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SAPU

General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan

SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Please direct comments
to the following:
Resource Planner



Recommended:

Thomas B. Lovell
Superintendent, Salinas National Monument

8/28/84
Date

Approved:

Lauretta Ferri
Regional Director, Southwest Region

8/31/84
Date

General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan
Salinas National Monument
New Mexico

Produced by
Southwest Regional Office
National Park Service
October 1984

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SUMMARY

After many years of discussion and planning, Congress established Salinas National Monument in December 1980. The new national monument comprises the former Gran Quivira National Monument and two former state monuments--Abó and Quarai. The monument headquarters is centrally located in the town of Mountainair, New Mexico. In order to meet the congressional mandate stated in the establishing legislation--"to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century, Franciscan Spanish mission ruins"--and to coordinate management of the three noncontiguous pueblo/mission sites, a number of issues require resolution:

- Many of the archeological resources are outside of federally-owned property on private lands over which the National Park Service has no administrative control. Existing and potential development at Abó and Quarai--quarrying, new roads, various twentieth century structures--threatens the historic and archeological resources and intrudes on the historic scene.

To resolve this issue, the National Park Service plans to acquire fee simple interest in 361.95 acres of land at Abó and Quarai and scenic and archeological easements on 60.22 acres. (See pages 45-51 and the land protection plan accompanying this document.)

- Effective preservation and interpretation of archeological and historic resources necessitates up-to-date information on the history, archeology, and structural condition of cultural resources and on the nature and condition of the natural resources.

To resolve this issue, the necessary research will be conducted. A resource management program for cultural resources including a ruins maintenance program will be implemented with preservation of existing resources as the goal.

Preservation and where possible maintaining an appropriate historic scene will be the natural resource management goals. (See pages 52-58.)

- There is a need to coordinate visitor use, administration, and maintenance among the three resource sites and the Mountainair headquarters.
- Visitation at Salinas is expected to increase; facilities at Abó are not sufficient for present use by visitors, and Quarai can handle only minimal increases in visitation.

To resolve these two issues, the plan recommends the following:

Maintenance and monument administration will be centralized at Mountainair. Visitors will receive orientation to the monument as a whole and interpretation of themes common to all of the sites. The monument's artifact collection will be stored and curated at Mountainair.

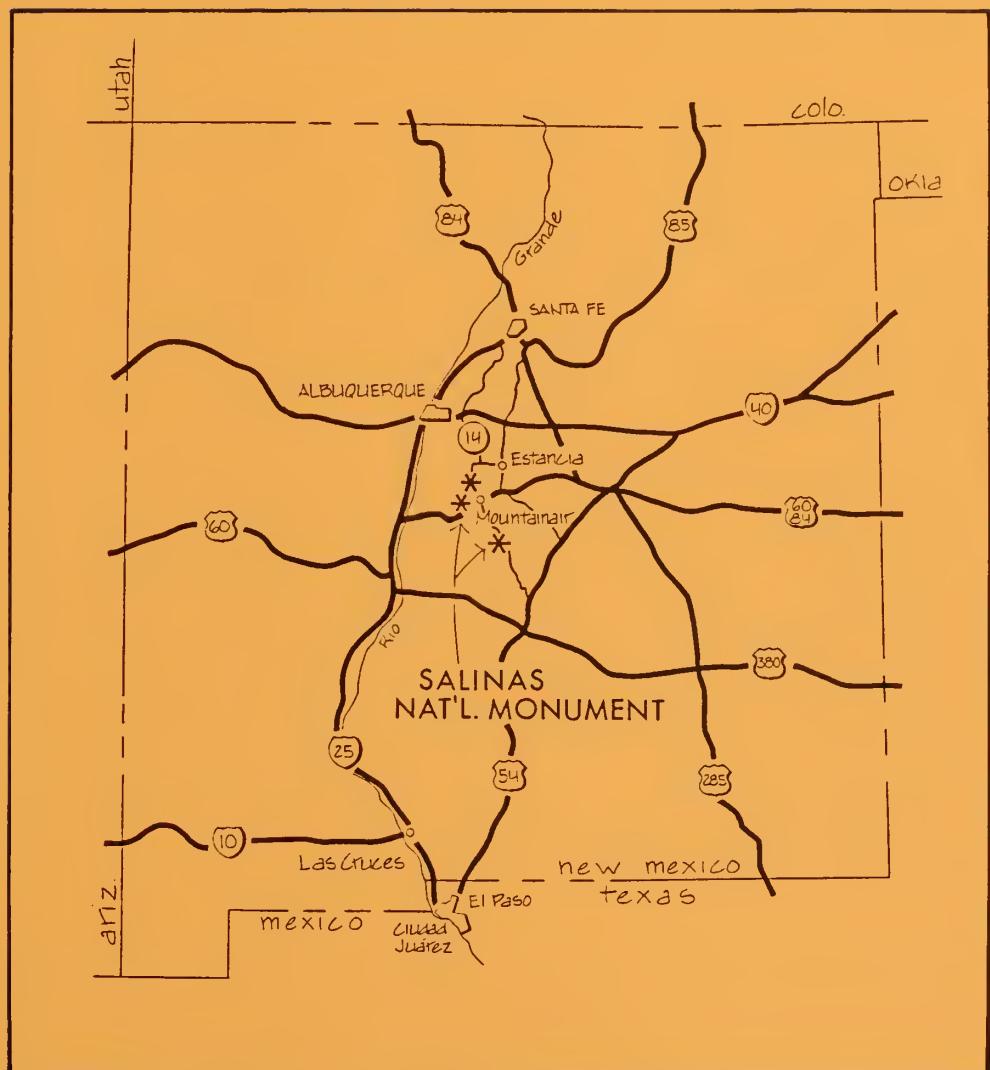
A small visitor contact station at each site will serve to (1) provide site-specific interpretation, (2) orient visitors who arrive at one of the resource sites before reaching the Mountainair facility, and (3) protect the three sites. The emphasis will be on visitors experiencing the archeological and historical resources directly with most of the interpretation provided along the self-guiding trail.

At Abó, a new access road to the east of the ruins will replace the existing road, which is narrow, runs through archeological and historic resources, and is prone to flooding. A visitor contact station and parking area will be constructed on the ridge to the east of the ruins. Visitors will be able to choose whether to walk or drive to the ruins. (See pages 70-71.)

At Quarai, the present unpaved parking area, which is too small, has no turnaround space for large vehicles, and frequently floods, will be replaced by a larger paved

parking area to northwest. When the existing visitor contact station is no longer sufficient for visitor needs, it will be replaced by a new structure adjacent to the new parking area. The existing ruins self-guiding trail will be rerouted for more substantial interpretation of the site. (See pages 69, 72, 73.)

At Gran Quivira, the existing storage building (former administration building) will be removed, and the existing visitor contact station will be rehabilitated. (See page 72.)



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PLAN

Congress established Salinas National Monument (P.L. 96-550) in December 1980 "to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins." A comparatively new unit of the National Park System, Salinas National Monument comprises three long-established areas--the former Gran Quivira National Monument and two former state monuments, Abó and Quarai. Together these three areas represent a much larger region of east central New Mexico known in Spanish colonial times as the Salinas Jurisdiction because of the large salt lakes (salinas) that formed the basis for settlement and trade in the region. In addition to these noncontiguous resource units, Salinas National Monument contains a centrally located headquarters in Mountainair, New Mexico.

In addition to the lands in the former Gran Quivira National Monument and land in Mountainair for an administrative center, the establishing legislation authorized the acquisition of 466 acres of land. Abó and Quarai state monuments, containing a total of 36.25 acres, were donated to the federal government effective October 2, 1981. The remaining acreage will be applied to lands at Abó and Quarai that contain primary archeological and historical materials or are needed to develop facilities. Cost ceilings were set at \$1,140,000 for acquisition and \$500,000 for development.

In order to effectively meet the congressional mandate for preservation, protection, and visitor use of the monument, the National Park Service has developed this comprehensive general management plan which coordinates land protection, resource management, interpretation, visitor use, administration, and maintenance for the three resource units and the Mountainair headquarters. It will guide the management and development of the monument for at least the next 10

years. The plan meets the management objectives defined for the monument (Appendix B) and addresses the issues discussed on the following pages.

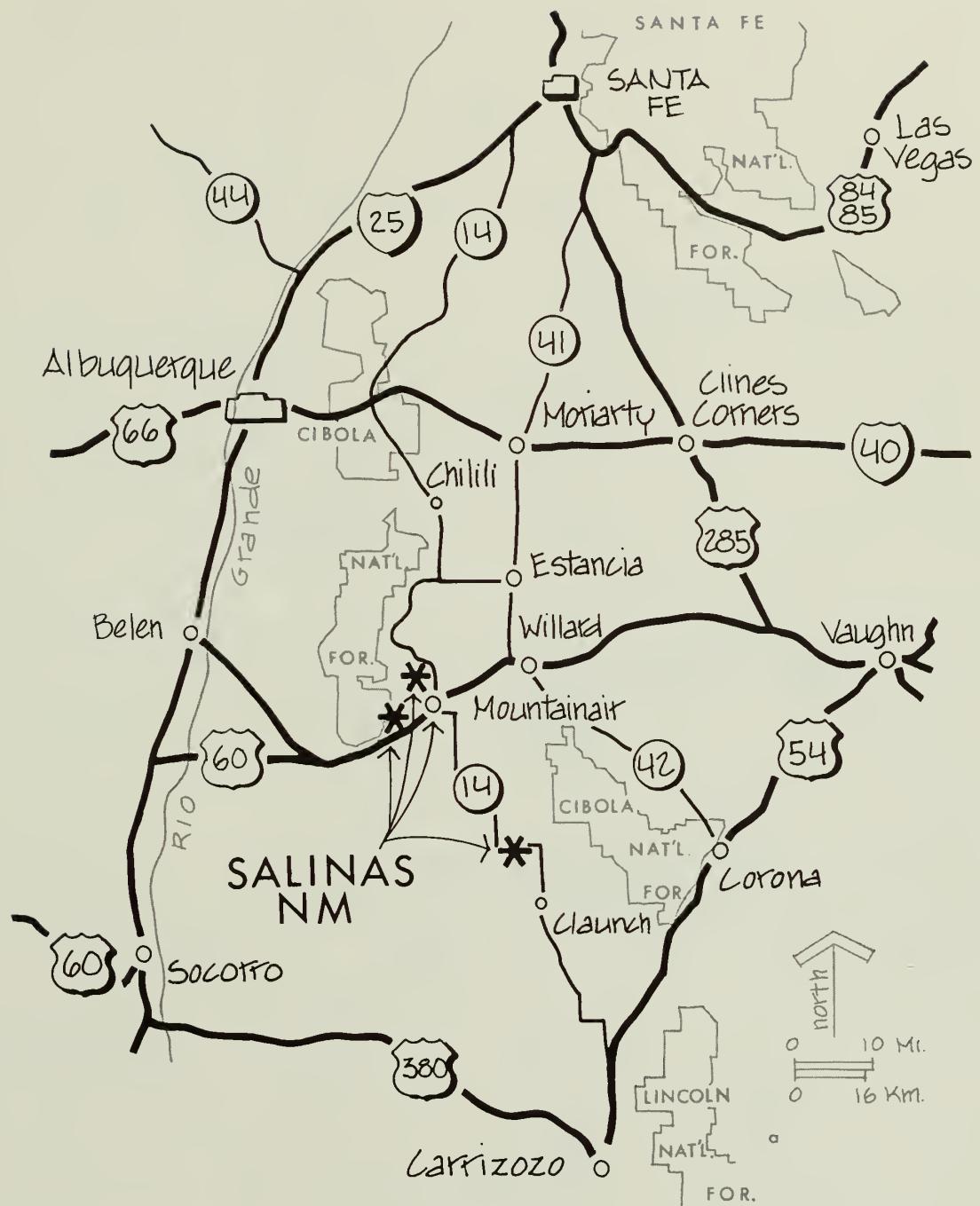
PARK-WIDE ISSUES

Resource Management Issues

The majority of the land and many highly significant cultural resources at the Abó and Quarai units are in private ownership, and the National Park Service's interests in these lands are not sufficient to preserve and protect the historical and archeological resources. The maps entitled "Cultural Resources and Existing Development" (pages 23, 31, 37) show the extent of cultural resources in relation to federal lands.

