There are a total of 42 acres within the boundary of Casa Del Rio Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site, 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.

Casa 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 Historical Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Casa Del Rio Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site 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. Land ownership not available for disposal.

CASAMERO COMMUNITY ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Discretionary closure on 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. Update and implement CRMP.
9. Prepare HABS documentation.
10. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
11. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
12. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
13. Nominate to NRHP.
14. Continue to manage for public visitation.
15. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

CHURCH ROCK OUTLIER ACEC

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 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. New ROWs restricted to disturbed country roadbed. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
5. Continue to implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
6. Designate as a Class II VRM area.
7. Close: fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing, and surface-disturbing activities.
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.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.

GREENLEE RUIN CHACO CULTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITE

Site Description:

There are a total of 60 acres within the boundary of the Greenlee Ruin Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site, 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 Ruin has been provided special protection by Congress under the New Mexico Wilderness Act of 1980 (PL 96-550, Title V,

“Chaco Culture National Historical Park,” Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Greenlee Ruin Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site to protect and preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Discretionary closure on new oil and gas leases.
2. When lands and minerals are acquired, close to new oil and gas leasing all other forms of mineral entry.
3. Land ownership not available for disposal.

HALFWAY HOUSE ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible,

- coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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.
 16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

HOLMES GROUP ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
12. Backfill and stabilize.
13. Conduct cadastral survey.
14. Include in FFO patrol/surveillance program.
15. Resolve occupancy issues.
16. Promote research.
17. Designate noise receptor points.
18. Land ownership not available for disposal.

INDIAN CREEK ACEC

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 Historical 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 Historical 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. Discretionary closure on 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.
15. Land ownership not available for disposal.

JACQUES CHACOAN COMMUNITY ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire 200 acres to encompass 26 acres of additional land listed under Chaco Protection Site legislation in 1995 (PL 104-11) and the 40-acre outlying community sites.
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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
10. Implement protection and preservation measures.
11. Enter into New Cooperative Agreement with owners of other portions of Jacques Community.
12. Acquire surrounding portions of Chacoan community and include in ACEC.
13. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
14. Land ownership not available for disposal.

KIN NIZHONI ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

- operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
5. No new ROWs. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROWs.
6. Designate as Closed OHV area.
7. Continue with Class I VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting, vegetation modification, grazing and surface-disturbing activities.
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.
16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

LAKE VALLEY CHACO CULTURE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION SITE

Site Description:

There are a total of 28 acres within the boundary of the Lake Valley Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site, 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 Historical Park," Sec. 501-508) and the Chacoan Outliers Protection Act of 1995 (PL 104-11).

Management Goal:

Manage the Lake Valley Chaco Culture Archaeological Protection Site to protect and

preserve its cultural resource value.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Nondiscretionary closure on new oil and gas leasing.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Land ownership not available for disposal.

MORRIS 41 ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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.
19. Land ownership not available for disposal.

PIERRE'S SITE ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible,

coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Discretionary closure on 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.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.

TOH-LA-KAI ACEC

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 Historical 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. Discretionary closure on 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.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.

TWIN ANGELS ACEC

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 Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Discretionary closure on 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. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROW.
6. Designate as Limited OHV area and close identified roads.
7. Designate expanded acreage as Class I VRM Area.

8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, grazing and surface-disturbing activities.
9. Enlarge Twin Angels ACEC.
10. Update and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and Chacoan roads inventories. Consolidate previous research data.
12. Conduct stabilization maintenance.
13. Continue photo monitoring and patrol/surveillance programs.
14. Update/amend NRHP and World Heritage List boundaries.
15. Promote research.
16. Designate noise receptor points. Stricter standards may apply.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.

UPPER KIN KLIZHIN ACEC

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 Historical 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 Historical 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. Discretionary closure on 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.
16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

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.

