

## 20. TOWN OF RILEY — 600 Acres

General Description: The ghost town of Riley lies on the Rio Salado, north of Magdalena, New Mexico. Originally known as Santa Rita, the town was settled in the 1880s by Spanish—American homesteaders from Socorro and other villages along the Rio Grande. The town's economy was primarily based on farming the Rio Salado flood plain, with a brief expansion and then collapse of mining, followed by down—cutting of the river bed, which resulted in abandonment of the town proper in the 1930s and 1940s. Several descendants of original settlers remain in the surrounding area, however, and engage in cattle ranching. Riley may be unique as a ghost town in that these and other descendants of the original settlers continue a cultural tradition as “Followers of Santa Rita.” They perform religious observances and regularly maintain the Santa Rita Church, graveyard, and other features of the abandoned town. A religious task structure is maintained even though the descendants are scattered over a wide region, and return annually for a mass and fiesta.

Management Goals: The BLM lands surrounding the small, patented portions of the Town of Riley are to be managed to preserve and protect historical properties and to ensure no adverse effect upon the socio—cultural traditions of the “Followers of Santa Rita”.

### Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Survey Federal ownership within historic town.
4. Exclude from woodcutting.
5. Restrict mineral material disposals.
6. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.
7. Restrict geophysical operations.
8. Nominate to NRHP.

## 21. MOGOLLON PUEBLO – 640 Acres

General Description: This NRHP site is the largest Reserve Phase Pueblo (ca. A.D. 900 ±) known. This SMA is located northeast of Quemado, New Mexico, in Catron County. It consists of a number of large room blocks with internal kivas, a great kiva, and numerous associated cultural material concentrations and petroglyph panels. The site has been subject to severe vandalism, but retains great potential for scientific investigation.

Management Goals: Mogollon Pueblo SMA will be managed to preserve and protect the ruins and petroglyphs for public interpretation, future scientific use, and socio—cultural values.

### Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Restrict mineral material disposals.
4. Fence core area and stabilize.
5. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—2.
6. Exclude livestock grazing (12—acre core area).

22. MOCKINGBIRD GAP — 11,970 Acres

General Description: Mockingbird Gap is listed as a New Mexico State Historic Property and consists of an extensive complex of Paleo—Indian campsites, including both Clovis and Folsom elements (ca. 10,000 B.C.). Portions of the cultural resources, which are found over 18 square miles east of San Antonio, New Mexico, in Socorro County, have been investigated by several researchers, but no comprehensive inventory has been conducted to delineate the full expanse of the site district, nor its component features. Paleo—Indian sites are rare, and this multi—component site provides special opportunities for research on early man in the southwest.

Management Goals: Mockingbird Gap SMA will be managed to preserve and protect cultural resources for future scientific use.

Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Restrict mineral material disposals.
4. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1 and NM—5
5. Nominate to NRHP.

23. ZUNI SALT LAKE – 5700 Acres

General Description: Zuni Salt Lake is a location of traditional religious significance to the Zuni Tribe and to other Native American groups in the Southwest. The Lake itself lies in a volcanic crater and contains highly saline water which has been utilized since prehistoric times. The Lake was returned to Zuni ownership by an Act of Congress in 1984, and is surrounded largely by lands managed by the BLM. These surrounding lands contain cultural resources of both archeological and socio—cultural importance which warrant special management attention for Federal undertakings in the vicinity of the lake.

Management Goals: Zuni Salt Lake SMA will be managed to protect socio—cultural values and cultural resources.

Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization of ROWs and leases.
3. Restrict mineral material disposals.
4. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.
5. Restrict geophysical operations.

## 24. CERRO POMO — 8,840 Acres

General Description: This proposed SMA currently receives little intensive management. The SMA is located within the southwest portion of the Eagle Peak WSA and encompasses approximately 8,840 acres. The scenic Cerro Pomo Cone and Lava Flow is located in the northern portion of the SMA. The habitat is a combination of pinyon—juniper hills and rolling grasslands. Lower elevation bottomlands include Russian thistle and alkali sacaton.

Vegetation in the SMA includes pinyon—juniper, blue grama, mountain mahogany, oak, rubber rabbitbush, fringed sage, winterfat, bottlebrush squirreltail, broom snakeweed, galleta, Apache—plume, and annual forbs.