All of the three units have extensive viewsheds. Land within these viewsheds is currently used primarily for grazing, and the landscape is now much as it was in Spanish colonial times. One of the National Park Service's management goals is to preserve and, where possible, to restore the historic scene. Development of these lands for uses other than ranching could seriously affect the historic scene and the visitor experience. The maps entitled "Cultural Resources and Existing Development" show a historic integrity area around each of the sites. Identified in a 1982 study by the Southwest Cultural Resources Center of the National Park Service, these historic integrity areas are based on the viewshed from the central part of the ruins. Also, scattered archeological resources related to the Salinas units can be found throughout these areas.

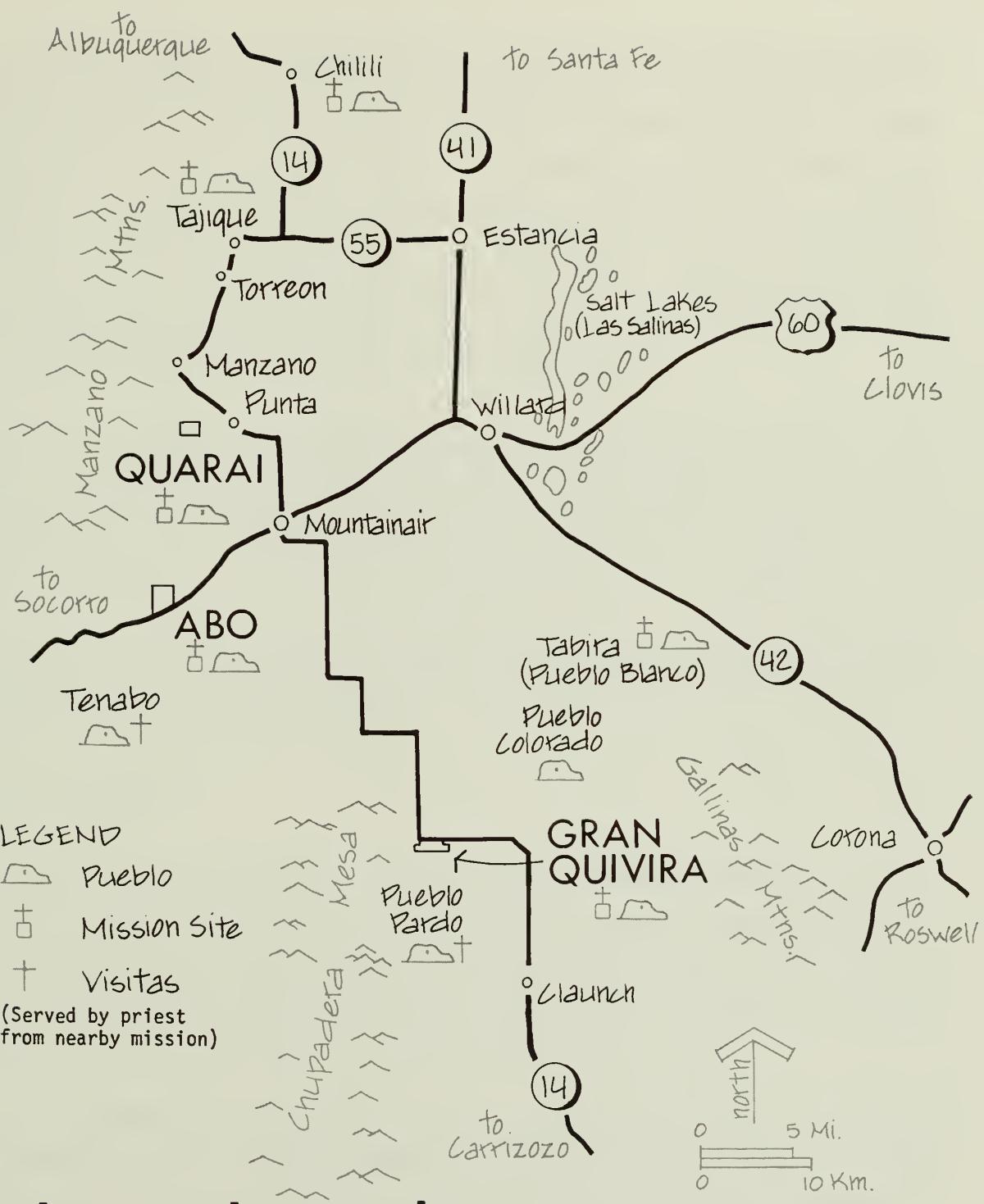
Facilities such as parking areas and visitor contact structures are needed to protect monument resources, allow the public to visit the sites in safety, and interpret the resources to the public. It is a primary goal of the National Park Service to provide these facilities without disturbing archeological resources or intruding on the historic scene. At Abó and Quarai, there is not enough room on federal property to accomplish this goal.



vicinity

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the salinas basin

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At Abó and Quarai private development--quarrying, new roads, and proposed homesites on or adjacent to known archeological resources--seriously threatens the integrity of the resources. Although the landowners usually try to avoid visible archeological remains when beginning new developments, the archeological site density is high, and many sites are not immediately visible even to a trained eye. Also, the context of the sites and their relationships to one another are as important as the more visible architectural remains. Cultural resources are doubtlessly being directly affected by these activities. Such developments are also intrusive on the historic scene and on the natural resources.

Present information on the history, archeology, and structural condition of the cultural resources and on the natural resources is inadequate for effective resource management. Ruins maintenance programs, with sufficient staffing to carry them out, are needed immediately to avoid expensive emergency treatments.

Little is known about the history, integrity, architectural values, and structural stability of the nineteenth and twentieth century structures at Abó and Quarai nor about their potential for adaptive use.

Visitor Use Issues

Because of increased publicity, improved services, regional population increases, paving of N.M. 14 to the south of Gran Quivira, and other factors, visitation to Salinas National Monument is expected to increase significantly over the next 10 to 15 years, reaching between 37,000 and 78,000 per year. A full discussion of visitor use data and proposed visitation levels is on pages 95-98.

The relationship between the three monument units and the central facility at Mountainair in terms of interpretation and visitor use has not been determined. Interpretation is restricted by the limited historical and archeological research on the sites within the monument and on the Salinas region as a whole.

The facilities at Abó are not sufficient for present use by visitors, and Quarai is able to handle only minimal visitation. For all sites and the Mountainair headquarters, the location, scale, and function of facilities must be evaluated and recommendations made.

Access to the sites for disabled visitors is limited.

SITE-SPECIFIC ISSUES

Each of the three resource sites is distinct in appearance and has a unique history of its own. In the following pages each of the sites and the Mountainair facility is briefly introduced, and the issues pertinent to each are described.

Description of Abó

Abó is 9 miles west of Mountainair. A sign on U.S. 60 directs visitors to the Abó ruins via $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of paved access road. Along this narrow, sharply curving road are a number of private developments: an arts and crafts shop, quarry sites, several residences, storage buildings, as well as a small camping area (no facilities) and a picnic area which are not presently used. Some of the structures date from the middle or late nineteenth century, and some of the residences are well-maintained, attractive examples of traditional New Mexico architecture. The homes belong to the Sisneros family who have lived at the site since the mid-nineteenth century reoccupation of Abó and who have dedicated much time and effort to the preservation of the historic structures. There are some new developments--quarry sites, a new dirt road, and housing sites.

Characterized by red sandstone, the ruins of Abó are dominated visually by the ruins of San Gregorio de Abó church, considered to be one of the finest and most architecturally significant churches in this Spanish frontier region. Thirty acres of rock rubble mounds covered by cholla cactus contain the ruins of an extensive Indian pueblo. The mounds are in the midst of a valley with extensive evidence of

even earlier occupations. Spanish records and the large size of the pueblo identify Abó as one of the largest communities in Salinas.

To the east, Abó is protected by a sandstone ridge cut dramatically by sharp-edged arroyos. The view to the north is open with grasslands and scattered piñon and juniper. To the northwest the peaks of the Manzano Mountains lend drama and a sense of space. An intermittent stream provides life-giving water and supports vegetation. Occasionally cows may be seen grazing on private property at the ruins, and many local homes and associated structures are clearly visible.

A high chain link fence surrounds the church, convento, and a portion of the historic cemetery. It was originally constructed to protect visitors from rock falling from the walls. Stabilization of the ruins has proceeded far enough to allow the fenced area to be open during operating hours when monument staff is present. When the stabilization is completed and both resource protection and visitor safety are assured, the fence will be removed. A trail winds through the church and convento, and a temporary trail through the pueblo portion of the site has been established. An interim interpretive leaflet serves as a guide to both the church and convento trail and the pueblo trail.

Issues at Abó

The access road is not adequate for increasing visitation. Large vehicles often have problems passing one another because of the narrowness of the road, and there is a low water crossing, which when flooded precludes access to the site. Floods from a storm in 1984 covered this crossing with 6 feet of water. A recent archeological reconnaissance study has shown that the existing road cannot be widened or rerouted without seriously impacting archeological resources. Also the existing road provides access to private landowners north of Abó and to U.S. National Forest Service lands. If the existing access is closed, an alternative access route for these landowners is necessary.

The parking area, the contact station, the house leased for offices and storage, and other facilities are very intrusive on the site. In fact, they are within the ruins of historic walls that once enclosed the mission. The parking area is temporary and designed to be removed at a later date. Rising visitation will increase soil compaction and wear and tear.

The short-term nature of the lease under which the Park Service is administering the parking area and adjacent house precludes its use for any purpose other than for storage and for temporary office and interpretive space.

The initial impression of the Abó site can be confusing to visitors. The large ruins are hemmed in by fences, utility lines, and structures of various sizes, some of the same stone as the church. Without overall orientation to the site, visitors are unsure of the significance of Abó and do not know what they can do while they are there. The existing contact station is only 110 sq ft. It is minimally furnished, heated by a wood stove, and contains no exhibits. Unless the part-time staff person is on duty and has time to talk to them directly and at length, most visitors will not understand the significance of the site, appreciate the unique qualities of the church, realize the extent of the pueblo, or be able to place Abó in its prehistoric and historic context. The interim trails and accompanying pamphlets mitigate this problem to some extent, but not all visitors read these pamphlets, and many will not walk all of the rough, temporary trail.

Drainage through the numerous arroyos at the site is causing erosion, and prehistoric and historic material is washing out of the soil.

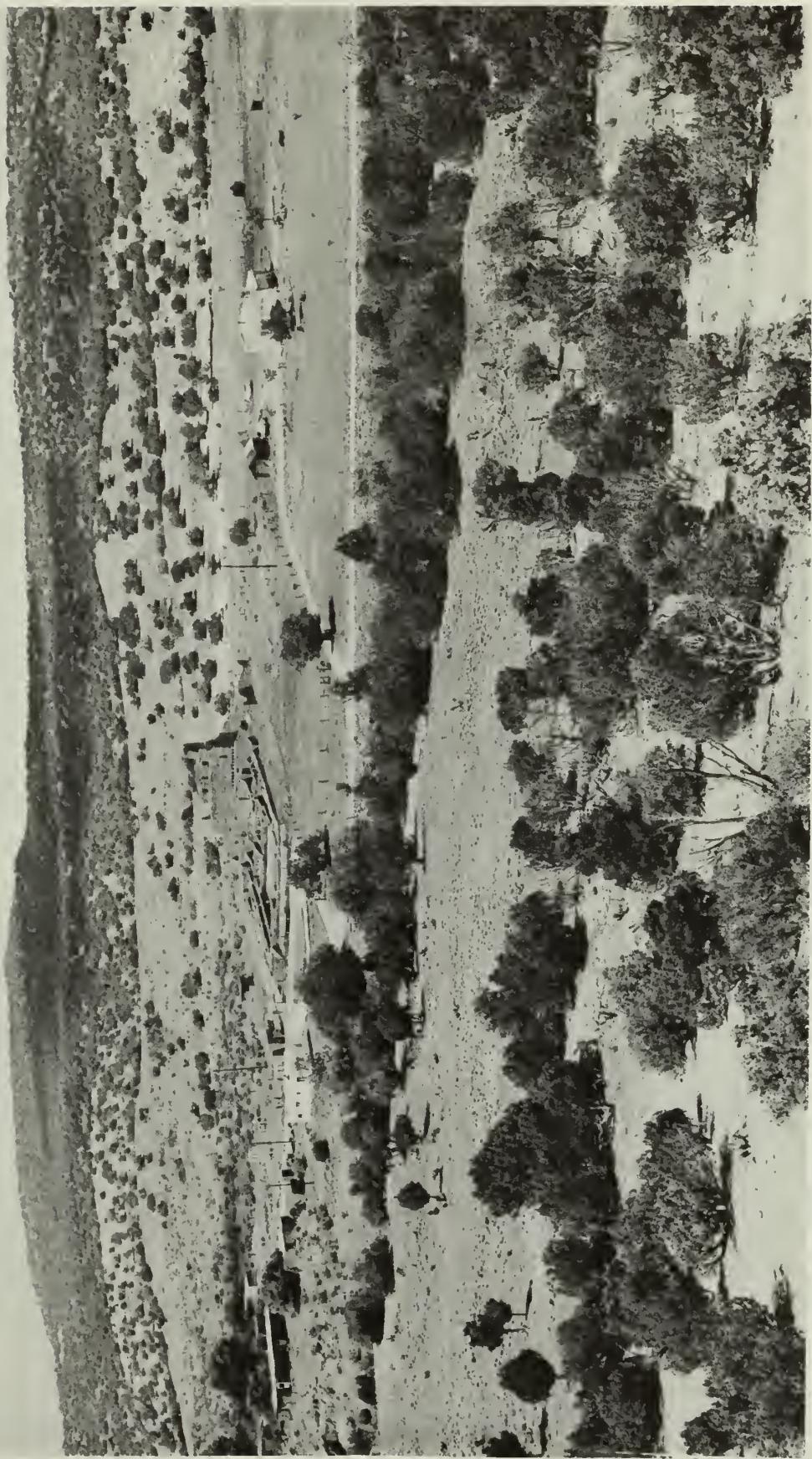
The portable toilet is intrusive on the site and inconvenient for many visitors. There is no drinking water.