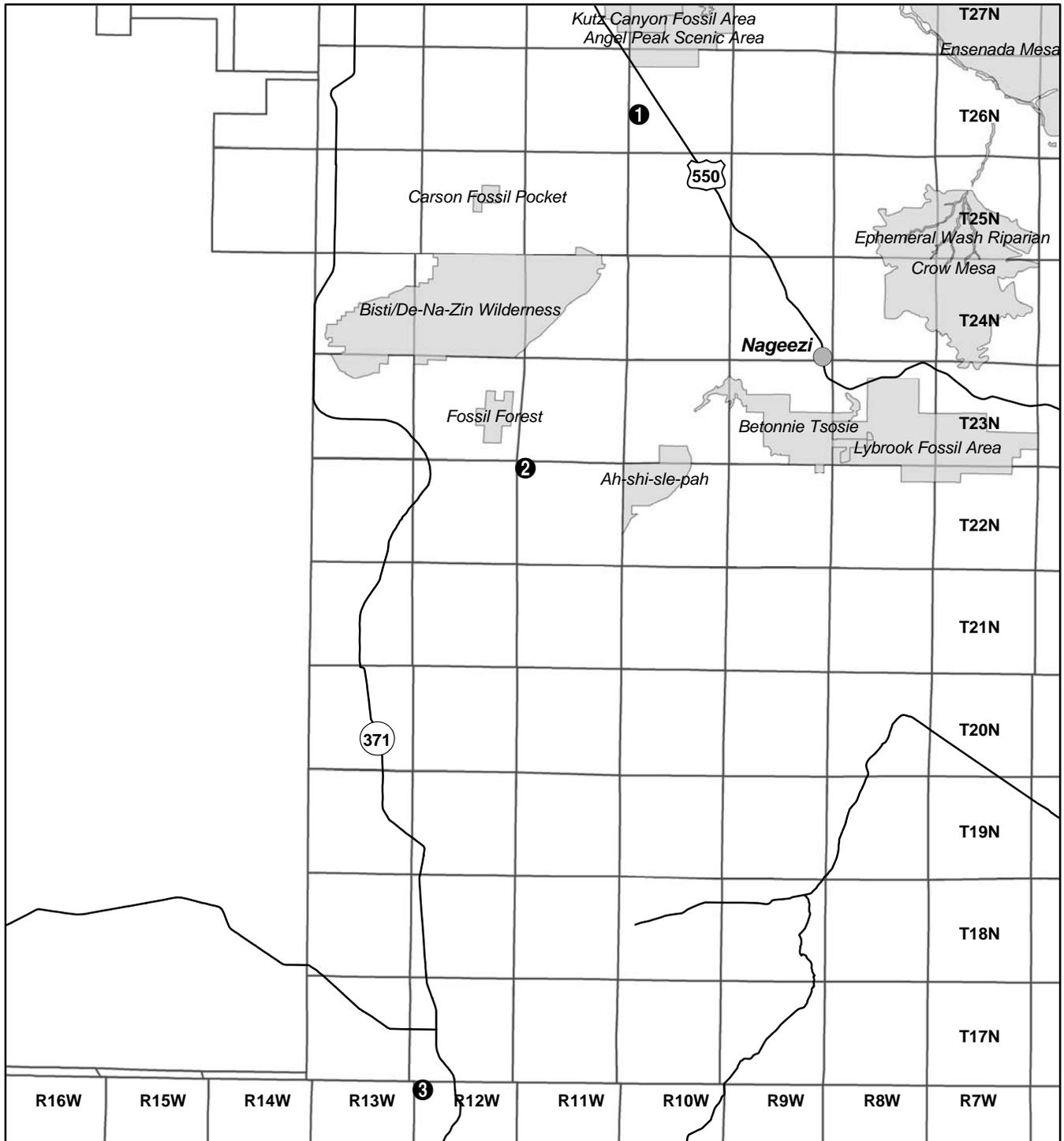
The Chacoan roads are usually approximately 30 feet wide and very straight. If an obstacle such as a cliff or sand dune was located along the alignment, stairs were carved into the cliff or a trench was dug through the dune.

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 C-3: Chacoan Roads

AH-SHI-SLE-PAH ROAD ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
 11. Allow on a case-by-case basis small projects related to habitat improvement for quail and other small animals.
 12. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.
 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 14. Nominate specific segments to NRHP.
 15. Promote research.
 16. Land ownership not available for disposal.

CROWNPOINT STEPS AND HERRADURA ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Discretionary closure on 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.
17. Land ownership not available for disposal.
18. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

NORTH ROAD ACEC

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 plotted sections. For convenience, they are currently considered 40-acre lots. The segments extend north from Chaco Culture National Historical 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint for acreage containing Halfway House ACEC and for acreage within 0.25 miles of parallel roads, the "Quads" and the Kutz Drop-Off. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage in the ACEC under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Discretionary closure on new oil and gas leases in acreage containing Halfway House ACEC. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases for remaining acreage in the 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. Prepare and implement CRMP
12. Conduct Chacoan roads inventory and consolidate previous research data.

13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate specific segments to NRHP.
15. Promote research.
16. Manage specific segments/features for public visitation.
17. 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.
18. Land ownership not available for disposal.