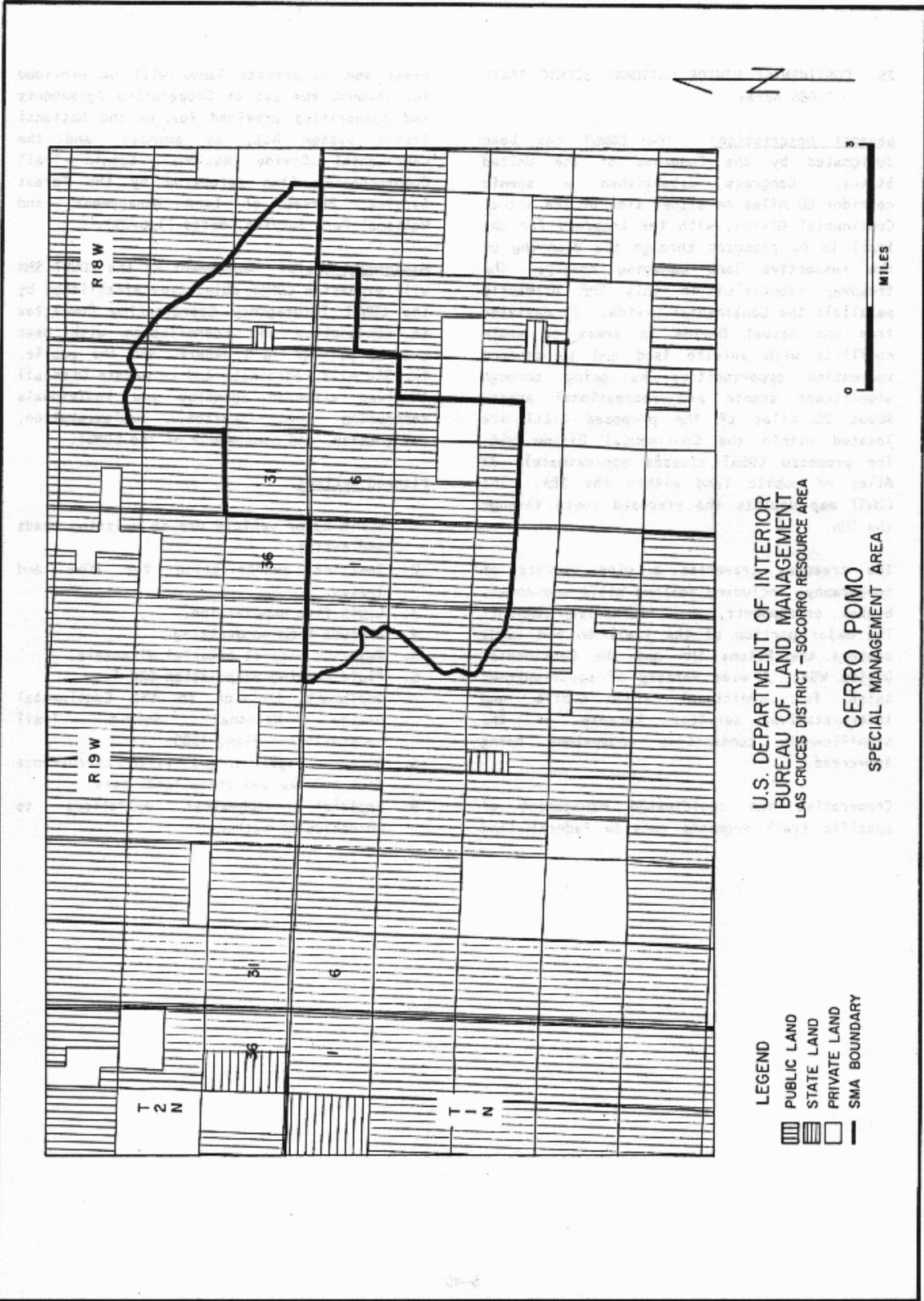
Wildlife in the area is quite diverse, corresponding to the vegetation and land forms. Common animals within the SMA include mule deer, coyotes, cottontail, black—tailed jackrabbits, striped skunks, kit—foxes, pronghorn deer, wintering bald eagles, golden eagles, red—tailed hawks, various resident and migratory birds, and numerous reptile and amphibian species. The SMA also provides potential habitat for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and black—footed ferrets; all Federal endangered species.