Existing contact station

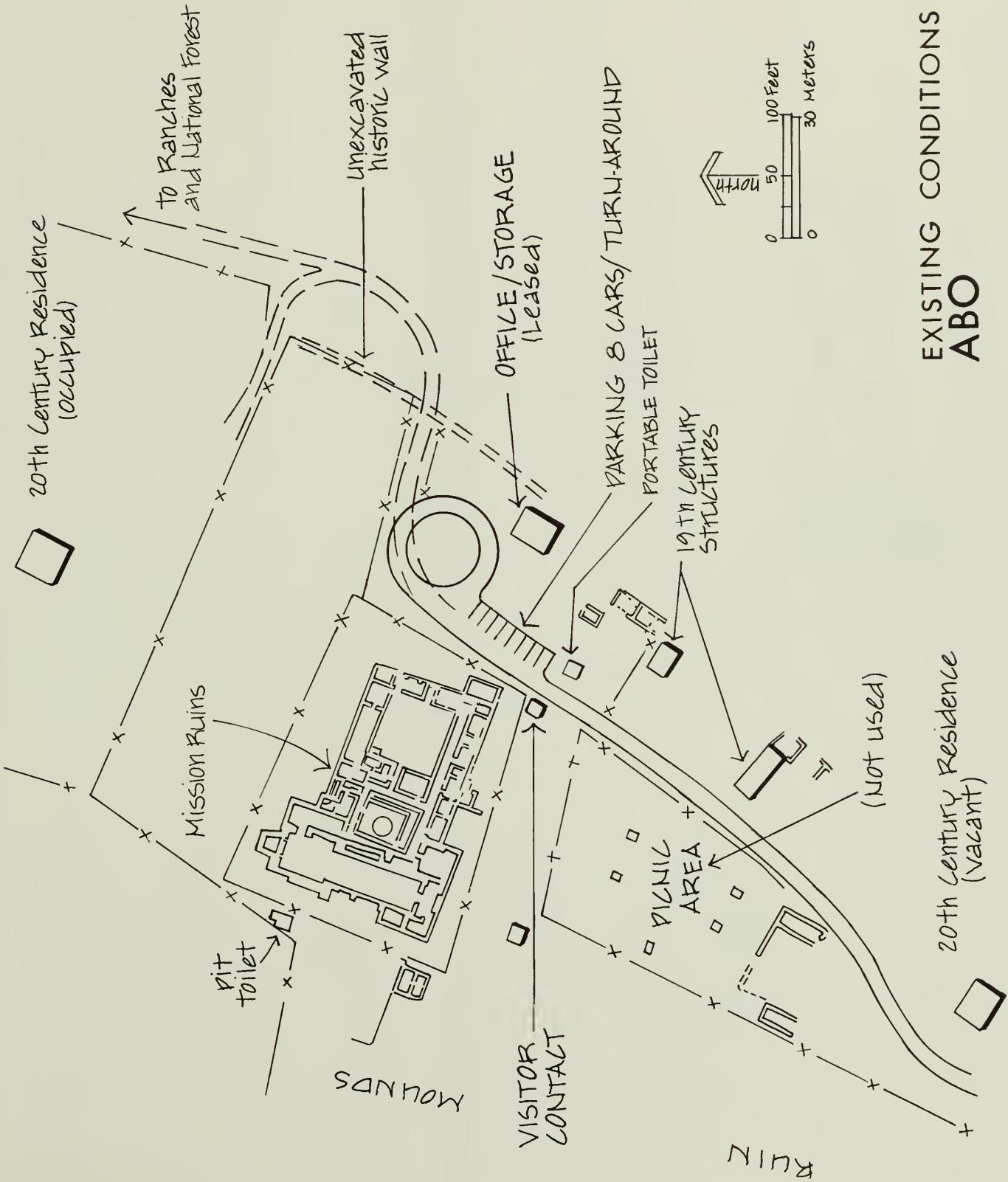
ABO





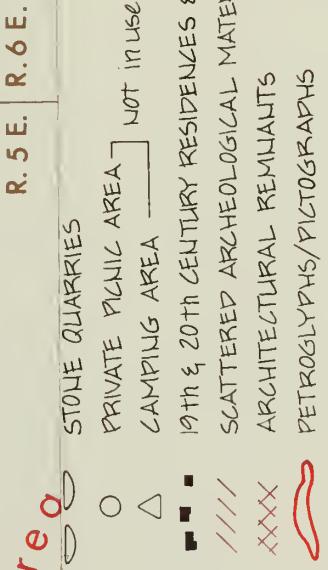
Abó ruins from site of visitor contact station

**EXISTING CONDITIONS
ABO**



TO
ALBUQUERQUE

historic integrity area



400 FEET
0 125 250 METERS

cultural resources & existing development ABO

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Description of Quarai

The Quarai ruins are 8 miles from Mountainair. As at Abó, the Quarai area is characterized by red sandstone, but of a deeper hue. The church of Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Cuarác with its convento and the surrounding pueblo mounds are sheltered in a valley, where a spring nourishes comparatively lush vegetation. Here a small picnic area, in the shade of cottonwoods and other trees, provides respite from the summer heat. Rolling hills with grazing lands, some cultivated fields, and widely scattered dwellings form the landscape.

A sharp turn from Torrance County Road B-076 leads to a short, unpaved entrance drive and a small, unpaved parking area. A pleasant circular contact station contains an information desk, publications, and some very general exhibits on Indian and Hispanic cultures. A former residence adjoining the contact station has been converted into an office and storage space.

A trail with bilingual wayside exhibits and an interim trail guide leaflet winds through a portion of the Indian mounds, the church, and convento. Drainage is a problem along the trail and throughout the site; a shallow diversion dike and a berm keep moisture away from the church.

Issues at Quarai

During rainy weather, runoff from the entrance road and adjacent private land turns the parking area into a quagmire of mud; it is practically unusable after periods of heavy snow. It is adjacent to if not directly on top of cultural resources, and because of its small size, large vehicles must drive on the edges of unexcavated Indian house mounds to turn around. Increasing visitation will intensify this problem.

No annual ruins maintainence program has been developed for the site, and ruins maintenance work has been limited, necessitating emergency stabilization.

Erosion is causing maintenance problems and is damaging monument resources. The berm to the west and north of the church will not withstand substantial floods.

The contact station is convenient in that visitors do not have far to walk from the parking area and contact station to the ruins; however, these twentieth century facilities in close proximity to or on top of the ruins detract from the integrity of the site.

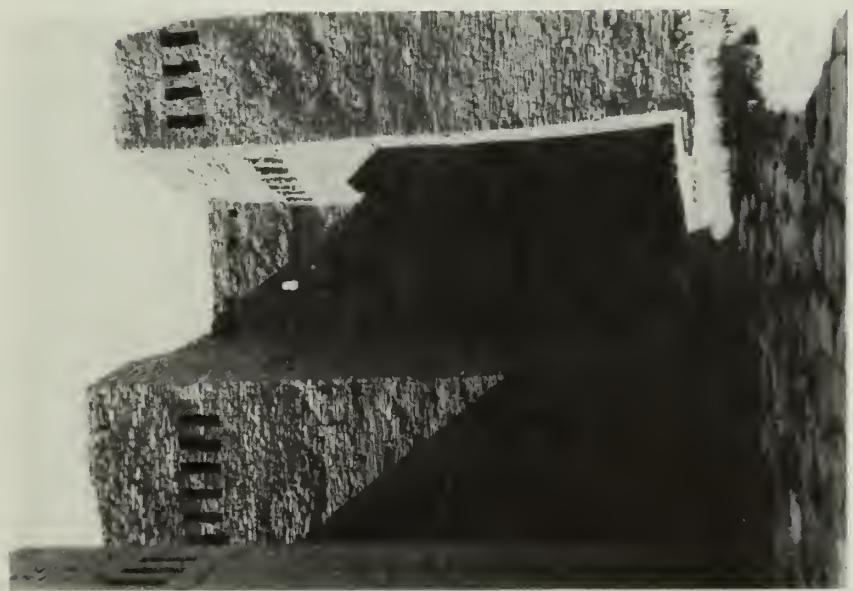
Although the existing exhibits and interpretive trail communicate some of the story at Quarai, the relationship of Quarai to other sites in Salinas National Monument and in the Salinas Basin is not fully communicated.

Because of its interior spatial organization and the location of its entrances in relation to the visitor contact building, the former residence does not easily lend itself to its present uses--office and storage. This creates a serious inconvenience for monument staff and limits the extent of visitor services at Quarai. Furthermore, the restrooms do not meet accessibility requirements for handicapped visitors.

Torrance County Road B-076, which provides access to the monument, is below National Park Service and state of New Mexico standards. The sharp turn-off to the Quarai site can easily be missed.

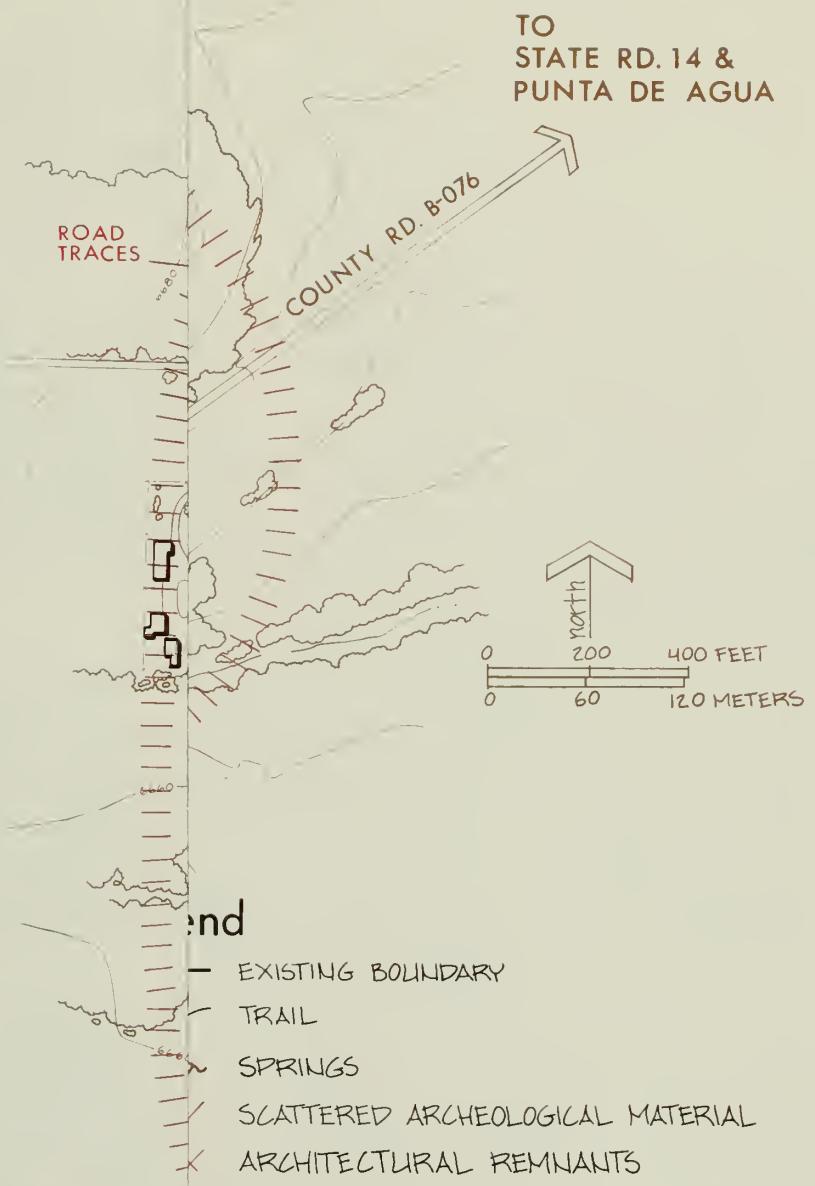
Sections of an acequia (irrigation ditch) dating from the middle of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century lie within the Quarai site on both federal and nonfederal land. There has been discussion about operating the acequia once again for gardens in the nearby community of Punta de Agua. Since there may have been an irrigation ditch at Quarai in the seventeenth century, operation of this ditch may represent a continuation of a cultural tradition. The effects on the cultural resources at Quarai are not known.