EARLY NAVAJO DEFENSIVE SITES AND COMMUNITIES

General Description

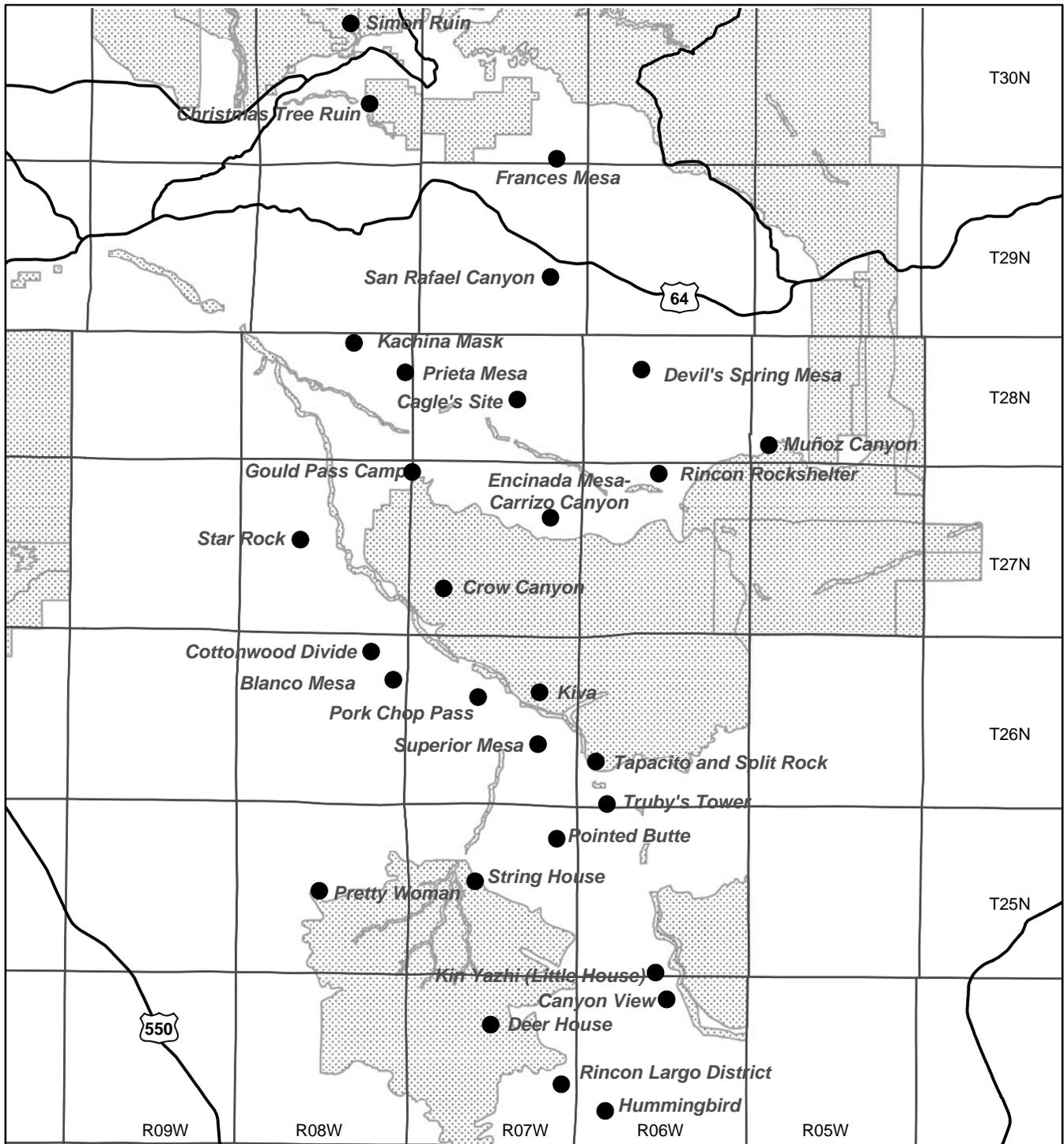
This category includes pueblitos. Early investigators believed that these sites were built and occupied by Pueblo Indians fleeing the Spanish in the Rio Grande valley. Tree-ring evidence dating the sites to the mid-1700s supports the idea that the sites were constructed by the Navajo for protection against 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



Map C-4: Early Navajo Defensive Sites and Communities

ADAMS CANYON ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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 will be issued. Coordinate with ROW 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 sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting on grazing.
11. Restrict surface-disturbing activities to identified areas to minimize disturbance and impacts.
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 ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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 will be issued.
7. Designate Closed OHV Area.
8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
9. Close fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting on grazing.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
12. Enlarge boundaries of existing ACEC.
13. Update 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.
18. Promote research.

CAGLE'S SITE ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases. 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. Update and implement CRMP.
13. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
16. Promote research.

CANYON VIEW RUIN ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Withdraw land sale/entry/exchange and from other land laws.
5. Acquire easement.
6. No new ROWs will be issued.
7. Designate Closed OHV Area.
8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
9. Close to fuel wood sale/cutting, vegetation modification, and surface-disturbing activities.
10. Withdraw grazing.
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 ACEC

Site Description:

There are a total of 40 acres within the boundary of the Christmas Tree Ruin ACEC, all of which are public land (BLM) that 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Withdraw from fuel wood sale/cutting, land sale/entry/ exchange and from other land laws. No new ROWs will be issued.
5. Designate Closed OHV Area.
6. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
7. Close to vegetation modification.
8. Continue current grazing.
9. Close to all surface-disturbing activities.
10. Update and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
12. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Promote research.
15. Designate noise receptor points.