The Cerro Pomo Pueblo ruin is a late Reserve Phase/early Tularosa phase (Pueblo II/Pueblo III; ca. A.D. 1150 ±) village site with two large kiva depressions. Extensive middens at the site have been vandalized, but the site holds potential for contributing to knowledge of the prehistory of the region, lying chronologically, after “Mogollon Pueblo,” and before regional abandonment.

Management Goals: Management objectives for Cerro Pomo SMA will vary, depending on the outcome of possible wilderness designation. The primary objectives will be to improve recreation opportunities, improve wildlife habitat, and protect cultural and geological resources. Management will emphasize protection of archaeological sites and geologic, recreational, and scenic values as the highest priority over the other resource uses when considering proposed actions within the SMA.

### Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Exclude from woodcutting.
4. Restrict mineral material disposals.
5. Acquire nonpublic lands.
6. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.
7. Develop Cerro Pomo cultural site.



## 25. CONTINENTAL DIVIDE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL — 7,680 Acres

General Description: The CDNST has been designated by the Congress of the United States. Congress established a scenic corridor 50 miles on either side of the actual Continental Divide, with the treadway for the trail to be proposed through the planning of the respective land managing agency. The treadway identified in this RMP primarily parallels the Continental Divide. It deviates from the actual Divide in areas to avoid conflicts with private land and to enhance recreation opportunities by going through significant scenic and recreational areas. About 20 miles of the proposed trail are located within the Continental Divide WSA. The proposed CDNST crosses approximately 32 miles of public land within the SRA. The CDNST map depicts the proposed route through the SRA.

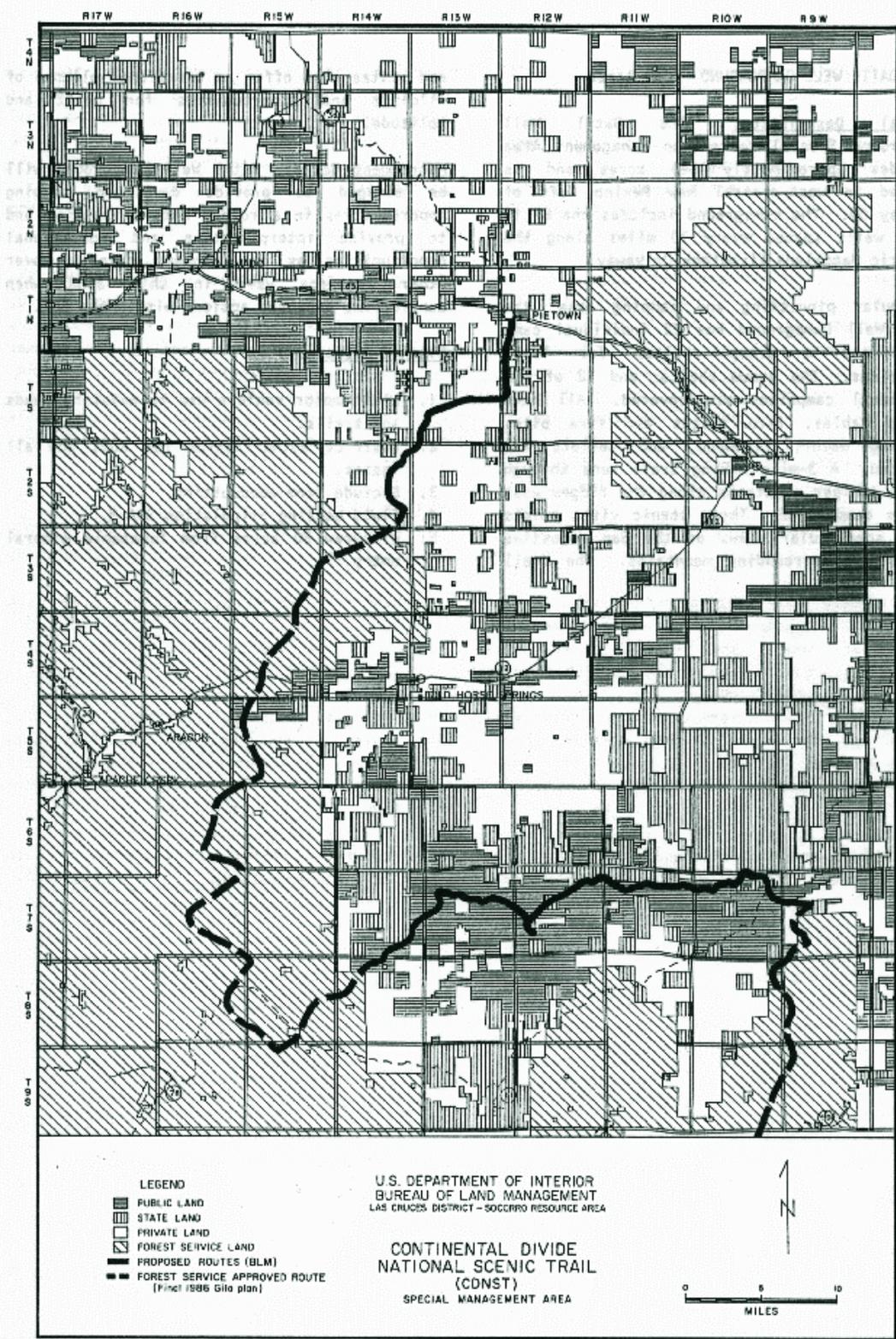
The treadway traverses a wide variety of topography, including rolling hills and mesas, broken escarpments, and impressive canyons. The major portion of the trail on BLM lands crosses the Pelona SMA and the Continental Divide WSA. A wide variety of opportunities exist for additional side trails and Interpretative services because of the significantly contrasting ecosystems being traversed.