QUARAI





Quarai



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cultural resources & existing development **QUARAI**

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Description of Gran Quivira

Gran Quivira is isolated high on a mesa. Exposed to the elements, with views of the distant mountains and plains, the warm gray limestone structures of Gran Quivira take on a grand, austere aspect. With no permanent surface water, the vegetation is comparatively sparse, and the surrounding ranch lands contain very little development.

Gran Quivira is 25 miles from Mountainair on paved N.M. 14. Visitors may also arrive from the south, but part of the journey is over rough dirt roads which are almost impassable in wet weather. The state is paving N.M. 14 south of Gran Quivira. The entrance road is paved. It winds upward, passing a turn-off to the residential and maintenance areas, and terminates in a paved parking area with picnicking nearby.

To the east of the parking area are a visitor contact station with restrooms and the former administration building presently used for storage and office space for researchers. Inside the visitor contact station, a 40-minute film on the excavation of the site's largest pueblo mound, an experimental computer program, an outdated 10-minute slide program, and recently rehabilitated museum exhibits interpret the archeology and history of Gran Quivira.

A self-guiding trail with a professionally produced trail guide leads visitors through the excavated remains of a large church and convento known as San Buenaventura; a smaller, earlier church, San Isidro; over 300 Indian rooms; and six kivas. Unexcavated mounds extend away in three directions. A large pithouse village predating the pueblo has been discovered extending into the residential/maintenance area.

Issues at Gran Quivira

A sharp, reverse curve near the entrance to Gran Quivira has been the location of several accidents.

Because of staffing limitations and commitment of available resources to the the emergency stabilization at Abó, the annual ruins maintenance program has only been partially followed, and the ruins are deteriorating at an increasing rate.

The visitor contact and storage buildings and the residential/maintenance complex are adjacent to or on top of archeological and historical resources. Although these two converted residences--the former administration building and the visitor contact center--are conveniently close to the mission and pueblo, their visibility from the ruins detracts from the historic scene. Also, because these twentieth century buildings are made from the same stone as the ruins, some visitors are confused. In general the visitor contact area appears makeshift, uncoordinated, and not up to National Park Service standards.

Exhibits in the contact station have been recently rehabilitated but will require additional renovation after monument-wide interpretive plans are developed.

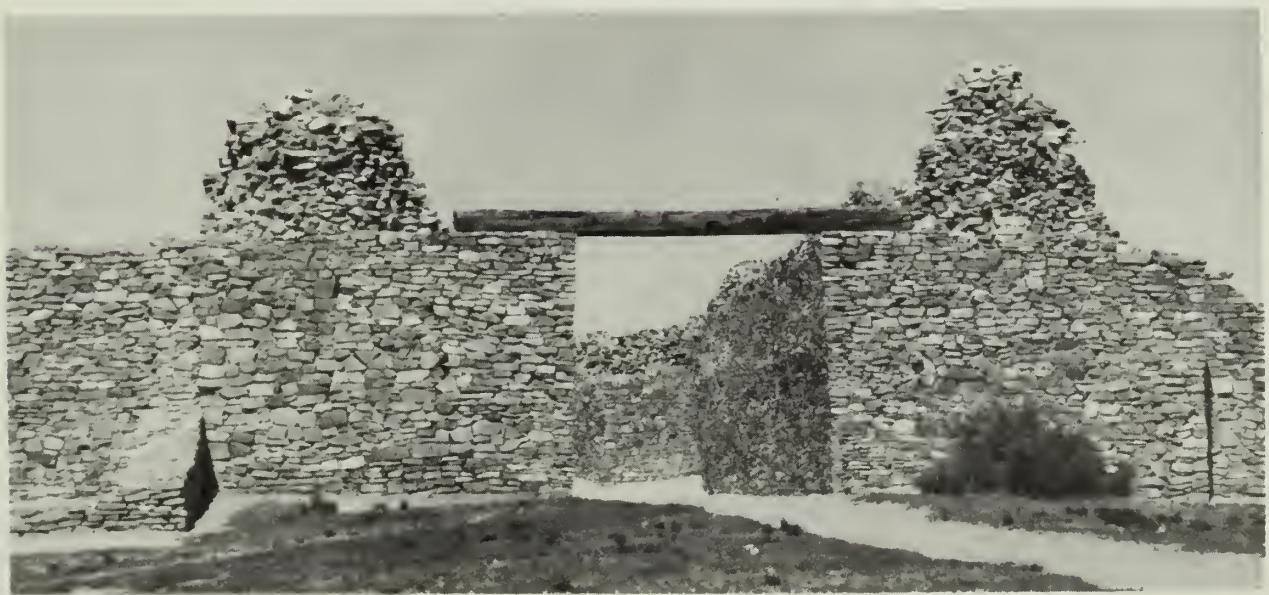
The existing restrooms are poorly located on the south side of the visitor contact building where many visitors have difficulty finding them even with signs. The walkway to these restrooms frequently becomes icy in the winter.

The parking area has no spaces for buses or recreational vehicles.

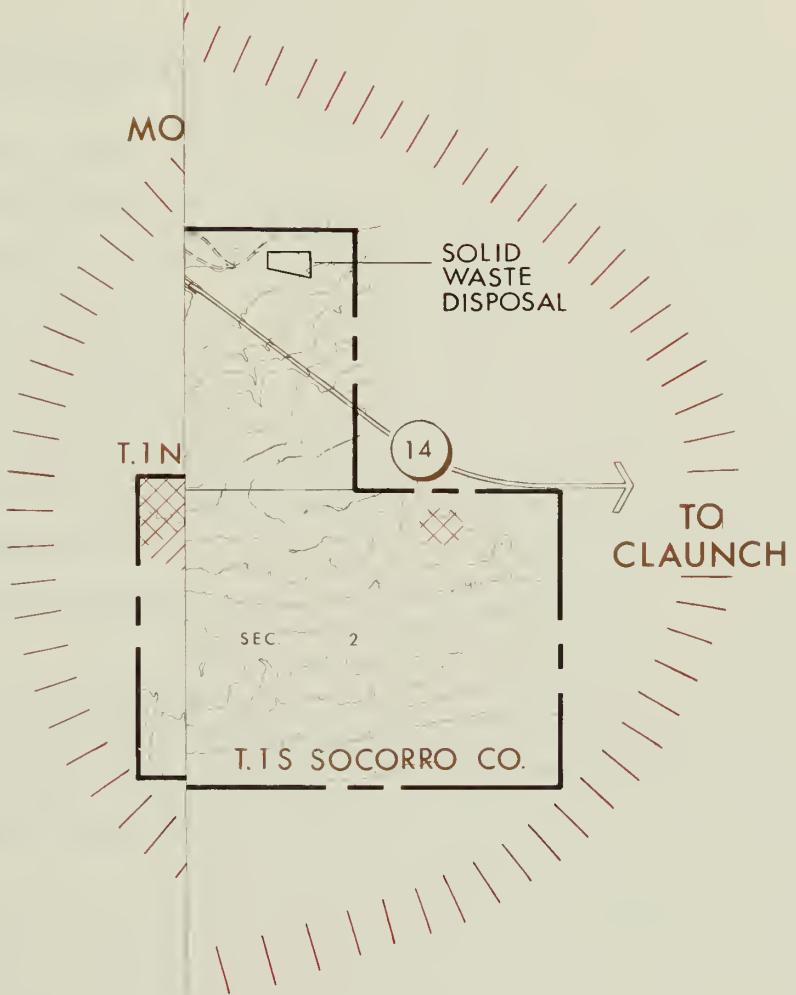
The three scattered buildings in the maintenance area do not effectively meet the maintenance needs at the site because there are utilities at only one structure and there is no protection for the one vehicle stored at the site.



Existing facilities



GRAN QUIVIRA



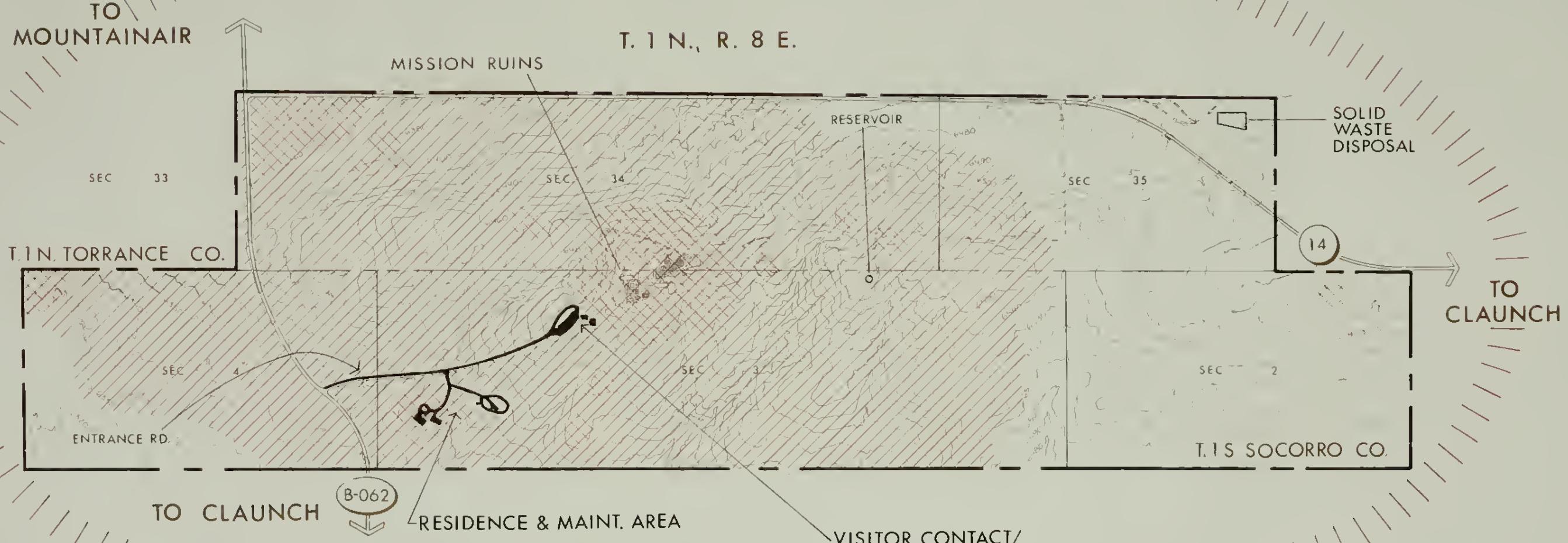
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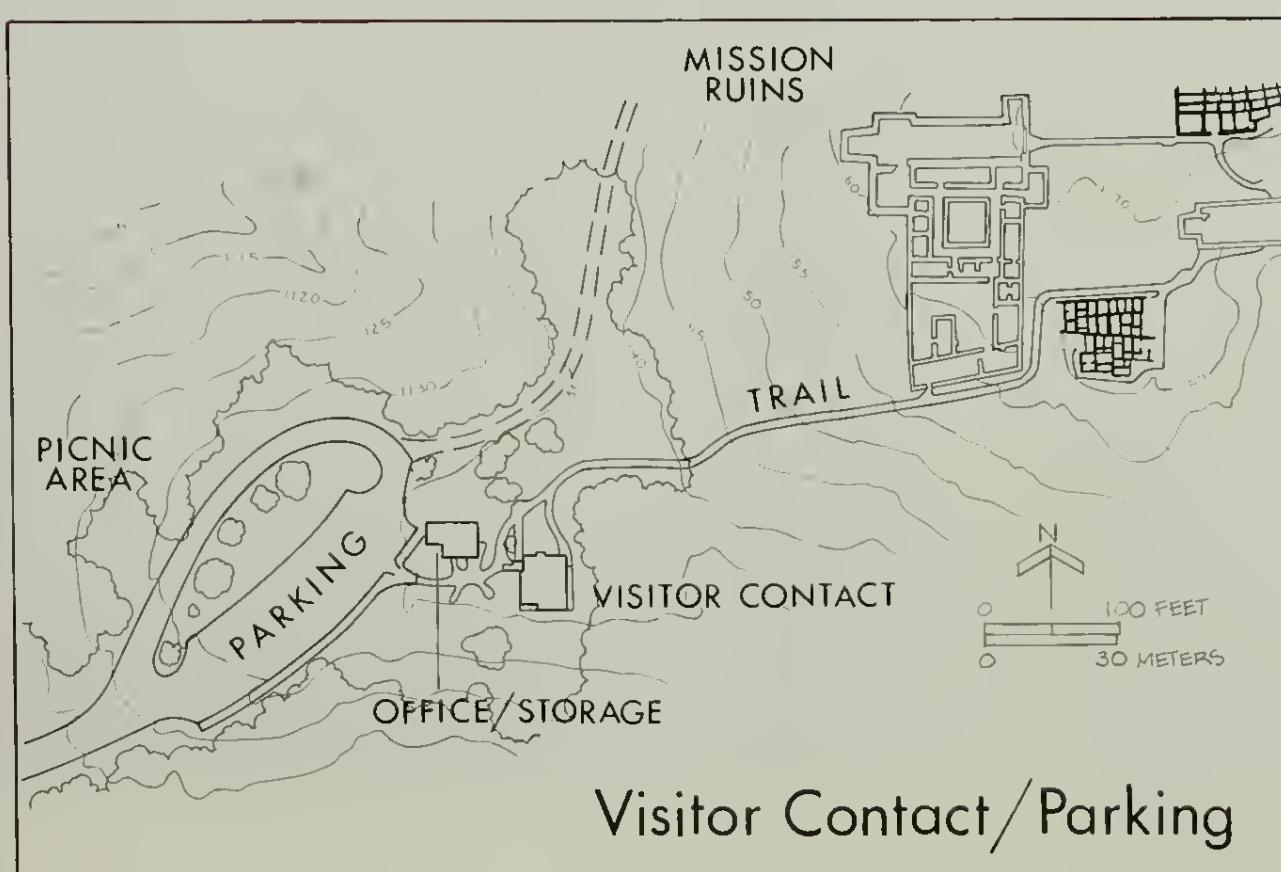
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Legend