COTTONWOOD DIVIDE ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.

3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire all non-federal surface/minerals and easement.
5. Land is not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs will be issued.
7. Designate Closed OHV Area.
8. Designate as VRM Class II Area.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale, vegetation modification, grazing, and surface-disturbing activities.
10. The Management Prescription listed would be implemented upon acquisition of non-federal surface and minerals.
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 permitting for livestock grazing.

CROW CANYON ACEC

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 Dinétah. 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 5 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. Coordinate with existing oil and gas lease holders-operators on siting of development to minimize damage to UR (60 acres), NM (60 acres) and portions of CC (4,006 acres; Ridge Top, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, Crow Canyon drainage). Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Manage new oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy stipulation for UR (60 acres), NM (60 acres) and portions of CC (4,006 acres; Ridge Top, Boulder Fortress, Gould Pass, Crow Canyon drainage). Manage new oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint on remaining 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 VRM Class II Area. Designate remaining acreage as VRM 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. Update and implement CRMP.
13. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Amend NRHP nomination.
17. Promote research.
18. Continue to manage for public visitation.
19. Designate noise receptor points at visitor use area, canyon, and rim. Stricter standards may apply.
20. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

DEER HOUSE ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases for the original 40 acres under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage the existing oil and gas leases for the remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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 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 ACEC

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 Ye'is-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 cultural 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 2 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. Coordinate with existing oil and gas lease holders-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage to the original 40 acres at both CMD and YIR. Apply a Controlled Surface Use constraint to the remaining acreage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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 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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
13. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Amend NRHP nomination.

ENCINADA MESA–CARRIZO CANYON ACEC

Site Description:

There are a total 3,490 acres within the boundary of the Encinada Mesa–Carrizo Canyon 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 pueblitos 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 SDAs. 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 though 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/SDAs.

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases for AC, CC, GC, GP, HR, NM, and RT under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Use the existing pad for BS. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases for AC, BS, CC, GC, GP, HR, NM, and RT. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new oil and gas leases on remaining 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. Prepare and implement CRMP.
 13. Conduct Class III, rock art image and ethnographic inventories.
 14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
 15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 16. Amend NRHP nomination.
 17. Promote research.
 18. Designate noise receptor points at defined sites in GC, GP, and HR. No designation on remainder of acreage.

FRANCES MESA ACEC

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 Dinéah. 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, Dinéah, 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 Dinéah 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 Dinéah, 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint for FR and RC. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases for FR and RC. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new oil and gas leases for remaining 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 VRM 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. Prepare 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 as District.
17. Designate noise receptor points at FR defined sites. No designation for remaining acreage.

GOULD PASS CAMP ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

- operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement closed OHV designation.
 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 surface-disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 14. Nominate to NRHP.
 15. Promote research.

HUMMINGBIRD ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
7. Implement closed OHV designation.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
14. Nominate to NRHP.
15. Promote research.

KACHINA MASK ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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 ACEC

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 6 miles, down Largo for about a mile, and up Rincon Largo for about 2 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy

- constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
 7. Implement limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
 8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
 9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
 10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts. 12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program. 14. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. 15. Promote research. |
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KIVA ACEC

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:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage. 2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 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. Update and implement CRMP. 18. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance. |
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MUÑOZ CANYON ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint 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 must be placed in existing ROW disturbance. Coordinate with ROW/easement holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs.
7. Designate as limited OHV use and close identified roads.
8. Designate as VRM Class II.
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. 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 ACEC

Site Description:

The are a total of 90 acres within the boundary of the Pointed Butte 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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible,
- coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
7. Designate closed 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. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

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

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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 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. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

PRETTY WOMAN ACEC

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 Dinétah. 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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

- operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
 7. Implement closed OHV designation.
 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. 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.

PRIETA MESA ACEC

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 refuge 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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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.
7. Implement closed OHV designation.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
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 ACEC

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 Ruin 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'i 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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint on original acreage. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraints on expanded acreage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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 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. 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.

RINCON ROCKSHELTER ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint on original 40 acres and on 80 acres around Johnson 88 Pueblito. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
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. 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.