Cooperative and coordinated management of specific trail segments outside Federal land areas and on private lands will be provided for through the use of Cooperative Agreements and authorities provided for in the National Trails System Act, as amended, and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan (prepared by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service, dated 11/6/85).

Management Goals: Management of the CDNST SMA will emphasize CDNST objectives established by the CDNST Interagency Coordinating Committee in conjunction and coordination with user groups, private land owners, and the public. The SRA will coordinate and cooperate with all involved affected agencies and individuals concerning the location, implementation, designation, and management of the CDNST.

### Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Limit fire suppression.
4. Exclude from woodcutting.
5. Restrict mineral material disposals.
6. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—I.
7. Implement decision in the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Comprehensive Plan, 1985.
8. Acquire legal access (with concurrence) from private and State landowners.
9. Restrict geophysical operations to nonvehicular methods.



## 26. DATIL WELL CAMPGROUND — 680 Acres

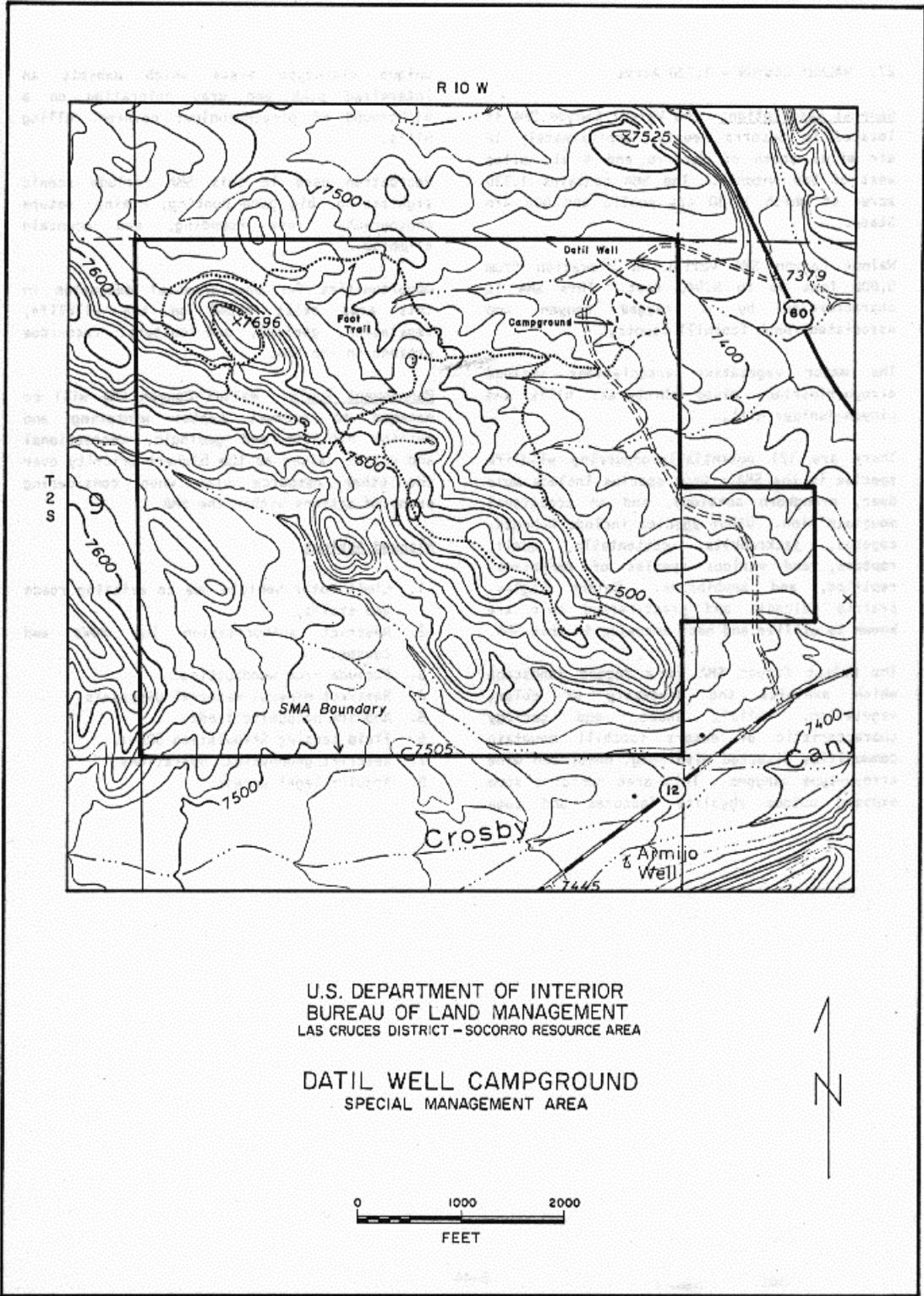
General Description: The Datil Well Campground Special Recreation Management Area includes approximately 640 acres and is located in west—central New Mexico, off of Highway 60. The campground includes one of 15 water wells spaced every 10 miles along the historic Magdalena Livestock Driveway.

A popular picnicking and camping area, the Datil Well Campground has 22 individual camp sites and a group shelter for large gatherings. The group shelter and 12 of the individual campsites are covered. All have picnic tables, fire grates and fire pits. Drinking water, firewood, and toilets are provided. A 3—mile hiking trail runs through pinyon—juniper woodlands along the ridges west of the campground. Three scenic vista points offer spectacular views of the San Augustine Plains and surrounding mountains. The trail and vistas also offer an occasional glimpse of wildlife and opportunities for quiet and solitude.