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- //// SCATTERED ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL
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cultural resources & existing development **GRAN QUIVIRA**

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Description of the Mountainair Orientation Center

The operational headquarters and visitor orientation center for Salinas National Monument is housed in the historic Shaffer Hotel. One block south of the intersection of U.S. 60 and N.M. 14, the hotel is completely accessible to disabled visitors and has parking for 8 cars in a gravel parking lot as well as street parking. Approximately half of the hotel has been leased by the General Service Administration (GSA) for the National Park Service. The owners of the building, the Shaffer Company, are leasing the remainder of the building to businesses, with the understanding that activities in the building will be consistent with the image and function of the National Park Service and that National Park Service utilization of the space will be considered of paramount importance.

The Shaffer Hotel is on the National Register of Historic Places because of its significance as a major folk art environment built by folk artist Clem "Pop" Shaffer. The Shaffer Company is working with the state historic preservation officer in preserving the historic qualities of the Shaffer Hotel.

The space leased by the National Park Service on the first floor of this two-story structure is shown on page 41. The landscaping, some aspects of the parking area, and the walls around the service yard will be accomplished as part of this plan. Administrative offices are on the second floor. Two public restrooms are on the main floor with two for public and staff use upstairs. An elevator and stairway provide access to the second floor. A pleasant walled garden is used for picnicking. Minimal interim exhibits have been installed for visitor orientation. For visitors who arrive after hours, two lighted street window display cases contain information on the monument and on nearby campgrounds and tourist facilities.

Issue at Mountainair

Interpretation at the Mountainair headquarters is not fully planned, and the interpretive media are interim in nature.

Description of the Mountainair Orientation Center

The operational headquarters and visitor orientation center for Salinas National Monument is housed in the historic Shaffer Hotel. One block south of the intersection of U.S. 60 and N.M. 14, the hotel is completely accessible to disabled visitors and has parking for 8 cars in a gravel parking lot as well as street parking. Approximately half of the hotel has been leased by the General Service Administration (GSA) for the National Park Service. The owners of the building, the Shaffer Company, are leasing the remainder of the building to businesses, with the understanding that activities in the building will be consistent with the image and function of the National Park Service and that National Park Service utilization of the space will be considered of paramount importance.

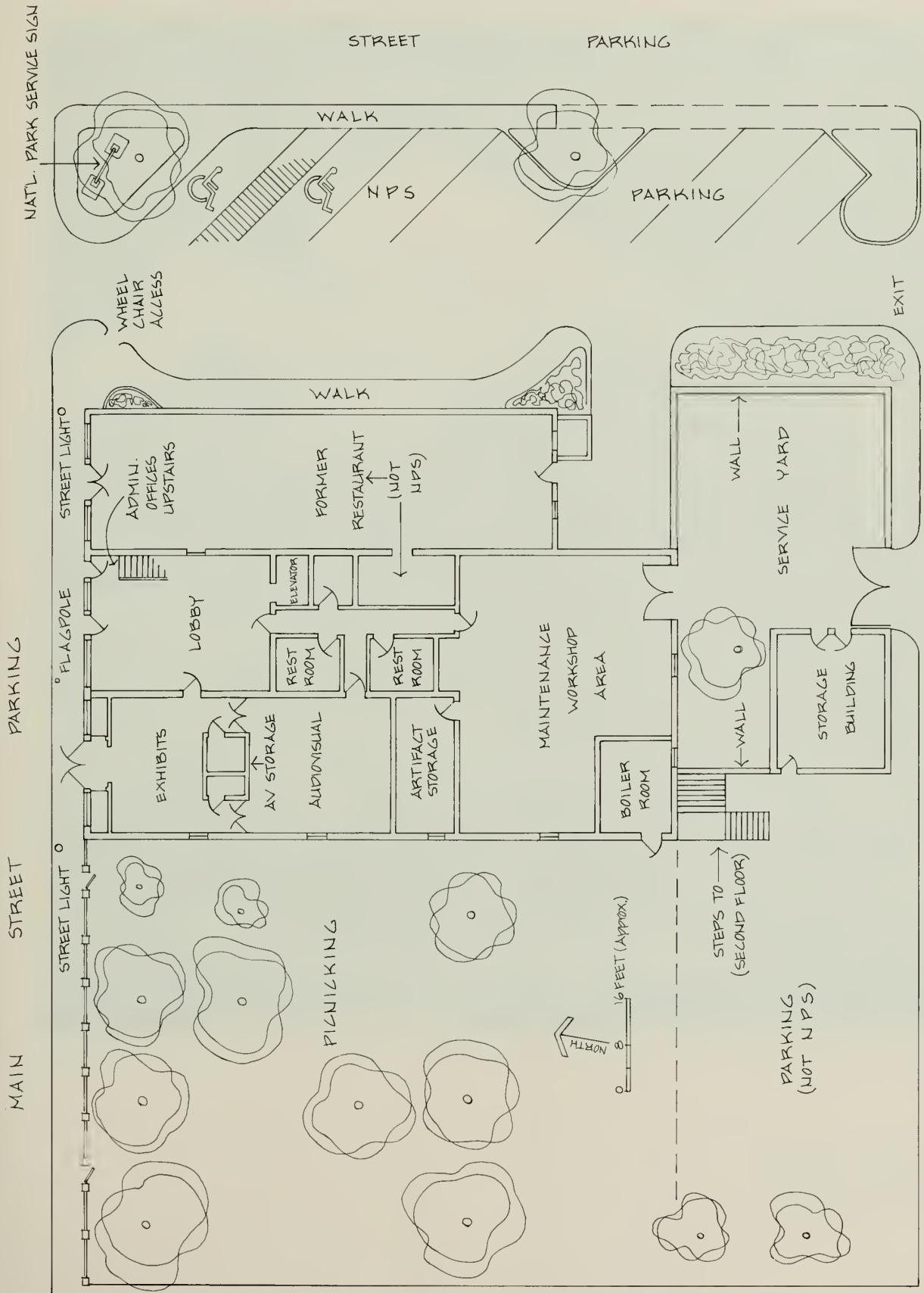
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Issue at Mountainair

Interpretation at the Mountainair headquarters is not fully planned, and the interpretive media are interim in nature.

STATE HIGHWAY 14 TO GRAN QUIVIRA NAT'L MONUMENT →



orientation center/headquarters

SHAFFER HOTEL • MOUNTAINAIR
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Quarai

THE PLAN

LAND USE AND MANAGEMENT

BOUNDARIES

The boundaries for Abó and Quarai shown on the maps on pages 75 and 77 contain the minimum land areas required for the protection of cultural resources and for the development of facilities for administration, maintenance, and visitor use. The additional acreage to be acquired by the National Park Service (427.85 acres)--added to the 36.25 acres of the former state monuments for a total of 464.10 acres--will be within the 466-acre limit set by Congress. The following acreages are subject to change, pending local surveys.

	Existing	Proposed Addition	Total
Mountainair	0	0	0
Gran Quivira Unit	610.94	0	610.94
Abó	21.25	341.91	363.16
Quarai Unit	<u>15.00</u>	<u>85.94</u>	<u>100.94</u>
Total	647.19	427.85	1075.04

MANAGEMENT ZONING

Land in units of the National Park System is classified into zones to indicate the type of management which will best achieve the purposes and management objectives of the park. All lands within the boundaries at Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira are classified historic zone and will be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Management emphasis is preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings. The following subzones have been identified within the historic zone:

Preservation Subzone. This subzone contains primary cultural resources and will be the principal focus for interpretation and for intensive cultural resource management. Development will be limited to interpretive trails and devices, sensitively located to minimize impact on the resources and the historic scene.

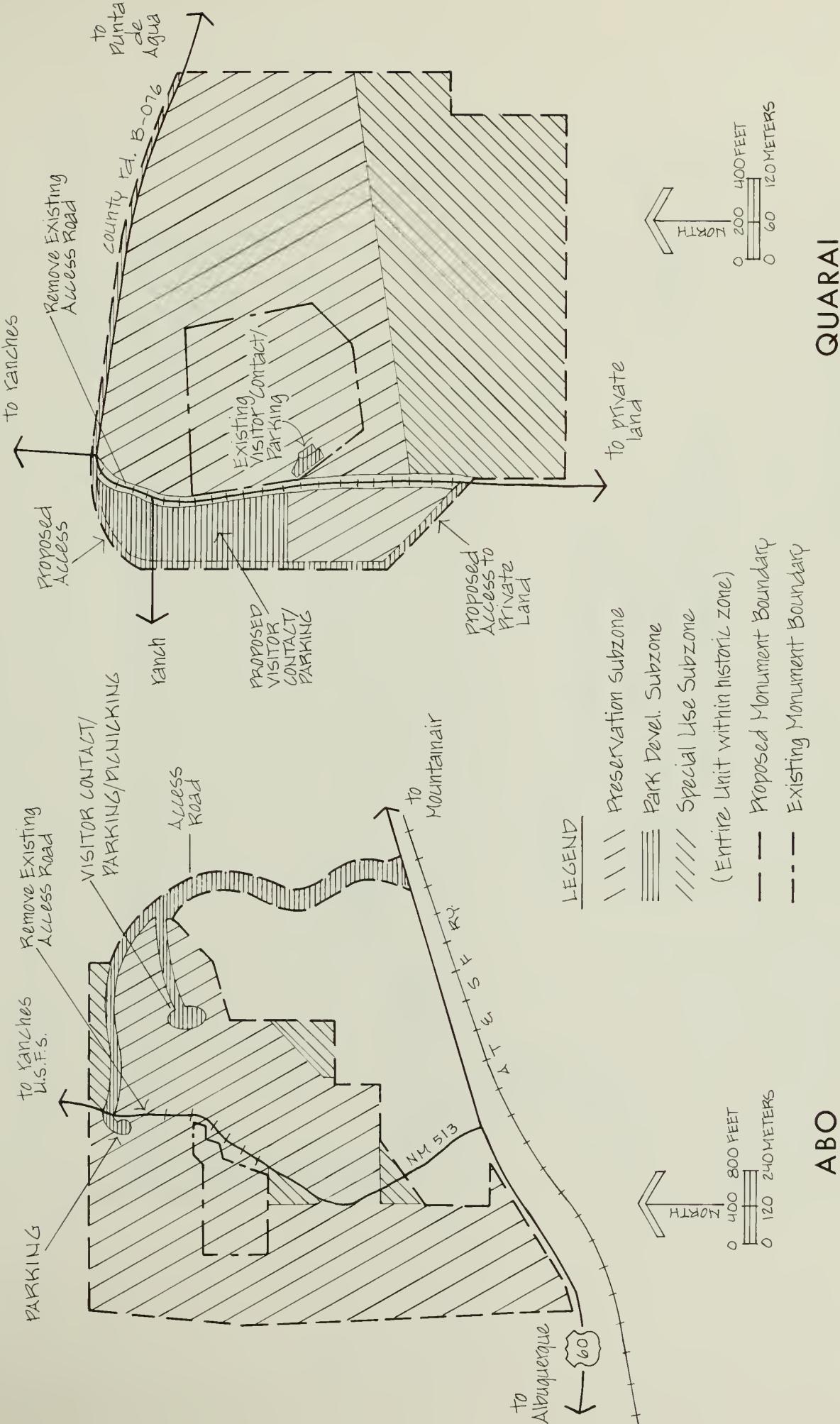
Park Development Subzone. This subzone contains development in support of visitor use and administration of the monument, which will substantially alter the natural and historic settings. Although facilities will be within the historic settings at all three units, new developments will be sited in areas free of archeological resources. Development will be designed to have as little impact as possible on the resources and the historic scene.