SAN RAFAEL CANYON ACEC

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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to 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 around pueblitos. Designate remainder of acreage to VRM Class III.
10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale.
11. Vegetation modification permitted on a case-by-case basis with approval by cultural staff.
12. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
13. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to minimize disturbance and impacts.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
7. Designate closed OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Grazing prohibited in the flatlands and canyon bottom.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

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

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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. 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. 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.
17. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

STRING HOUSE ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

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

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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. 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. 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.
17. Nominate to NRHP.
18. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

SUPERIOR MESA ACEC

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 (F&O), Hooded Fireplace and Largo School District ACEC (H&L), 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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint for acreage in CS, F&O, H&I, CC, and

- for the 40 acres around Millennium Pueblito and the 75 acres north of CC. Manage existing oil and gas leases under for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases for acreage in CS, F&O, H&L, CC, and for the 40 acres around Millennium Pueblito, and the 75 acres north of CC. Apply Controlled Surface Use constraint to new oil and gas leases for the remaining acreage.
 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, F&O, H&L, 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, F&O, H&L, and CS.
9. Implement VRM Class III designation on remainder of acreage.
 10. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale.
 11. Close to vegetation modification for CC, SMC, CS, F&O, and H&L. Permitted on a case-by-case basis on remainder of acreage.
 12. Close 10 acres of CC to grazing. Continue current permitting on remainder of acreage.
 13. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
 14. Enlarge boundaries and rename as Superior Mesa ACEC.
 15. Conduct Class III and ethnographic inventories.
 16. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 17. Nominate to NRHP.
 18. Promote research.
 19. Update and implement CRMP.
 20. Prepare HABS documentation. Conduct stabilization and maintenance.
 21. Continue to manage for public visitation.
 22. Designate noise receptor points at sites: CC, and H&L. No designation on remainder of acreage.

TAPACITO AND SPLIT ROCK ACEC

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 contain 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 ACEC will be to preserve cultural and recreational values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases within original acreage under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage existing oil and gas leases on expanded acreage under Controlled Surface Use.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Conduct Class III and 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.

TRUBY'S TOWER ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

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

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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 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. 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.
17. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