Management Goals: Datil Well Campground will be managed to provide developed camping opportunities in a roaded natural setting and to provide interpretative and educational opportunities as the highest priority over other resource uses in this area when considering proposed actions within the SMA.

Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and all leases.
3. Exclude from woodcutting.
4. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—3.
5. Withdraw 80 acres from locatable mineral entry.



## 27. WALNUT CANYON — 1,730 Acres

General Description: The Walnut Canyon SMA is located in Socorro County, approximately 12 air miles south of Socorro and 4 air miles west of San Antonio. The SMA contains 1,730 acres of which 1,130 are public and 600 are State.

Walnut Canyon SMA varies in elevation from 5,000 feet up to 5,940 feet. This SMA is characterized by a rugged canyon and associated rough foothill country.

The major vegetative associations include arroyo—riparian, mixed shrubgrass hills and pinyon—juniper hills.

There are 121 potentially—occurring wildlife species in the SMA. Game species include mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and an occasional mountain lion. Other species include bobcats, coyotes, jackrabbits, cottontails, quail, raptors, and various species of songbirds, reptiles, and amphibians. Golden eagles, prairie falcons, and great—horned owls are known to utilize and nest annually in this SMA.

The Walnut Canyon SMA is a rugged landscape which exhibits the diversity of color, vegetation, relief, shape, and geology characteristic of desert foothill mountain communities dissected with long, deep, and wide arroyo—type canyons. This area contains some exposed unique rhyolite features and some unique clay—type areas which exhibit an intemixed pink and gray coloration on a background of pinyon—juniper covered rolling hills.