Special Use Subzone (ranch, residential). This land, in private ownership, contains sites closely associated with the primary resources. The resources will be protected through conservation easements, allowing the continuation of private uses that are compatible with monument purposes.

LAND RESOURCES PROTECTION

A land resources protection plan has been prepared concurrently with this general management plan. It identifies the existing land ownerships and prescribes in detail the methods by which the National Park Service will obtain management interests in the 427.85 acres not presently in federal ownership.

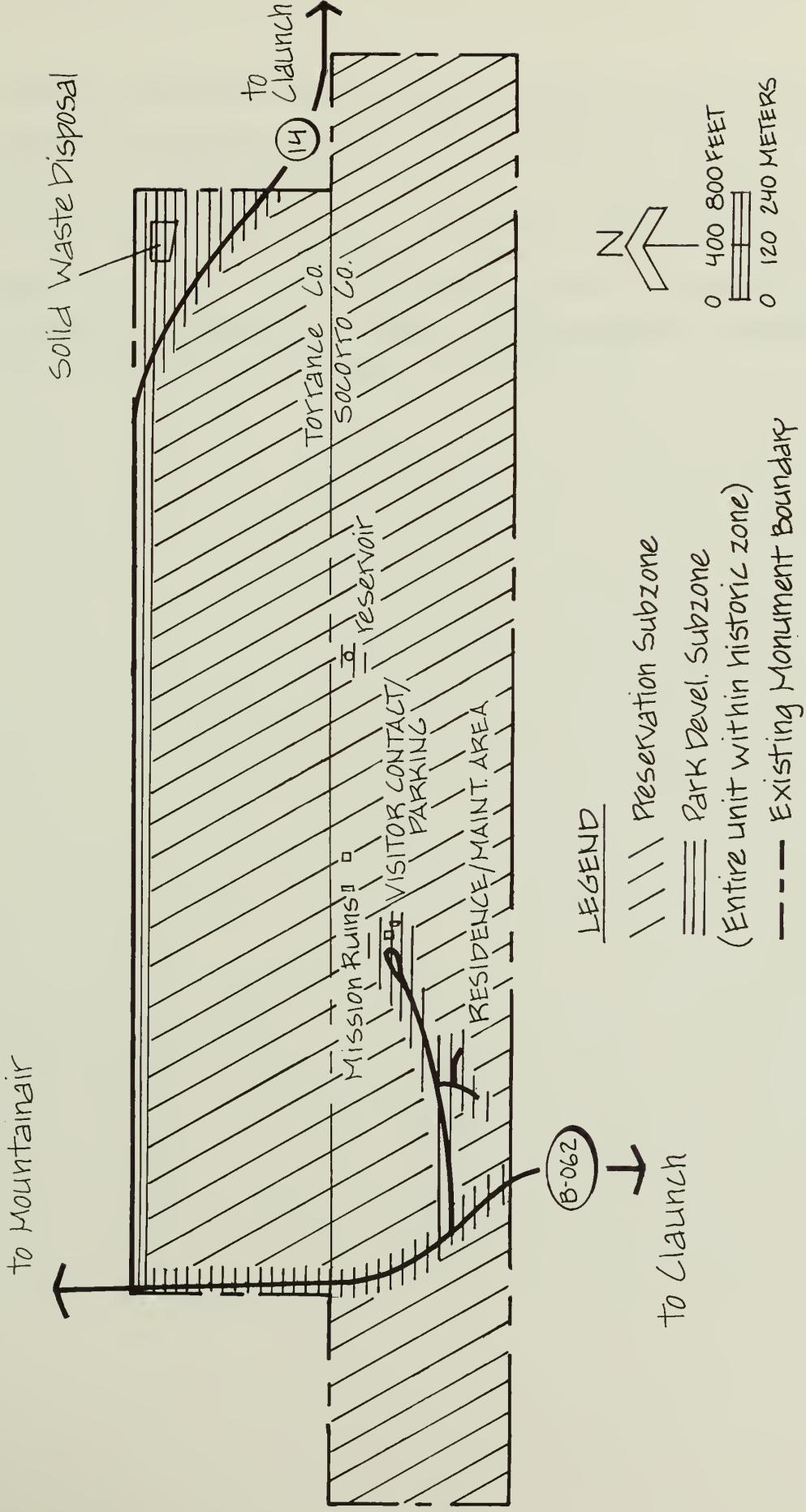
Lands at Gran Quivira are owned in fee simple interest by the federal government. Except for the former state monument lands and public roads, all tracts within the boundaries at Abó and Quarai are privately owned. At these two sites, lands within the preservation and park development subzones will be acquired in fee. Easements are proposed for the special use subzones.



MANAGEMENT ZONES

QUARAI

ABO



**MANAGEMENT ZONES
GRAN QUIVIRA**

As shown on the "Cultural Resources and Existing Development" maps (pages 23, 31, and 37), a historic integrity area has been identified for each site. The historic integrity area comprises lands on which new developments would be highly visible from the central part of the ruins. It also contains archeological resources related to the unit that are not within the proposed boundaries. On lands within the integrity area which are outside the proposed boundaries, the National Park Service will attempt to negotiate memorandums of understanding with adjacent landowners to protect resources and to perpetuate the historic scene.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The essential guideline for cultural resource management at Salinas National Monument is preservation. Consequently, the goal of the management program is to retain cultural resources intact wherever possible while allowing visitation.

The preservation program will consist of: an ongoing monitoring program to continually assess the structural stability of monument resources; stabilization, i.e., bringing structures and objects up to standards at which they can be maintained; and an ongoing ruins maintenance program. An important part of the monitoring program will be observing and quantifying the impacts of increasing visitation on monument resources and documenting any activities which could have a negative effect on the resources, including dynamiting associated with the quarrying operation at Abó, sonic booms (with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Army), trains passing near Abó, and any new developments.

The monument collections and any additional objects acquired in the future will be cataloged and preserved. Curatorial responsibilities will be specifically assigned to one of the permanent staff positions.

Properly designed trails through the ruins will help to minimize the impact of visitor traffic on both cultural and natural resources. During high visitation periods, monument staff will patrol the ruins areas to protect the resources, assure visitor safety, and help in the interpretation of the sites.

Nonhistoric buildings and other features, including utility lines, are often not compatible with the architectural or historic character of the monument. Incompatible developments will either be removed after a professional evaluation

has determined that they are not of historic or architectural significance, or they will be screened wherever possible to minimize intrusion.

Adaptive use is the repair or alteration of a historic structure for a contemporary use while preserving the historical, architectural, and cultural significance. When adaptive use is proposed for a building at Salinas National Monument, every effort will be made to maintain the exterior integrity and the important interior architectural elements.

If it should ever appear likely that the Punta de Agua Water Ditch Association will reactivate the acequia at Quarai, the National Park Service will assess any possible effects on the cultural resources at Quarai and will cooperate with the ditch association to minimize resource damage.

A number of studies are necessary for proper resource management. They are described briefly on the following pages. A more complete discussion is in the resource management plan for the monument. All studies and activities will comply with legislation and National Park Service policy, and will be in accord with agreements between the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Revision of Nomination Forms for the National Register of Historic Places. All three units of Salinas National Monument and the Shaffer Hotel are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. (Quarai is listed as part of the Punta de Agua vicinity.) The mission of San Gregorio de Abó has also been identified as a national historic landmark. The nomination forms for all of these properties must now be revised to reflect administrative changes and boundary adjustments. These forms will identify the significance of the resources and justify their preservation.

List of Classified Structures (LCS). This list consists of all above-grade historic and prehistoric structures. It is designed to aid management in acquiring funding

for appropriate treatments. About 40 structures from all three units are presently being added to the LCS.

Archeological Assessment or Overview. This document synthesizes the cultural resource data pertaining to the monument. It evaluates the quality of the data and suggests directions for any future research.

Archeological Evaluation (Survey and Testing). These studies identify the number and nature of sites within the various unit boundaries. The surveys of Gran Quivira are almost complete, and identification of site locations is underway at both Abó and Quarai. Further survey work and possibly evaluative test excavations are needed to further refine our knowledge of the resources encountered. Testing may involve excavation of a four-to six-room suite in each of several mounds to determine the chronological growth of the pueblo and to identify basic lifeways. Whether any of these room suites will be stabilized and maintained for interpretive purposes will be determined after the archeological testing. This program will conform to an approved research design and professional archeological standards.

Scope of Collections Statement, Collection Preservation Guide. The needs and limitations of the monument's collection are described in these documents, which also provide an active program for acquisition, care, interpretation, and disposition of objects.

National Catalog of Museum Objects. All objects in museum collections at the monument including those acquired by archeological evaluation programs must be entered in this inventory.

Historic Structure Reports, Historic Structure Preservation Guides. One of each of these documents is needed for each pueblo/mission site. The historic structure reports collect and analyze archeological, historical, pictorial, and environmental

data to document the architectural history and situation of each major structure and to recommend the best possible preservation treatment. The preservation guides then identify the methods and time frames by which the recommended treatments can be completed. The guides are used by monument staff to establish maintenance schedules and procedures and as a daily reference.

Historic Resource Study. Using intensive historical research into the primary archival and other written documents pertaining to Salinas, this study will evaluate all the historic resources of the park. Copies of the archival materials and other written documents will become a part of the monument's library. Presently archival materials are being identified and described.

Other Studies. A number of further studies will contribute significantly to the identification, study, interpretation, use, and preservation of cultural resources:

A petrographic study (an analysis of trace minerals found in ceramic clays and tempers) which will help to determine cultural influences during the prehistory and early history of the pueblos.

A history of families at Abó and Quarai, especially the Sisneros family at Abó, who have played a role in the nineteenth and twentieth century history of the sites.

A history of the Manzano Land Grant.

A cultural anthropology study of lifeways and cultural change processes at Salinas.

An ethnographic study of Native American and Hispanic use patterns at Salinas from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries.

Studies of the salt lakes, historic and prehistoric roads and water systems.

An administrative history, including the former Gran Quivira National Monument, the two former state monuments, and Salinas National Monument.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The natural environment of the mission and pueblo period at all three units has been altered by subsequent land uses. Therefore the objectives for natural resource management are to protect and improve the condition of existing resources and where feasible to return the landscape to a condition and appearance which better reflects the historic environment. The latter must be undertaken only in coordination with the management of cultural resources and after sufficient research has been accomplished.