HISTORIC SITES

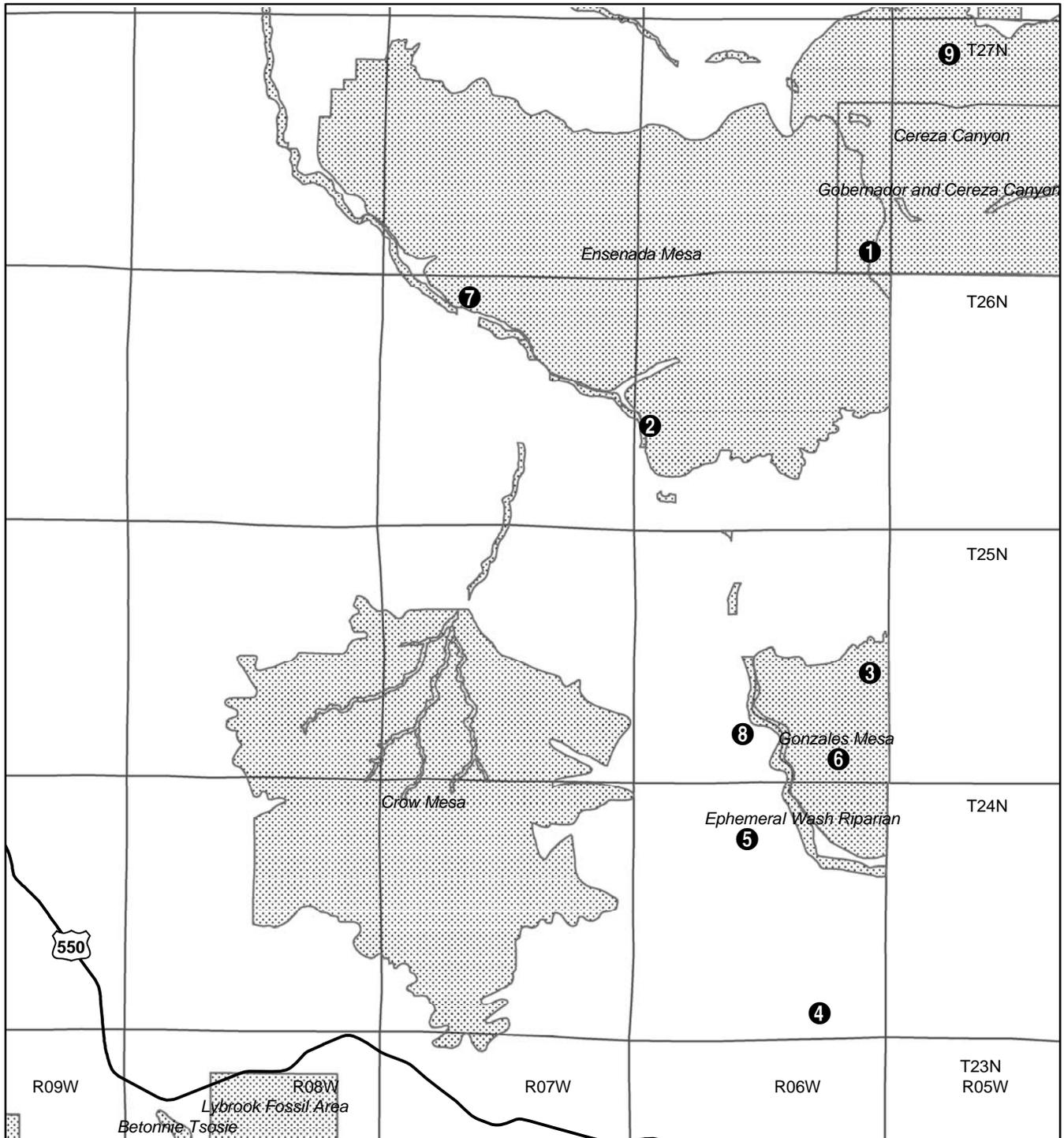
General Description

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 that 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 C-5: Historic Sites

ALBERT MESA ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy

constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
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, and surface-disturbing activities.
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. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

DOGIE CANYON SCHOOL ACEC

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 3 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. New ROWs in ACEC 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.
7. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and other surface-disturbing activities.
9. Continue designation of Dogie Canyon School ACEC.
10. Prepare and implement CRMP.
11. Conduct ethnographic and historic inventories.
12. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of schoolhouse.
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.

GONZALES CANYON–SENON S. VIGIL HOMESTEAD ACEC

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 the entire 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
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. 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.

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.

3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire non-federal surface rights and easements.
5. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing ROWs/easements.
6. Designate as Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
7. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, and other surface-disturbing activities.
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.
17. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.

MARGARITA MARTINEZ HOMESTEAD ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. Continue with no new ROWs in ACEC.
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 of Margarita Martinez Homestead as 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.

MARTIN APODACA HOMESTEAD ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. 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.
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. Close bottom of canyon to surface-disturbing activities. Restrict other surface disturbance to previously disturbed areas.
10. Continue designation as Martin Apodaca Homestead ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
13. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization.
14. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote Research.
17. Designate noise receptor points.

MOSS TRAIL ACEC

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 the cultural and natural resources in the Moss Trail ACEC.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easements.
5. No new ROWs in ACEC. Approval required prior to maintenance of any existing ROW.
6. Designate as Closed OHV Area.
7. Designate as Class II VRM Area.
8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale, vegetation modification, and surface-disturbing activities.
9. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
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 ACEC

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 the cultural resource and interpretive value in the Rock House-Nestor Martin Homestead ACEC.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Continue to acquire all non-federal minerals.
5. Acquire easements.
6. New ROWs in ACEC must be placed in existing ROW/easement disturbance. Coordinate with ROW holders on maintenance and use of existing easements.
7. Continue to implement Limited OHV Designation.
8. Continue to implement Class II VRM Designation.
9. Close: fuelwood cutting/sales, vegetation modification, grazing and surface-disturbing activities.
10. Continue designation as Rock House-Nestor Martin Homestead ACEC.
11. Prepare and implement CRMP.
12. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/ethnographic inventories.
13. Prepare HABS documentation and conduct stabilization of house and other features.
14. Prepare interpretive brochure and sign the site for public visitation.
15. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
16. Nominate to NRHP.
17. Promote research.
18. Designate noise receptor points.

SANTOS PEAK ACEC

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 ACEC's cultural and natural resources.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-

- operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
 3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
 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. Implement Limited OHV designation and close identified roads.
 7. Continue to implement Class II VRM designation.
 8. Close: fuelwood cutting/sale and vegetation modification.
 9. Continue current livestock grazing permitting.
 10. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities to previously disturbed areas.
 11. Continue designation as Santos Peak ACEC.
 12. Prepare and implement CRMP.
 13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
 14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
 15. Nominate to NRHP.
 16. Promote research.