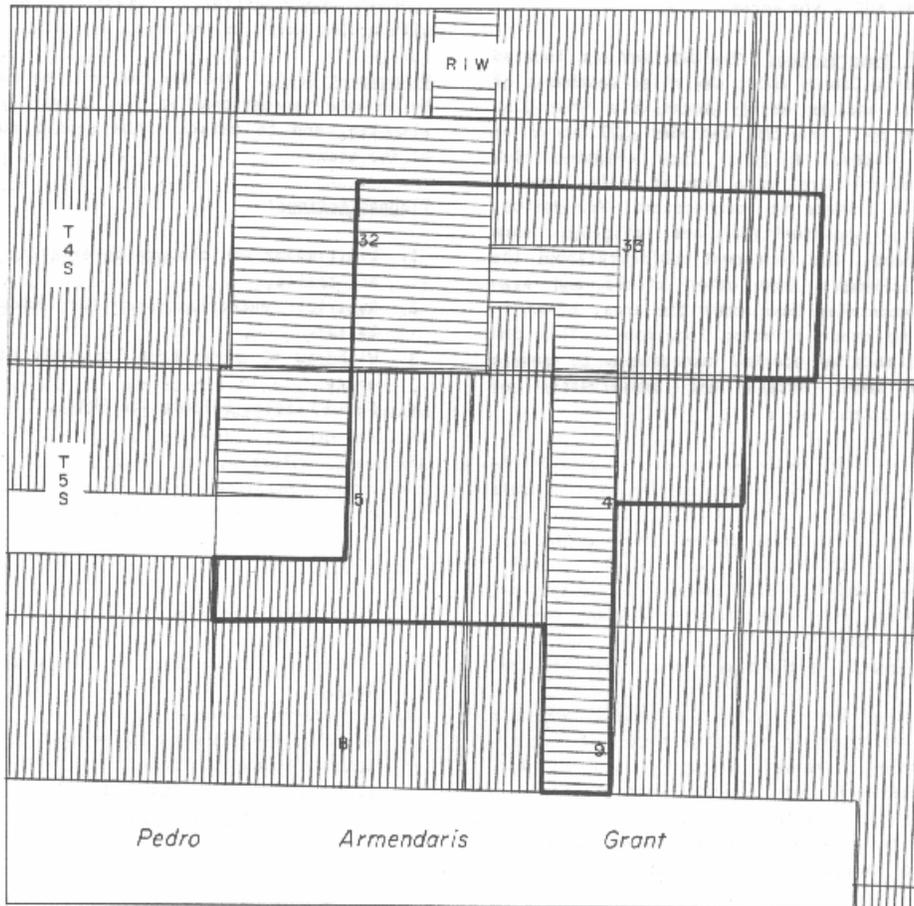
Recreation uses in this SMA include scenic sightseeing, big game hunting, hiking, nature photography, rock hounding, and mountain climbing.

Opportunities for environmental education in this area exist based on the wildlife, vegetation, geology, and cultural resources present in the SMA.

Management Goals: Walnut Canyon SMA will be managed to protect raptor wintering and nesting habitats and geologic, recreational and scenic values as the highest priority over the other resource uses when considering proposed actions within the SMA.

### Planned Actions

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorization for ROWs and leases.
3. Exclude from woodcutting.
4. Restrict mineral material disposals.
5. Acquire nonpublic lands.
6. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.
7. Restrict geophysical operations.
8. Acquire legal access.



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WALNUT CANYON  
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