Natural resource management strategies for prevention of poaching and illegal entry, for control of excessive vegetation growth in the ruins and at visitor use areas, for rattlesnake management, and for fire management are detailed in the resource management plan. The following research is required for proper natural resource management:

Geological/Soil Survey, Water/Erosional Study. Data on geology, soils, and soil stability will be collected along with recommendations from geologists and soil scientists regarding potential weaknesses which might effect the stability of prehistoric and historic structures as well as park facilities. Both groundwater availability and surface drainage patterns will be mapped in order to assure an uninterrupted water supply and minimize erosion. These data have only been collected for Gran Quivira.

Natural Resource Inventory. The natural resource inventory will provide the following:

Information on the abundance and distribution of flora and fauna (both native and nonnative) in the present and in historic periods.

Identification of sensitive, threatened, endangered, or rare species.

Management guidelines for the protection of native and important species from collecting and other impacts.

Identification of feral domestic animals and noxious or hazardous plants and animals.

These data have only been gathered for Gran Quivira. In addition to collecting inventory data, monitoring procedures should be developed to ensure preservation of desired species. Any specimens added to the monument's museum collections will be cataloged and preserved.

Studies are also needed for quantification of federal water rights and for ecosystem analysis. A study of native vegetation during the colonial and subsequent periods would determine the feasibility of and provide data for restoration of the historic scene.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE

In the Act of October 7, 1976, Congress asked for "identification and implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacity." Part of the resource management strategy for Salinas National Monument is monitoring and quantifying damage to monument resources (page 52). Also, reactions of visitors to their experience at Salinas will be studied (page 61).

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement and Amendments, the state historic

preservation officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are being consulted throughout the preparation of the plan. All National Park Service developments will be preceded by archeological studies and evaluations required by the act.

VISITOR USE

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The overall interpretive theme for Salinas National Monument is "Salinas: Pueblos, Plains, and Empire." Under this theme archeological and historical perspectives as well as cultural change at Salinas will be presented. The following list of topics is by no means an exhaustive one but represents examples of themes that can be used to relate the Salinas story:

Precontact Indian Populations

- Pueblos
- Trade within the Pueblo World
- Comparison of Tompiro and Tewa Worlds
- Pueblo-Plains Relations
- The Salinas Pueblos and Pueblo World Relationships

New Mexico in the seventeenth Century

- The Salinas Jurisdiction 1600-1678
- Salinas, the Pueblo World, and the Santa Fe Economic Hub
- The New Mexico Inquisition
- Church and State
- Encomiendas, Missions, and the Laws of the Indies
- The Salinas View of the Spanish Empire

The Spanish Contact

- Impact of Spanish Colonization on Pueblos
- Impact of Spanish Missionization on Pueblos
- Daily Life at the Missions
- Spanish-Indian Cultural Contact and Change
- Spanish and Pueblo Indian World Views
- Economic Change within Pueblo World: Prehistoric and Historic Periods

The Abandonment of Salinas

Continuing Cultural Traditions

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

Visitors arrive at Salinas from four different directions, and from three of the four directions, they will have had the opportunity to visit one of the resource sites before they arrive at the centrally located headquarters and orientation center in Mountainair. Because Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira are widely separated and on different travel routes, most visitors are not expected to take in all three of them on a single visit.

Interpretation that relates to Salinas as a whole--including pueblo and mission sites outside of Salinas National Monument as well as the three sites within the monument--will be introduced at the Mountainair orientation center. Visitor orientation to the monument and other information of a general nature will also be covered at the Mountainair facility. In addition to exhibits, a monument brochure, and the presence of park staff to answer questions, audiovisual programs will be provided on a regular basis.

Each of the three sites has its own site-specific archeology, history, geography, and architecture. For this reason and because most visitors will experience one of them before reaching Mountainair, interpretation will be provided at the separate sites. Although self-guided trails will be the primary interpretive focus, a limited number of exhibits featuring artifacts from the site will be available in the contact station. For visitors who have not yet toured the Mountainair facility, orientation materials will include a brief introduction to Salinas as a whole. However, duplication of information at the individual sites will be avoided as much as possible, and a visit to the Mountainair orientation center will be encouraged. Guided tours will be provided as feasible and may take in features such as petroglyphs, not normally on the self-guided trails.

Publications on material relating to Salinas will be available at the three resource sites and at Mountainair. The park will also work with schools on educational programs.

Visitors will vary a great deal in their interests, backgrounds in Southwest history and archeology, and time limitations. In the past, one-third to one-half of the visitors have been New Mexico residents. With the high level of local interest in New Mexico history and Spanish and Indian heritage, many of these are probably repeat visitors who will have the time and interest for an in-depth interpretive experience.

In view of the lack of historical and archeological research, what is not known about Salinas is as important as what is known. Visitor awareness of subject areas in which there is not or in which there may never be complete information is as important to their understanding of the site as facts. Presentation of varying, even conflicting interpretations of a given phenomenon would stimulate curiosity and questions. In this environment, the more personal contact between monument staff and visitors the better, and a well trained interpretive staff of adequate size to provide this experience is desirable. Visitation statistics, an analysis of trends in visitation, and projections for future visitation are discussed under "Affected Environment," pages 95-100.

The reactions of visitors to their experience at Salinas National Monument will be observed to determine if visitors are experiencing crowding and if their needs for quiet contemplation of the sites are being met. This study and monitoring the impacts of visitation on monument resources will assist management in determining appropriate use levels.

Monument-sponsored festivals have been an important means of stimulating interest in Salinas National Monument, celebrating the beauty and significance of the sites and recognizing their importance in the cultural heritage of the region. These festivals have been extremely successful in the past and will be continued in the future along with smaller cultural programs. Professional conferences are also sponsored by the monument and are an important means of inspiring interest in Salinas.

CONCESSIONS

At present, necessary goods and services for monument visitors are adequately supplied by local communities. If needs arise which cannot be met locally, concession operations will be considered.

OPERATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

The superintendent, key supervisory staff, and administrative support personnel for Salinas National Monument will continue to be housed in the central orientation center/administrative facility in Mountainair along with personnel required to administer the visitor center orientation, interpretation, and visitor contact functions. Personnel assigned to Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira will be responsible for the protection of the resource and for visitor use functions at each site.

The potential benefits of charging a modest fee, covering all three of the pueblo/mission sites, will be evaluated. Visits to the Mountainair facility would be free of charge, and Golden Eagle and Golden Access passes would be accepted. Initiation of an entrance fee would require congressional action. Donations to the monument for the interpretive program will be encouraged by placing a donation box in Mountainair and through contacts with appropriate private sector sources. A gift catalog for the monument is being prepared.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance facilities for Salinas--offices, shop areas, equipment and materials storage (including flammable materials)--will continue to be at the central Mountainair facility, with specific maintenance materials and equipment required for ruins and facility maintenance to be stored at each pueblo/mission site. All maintenance personnel will be assigned to the central facility at Mountainair and detailed to the sites as needed. Because of its distance from Mountainair, Gran Quivira has greater maintenance storage needs than the other sites.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

To protect the geographically separate units of Salinas National Monument, operational hours will extend until sundown so that monument staff will be present during daylight hours. Gates will be used to close the sites where feasible, and appropriate signs will make visitors and local residents aware of monument hours. Other measures will include security alarm systems, roving evening patrols, and agreements with local individuals to notify monument staff of unusual activities that might threaten monument resources, such as pothunting, treasure seeking, and vandalism. Residences will be retained at Gran Quivira to assist in protection of this comparatively isolated site. Monument collections will be stored and curated at the central Mountainair facility.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Salinas National Monument is under the concurrent jurisdiction of the United States which means that monument law enforcement staff can enforce both federal and state regulations on federally owned land within monument boundaries. State and county law enforcement officials can also exercise jurisdiction within the monument. According to final rules recently published in the Federal Register (June 30, 1983), ten federal regulations* can be enforced on both privately and federally owned land within monument boundaries. Most of these regulations are similar to existing state and local regulations.

Other federal regulations may apply to lands in which the federal government has acquired easement interest but only to the extent of the acquired federal interest

*36 CRF 2.2 Wildlife Protection; 2.3 Fishing; 2.4 Weapons, Traps, and Nets; 2.13 Fires; 2.22 Property; 2.30 Misappropriation of Property and Services; 2.31 Trespassing, Tampering, Vandalism; 2.32 Interfering with Agency Functions; 2.34 Disorderly Conduct; and 2.36 Gambling.

and compatible with the retained nonfederal interest. The National Park Service's basic commitment is to protect resources and provide for visitor use, while not infringing on the rights of private property owners. Guidelines are being developed in Washington to aid in the enforcement of regulations on privately owned and easement lands.

STAFFING SUMMARY

Staffing requirements relating to the proposal and alternatives are listed on pages 86 and 87. Volunteers can contribute to monument programs in a variety of ways, and Salinas National Monument will expand its use of volunteers as it develops and as visitation increases.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Sites for new facilities have been chosen from areas identified by an informal reconnaissance survey as being essentially free of archeological resources, and the facilities themselves will intrude as little as possible on the historic scene. An additional consideration in the siting of visitor contact and parking facilities has been the development of effective interpretive trails. In general, facilities will lie lightly on the land with little excavation required to alter grades, and construction scars will be confined to the immediate construction area to eliminate the need for extensive site excavation. All of the sites have high potential for solar energy use, and solar features will be designed into monument features wherever feasible.

An important consideration in facility design is to minimize the impact of visitor use on the monument's resources. Development should also facilitate visitor flow, minimizing crowding while providing a variety of experiences. Applying the standards developed in a carrying capacity study for Salinas National Monument (National Park Service 1978) to this proposal indicates that the facilities in the present plan will easily accommodate estimated future visitation without significant adverse impact on monument resources.

Interpretive trails will be located with sensitivity to the land and archeological resources and will be routed to best communicate significant interpretive concepts. Any wayside exhibits will intrude as little as possible on the resource, physically and visually. Benches will be provided in appropriate places to provide an opportunity for visitors to relax and contemplate the ruins.

Pursuant to the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, all new or modified facilities will be designed to accommodate disabled visitors where practicable. All new or modified facilities will comply with regulations for building plans developed by the Department of Energy (10 CFR 436, published in the Federal Register on November 14, 1979).

PHASING

Because of uncertainties regarding projected visitation and future economic conditions, facility development for Salinas National Monument may require more than the normal 10-year life of a general management plan. Therefore, the following section on proposed facilities includes a strategy for phased development of the monument. The duration of these phases can be shortened or expanded to meet actual future visitation needs and to respond to economic conditions. The maps on pages 75, 77 and 79 provide a useful summary of the planned developments at each site.

PHASE I

This initial phase will be an extension of existing conditions, with emphasis on providing interim facilities and staffing for maintenance, visitor services, and for resource preservation and protection. Boundaries will be established, and negotiations undertaken to acquire adequate interests in the lands, giving priority to the preservation and development subzones. Studies needed for management and protection of natural and cultural resources and archeological testing of mounds at Abó and Quarai will also be undertaken in this phase. Specific actions will be as follows:

Abó

Development at Abó is a high priority since this area lacks adequate visitor facilities. The twentieth century residence east of the church/convento ruins and adjacent to the temporary visitor parking area will be rehabilitated for visitor contact and an office. Water and sewer will meet health standards, or portable toilets will be provided. Temporary exhibits will provide basic information on the site.

Intrusive twentieth century structures, if found to have no historic significance, will be removed. These include the following:

- Miscellaneous fences
- Small contact station at entrance to ruin
- Shelter south of church ruin
- Pit toilets west of church ruin
- Picnic shelters southeast of church convento ruins
- Stone stiles

Nineteenth century structures will be evaluated, and recommended actions initiated. If feasible, two nineteenth century structures east of the access road will be stabilized, repaired, and used to store maintenance materials and tools.

Quarai

To provide parking of appropriate size with adequate drainage that will not intrude on the archeological resources, a temporary parking area for 20 vehicles with additional spaces for buses or recreational vehicles and adequate turn-around space will be constructed west of the ruins (see map, page 77). A foot trail (200 ft) will connect this parking area to the existing contact station. Some directional signs will be required. The existing interpretive trail and leaflet will be retained. Drainage patterns will be analyzed and corrective measures taken.

The former residence now used for office and storage will be rehabilitated to provide more efficient office and storage, larger restrooms fully accessible to the handicapped, and interpretive materials.

Gran Quivira

The entrance intersection will be realigned to provide safer conditions. The existing parking and picnic area will be improved for better access, increased turn-around space, and two slots for bus and/or recreational vehicle parking.