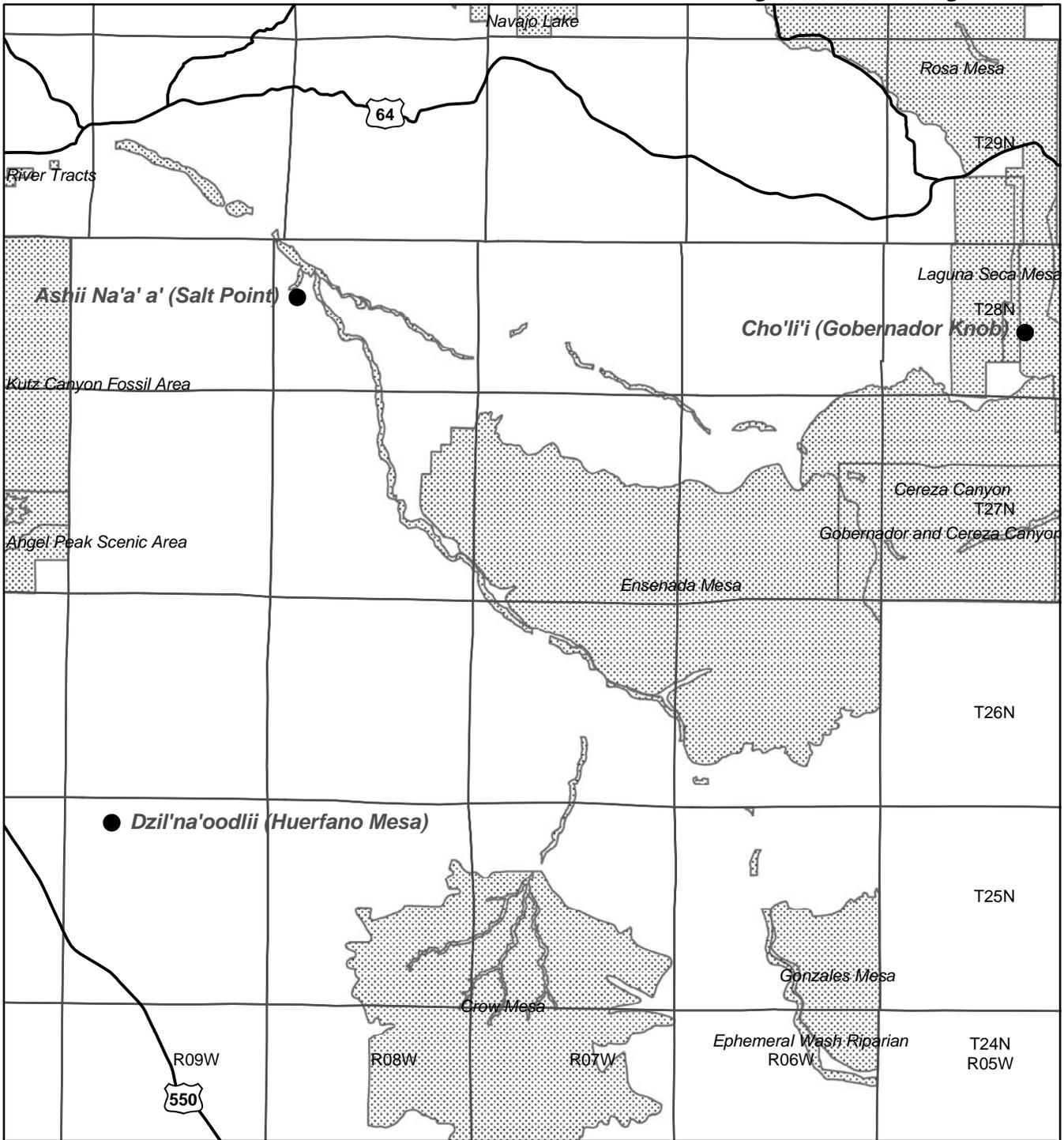
NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL USE AND SACRED AREAS

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



2 1 0 2



Scale in Miles

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

ASHIIH NAA'A ACEC

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 the Ashiih Naa'a ACEC is protection of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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/easement holders on 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 for livestock grazing.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
12. Rename as Ashiih Naa'a' ACEC.
13. Conduct Class III and ethnographic/historic inventories.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Update and implement CRMP.

CHO'LI'I ACEC

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. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current permitting for livestock grazing.
11. No surface disturbance outside of existing disturbance.
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 ACEC

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 that 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 ACEC is protection of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