LEGEND

-  PUBLIC LAND
-  STATE LAND
-  PRIVATE LAND
-  SMA BOUNDARY



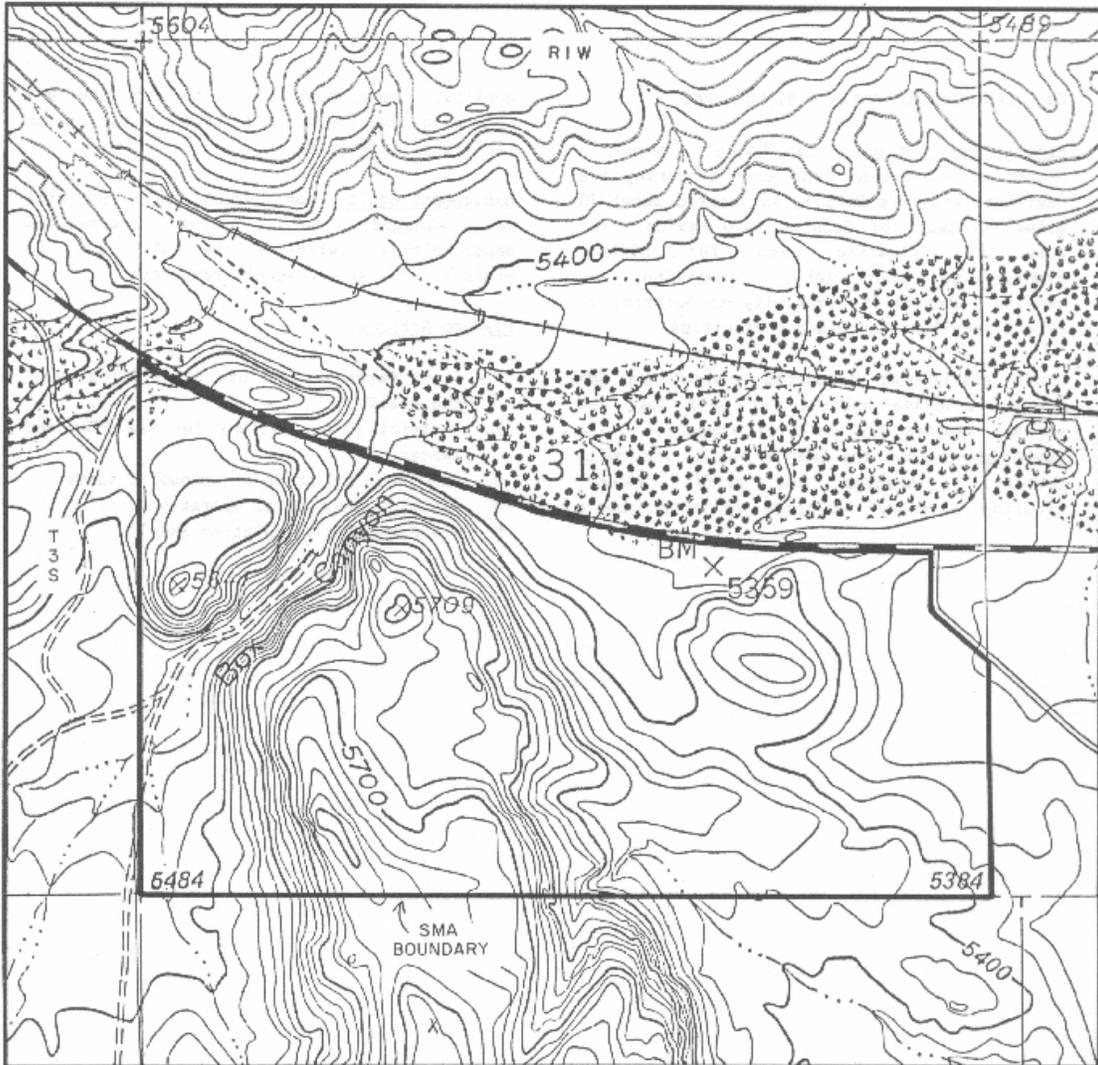
28. THE BOX — 320 Acres

General Description: The Box SMA is located in Socorro County about six miles southwest of Socorro, and is easily accessible from U.S. Highway 60. The SMA contains 320 acres of public lands. A local rock climbing club utilizes this area on a regular basis. Due to the mild climate in south—central New Mexico, climbing opportunities are afforded here year—round. Due to recent publicity about the area, climbers from other states and even other countries have used the area, often in route to other climbing locations. This SMA should receive special management to ensure future legal access and preservation of current opportunities. Potential conflicts with mining exist in the area.

Management Goals: The Box SMA will be managed to enhance recreational values, primarily rock climbing, and to maintain the scenic quality of the area.

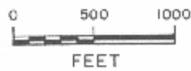
Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorizations for ROWs and leases.
3. Withdraw 40 acres from locatable mineral entry.
4. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.



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THE BOX  
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA



29. SAN LORENZO CANYON — 4,800 Acres

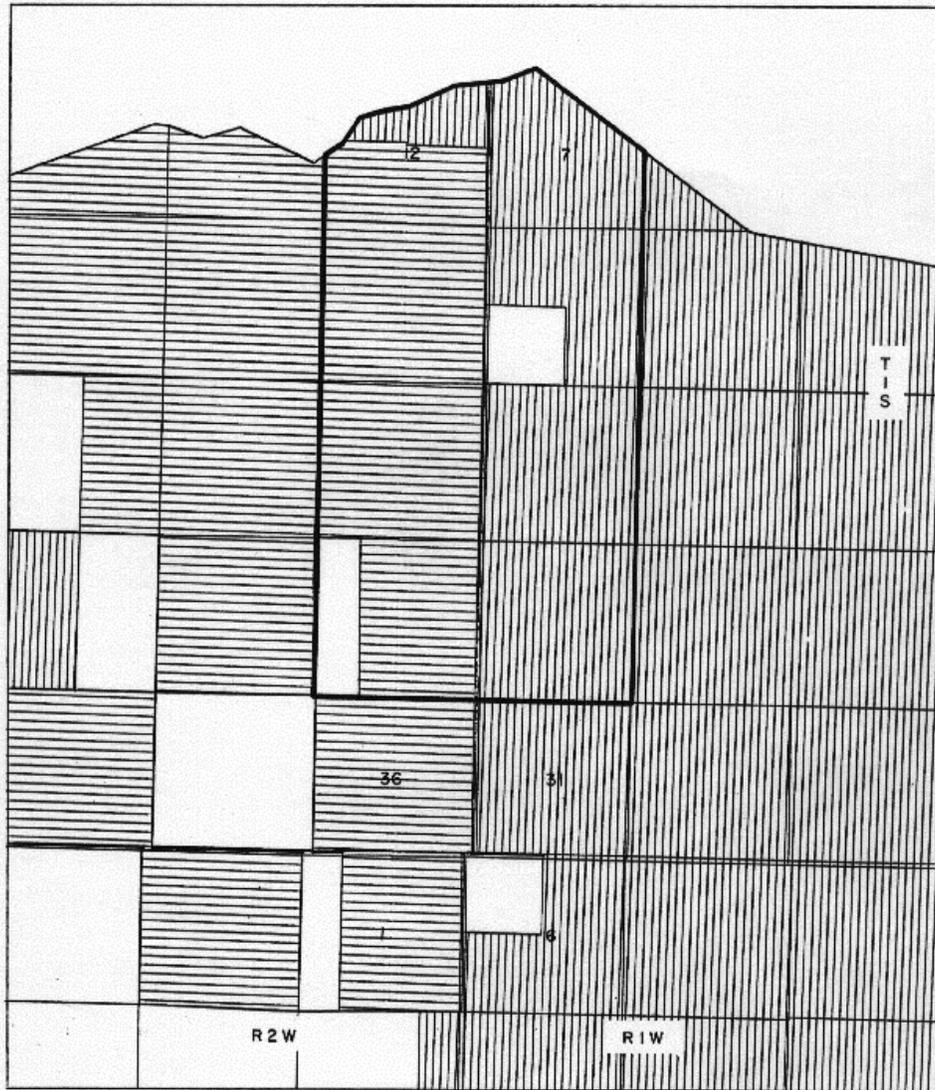
General Descriptions: San Lorenzo Canyon, a rugged scenic canyon land area bordering the Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge, is located about 10 miles northwest of Socorro, New Mexico. The area is primarily used for hiking, sightseeing, photography, picnicking and camping. Due to its proximity to Socorro, it offers excellent day use opportunities.

Other significant resources within the SMA include wildlife habitat for mule deer and various raptors and cultural resources. The topography within the SMA is rugged and quite diverse. Pinnacles and cliffs abound, creating a rocky landscape of high scenic quality. Some conflicts with ORV use are occurring and there is a lack of recreation facilities in the SMA.

Management Goals: San Lorenzo Canyon SMA will be managed to improve recreation opportunities, wildlife habitat, and to protect cultural and scenic resources.

Planned Actions:

1. Limit motor vehicle use to existing roads and trails.
2. Restrict authorizations for new ROWs and leases.
3. Acquire 2,240 acres of nonpublic lands.
4. Restrict geophysical operations.
5. Fluid Leasing Stipulation SRA—1.



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**SAN LORENZO CANYON**  
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

- LEGEND**
-  PUBLIC LAND
  -  STATE LAND
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  -  SMA BOUNDARY