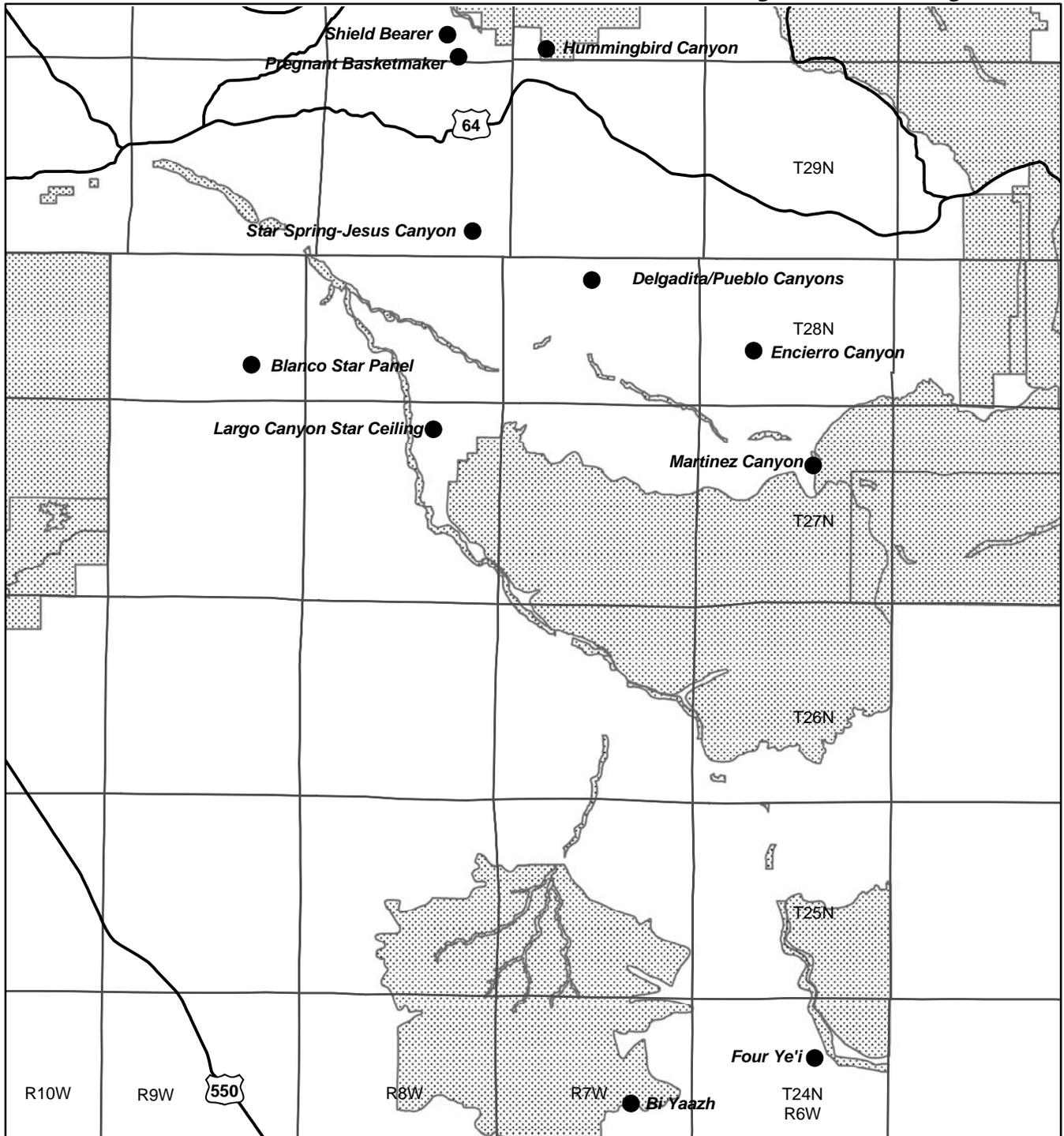
1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under discretionary closure for 37 acres of federal surface on top of mesa. Manage existing oil and gas leases on remaining acres under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
3. Close to all other forms of mineral entry.
4. Acquire easement.
5. Land ownership not available for disposal.
6. No new ROWs in 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.
7. Implement 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 for livestock grazing.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas. Close 37 acres of ACEC to other surface-disturbing activities.
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, which exist throughout the area.



Legend

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



Map C-7: Petroglyph and Pictograph Sites

BI YAAZH ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. 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 of existing 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. Update and implement CRMP.
18. Designate noise receptor points.

BLANCO STAR PANEL ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.

2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
7. Implement Closed OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Close 15 acres to grazing.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
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 ACEC

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 FFO 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. Manage existing oil and gas leases on DP and DPC under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage existing oil and gas leases on remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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. Designate as VRM Class II.
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.
14. Include in FFO Patrol and Surveillance Program.
15. Nominate to NRHP.
16. Promote research.
17. Update and implement CRMP.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Close 10 acres to grazing.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Closed to grazing.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

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

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to new oil and gas leases.
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 permitting for livestock grazing.
11. Close to surface-disturbing activities.
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.

LARGO CANYON STAR CEILING ACEC

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 that 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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement Limited OHV Area.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Continue current grazing.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible,

- coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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.
 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 of existing 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.

PREGNANT BASKETMAKER ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement Limited OHV Area and close identified roads.
8. Implement VRM Class II designation.
9. Close to fuelwood cutting and sale and vegetation modification.
10. Close fenced area to grazing. Continue current grazing on remainder of area.
11. Restrict other surface-disturbing activities, other than ROWs previously listed, to previously disturbed areas.
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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Where this is not possible, coordinate with existing lease holder-operators on siting of development to minimize resource damage.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy 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. Implement 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. 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 ACEC

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 ACEC will be the protection and preservation of cultural values.

Management Prescriptions:

1. Manage existing oil and gas leases for 25 acres under No Surface Occupancy constraint. Manage existing oil and gas leases for remaining acreage under Controlled Surface Use constraint.
2. Apply No Surface Occupancy stipulation to 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. Close bottom of canyon to 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.