Mountainair

The visitor orientation center/administrative facility in the Shaffer Hotel will be fully functional. During this stage informational displays, a brochure, and handouts will be developed to orient visitors so that they understand the significance of the monument and are familiar with the locations of the three pueblo/mission sites. Visitors will know what their options are, i.e., what services and interpretive experiences are available to them, and how much time they will need. Temporary museum exhibits will present the basic story of Salinas. Although priority will be given to adequate staffing at Abó, Quarai, and Gran Quivira, the information desk will be manned full time. An audiovisual presentation developed by the monument staff will be offered on a regular basis. The parking and maintenance areas will be rehabilitated.

PHASE II

Development in this phase will result in minimal permanent visitor facilities with adequate staffing. A planned interpretive program will be fully coordinated among the three sites and the visitor orientation facility in Mountainair. Specific actions to be undertaken in this phase are as follows:

Abó

Development at Abó will be the highest priority in Phase II because the temporary facilities intrude physically and visually on the resource and are inadequate to provide for increasing numbers of visitors.

Because the existing access road cannot be widened or rerouted without seriously impacting archeological resources and because the National Park Service must provide access for landowners to the north of Abó, a new road will be constructed on a 200-foot-wide right-of-way (see map, page 75). The access road will be fenced to prevent trespass on adjacent lands and to protect livestock. It will be

constructed to state highway standards by the National Park Service and then donated to the state of New Mexico. The existing road will become a private entrance road and will not be maintained by the National Park Service.

A parking area for 25-35 vehicles (including spaces for buses and recreational vehicles) and a 750 sq ft contact station with an information desk, room for sales publications, an office with storage space, exhibit space, maintenance storage, and restrooms will be sited on the ridge to the east of the ruins, where they will be out of the immediate historic scene and where cultural resources are highly unlikely. The site also offers spectacular views of the Abó valley and interesting interpretive opportunities. Picnic facilities (six sites) will be developed near the parking area. The comfort station, separate from though possibly attached to the visitor contact building, will use a composting system; no sewer will be necessary. A new well in the vicinity of the contact station will be developed. Other utilities required will be electricity and telephone.

After visiting the contact station, visitors will take a trail (1800 ft) from the contact station to the ruins or will drive to a second, somewhat smaller, parking area north of the ruins. Because this parking area will be visible from the visitor contact station and from the ruins, it will be designed to be as unobtrusive as possible, and appropriate vegetative screening will be used. It will be the minimum size needed to accommodate then current visitation, with further expansion as a future option. Drinking water will be provided near the ruins. The trail from the contact station to the ruins will include interpretation of some early sites in the prehistory of the monument. The trails through the church and convento and through the pueblo will be permanently developed.

Upon completion of the permanent facilities, some existing facilities will be removed: the temporary parking area, the building used as a temporary visitor contact station, and the road through the ruins. After removal, the area will be rehabilitated.

Quarai

The existing access road will be brought up to state and National Park Service standards and will be realigned to the west to assure visitor safety and to continue access for landowners to the south of the site.

A new permanent parking area will accommodate 25-35 vehicles (including spaces for buses and recreational vehicles). The orientation materials and exhibits in the existing visitor contact station will be updated, and a new self-guided interpretive trail (1500 ft) and trail guide will provide more substantial interpretation of the resource.

Gran Quivira

Development at Gran Quivira is the lowest priority in phase II. The former administration building, presently used primarily for storage, will be removed and the area rehabilitated. The visitor contact area will be redesigned, including relocation of restrooms, rehabilitation of the existing buildings, and construction of a portal (see "Proposal, Visitor/Contact Parking," page 79). These measures will improve visitor flow and handicap access, maximize energy conservation, and minimize the visual impact of the existing development. In addition to unifying the design, the portal will protect visitors from the elements and will allow those who cannot or prefer not to take the ruins trail to enjoy views of the site from a pleasant, protected area.

Mountainair

In addition to permanent orientation materials, major interpretive themes will be developed through permanent museum exhibits and professionally produced audiovisual programs. Publications will be available for purchase. Staffing will be sufficient to man the information desk full time and occasionally conduct interpretive programs.

PHASE III

Salinas National Monument will be fully staffed by the end of this phase. Specific actions to be undertaken are:

Abó

Nineteenth and twentieth century residences and associated structures at Abó that become available to the National Park Service will be professionally evaluated to determine their significance and their feasibility for adaptive use; the recommended actions will be initiated.

Quarai

If and when visitation increases to the point that the present facilities are inadequate, a new visitor contact facility similar to the one at Abó will be built adjacent to the new parking area. The existing facilities, which intrude on the resources and are inadequate for substantial visitation increases, will be removed, and the area will be rehabilitated. Picnic facilities (six sites) will be developed near the parking area for the convenience of visitors who wish to eat their lunches near their cars. The existing picnic area near the ruins will be retained.

Quarai receives significant repeat visitation, especially by local residents, and is a popular picnicking area. To provide an opportunity for a pleasant walk away from the main visitor use area as well as a visit to an interesting and as yet unexplained archeological site, a primitive trail will be developed from the visitor contact station to the Spanish corral. From the trail, visitors will experience an additional perspective on Quarai in relation to the surrounding countryside.

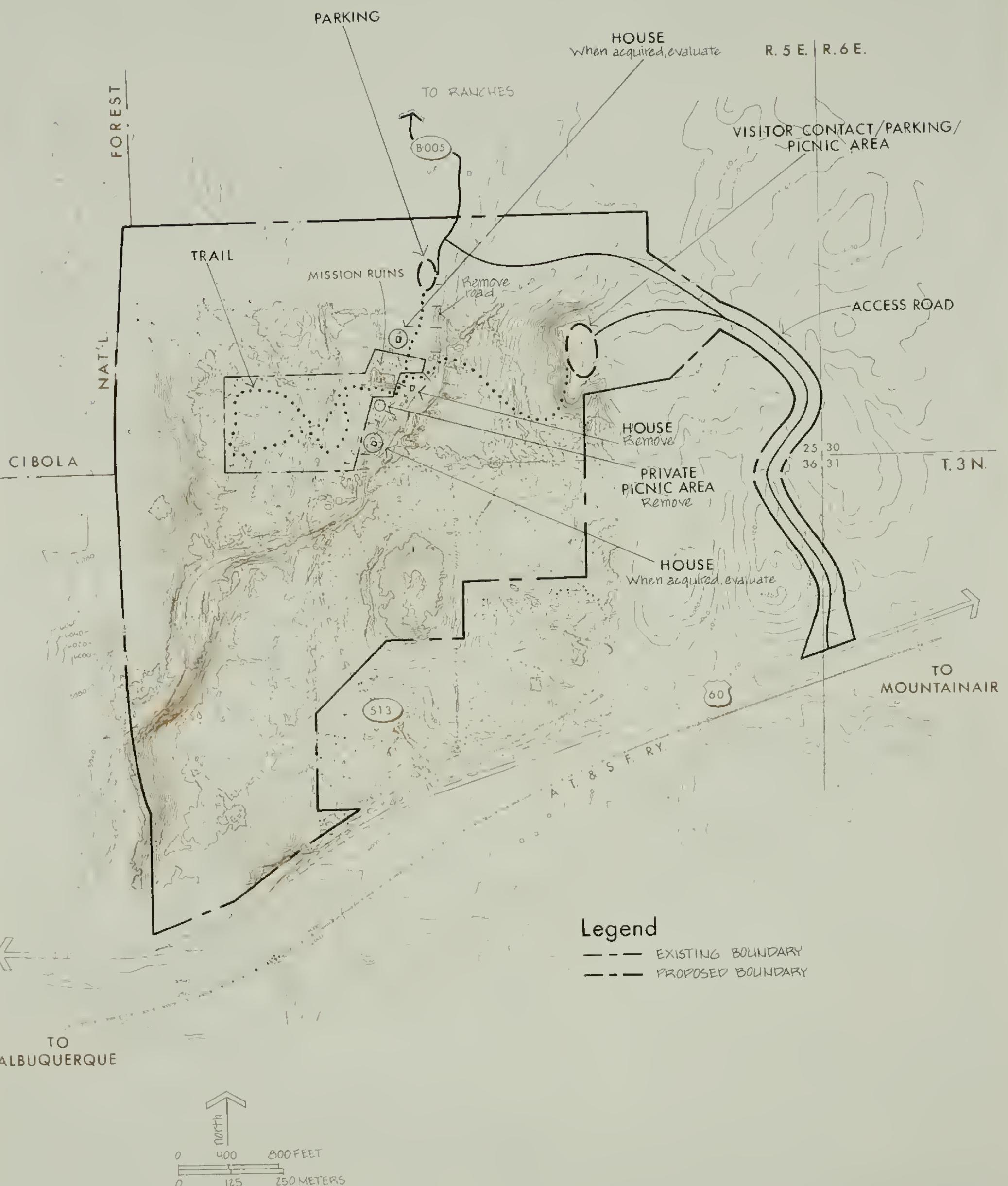
Note: In 1983 the Bureau of Land Management resurveyed the west boundary of Abó and reestablished several section and 1/4 section monuments in the area. This resurvey will affect property lines at Abó. The maps in this document reflect the changes in section and 1/4 section lines. Other property lines have not yet been resurveyed and may change.

development concept ABO

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, N.P.S.

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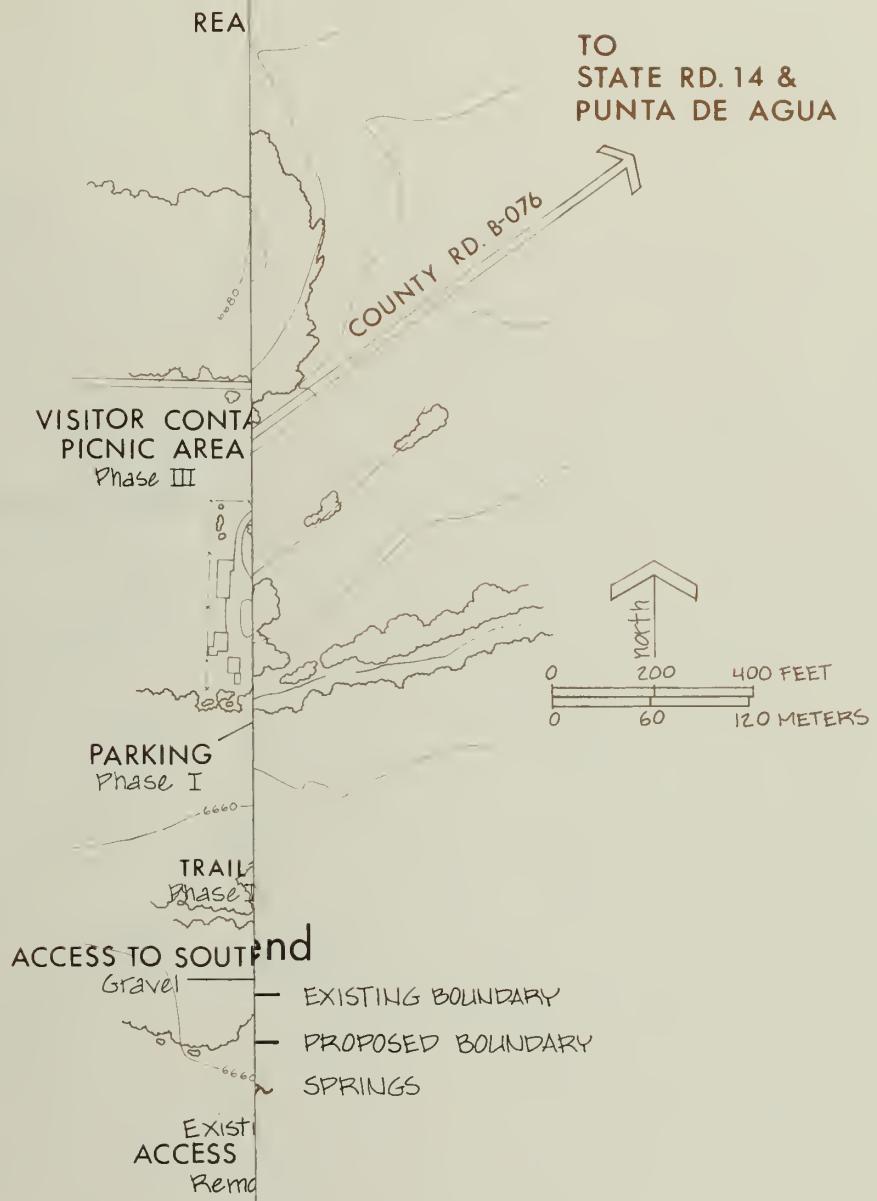




development concept ABO

SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT • NEW MEXICO
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • N.P.S.

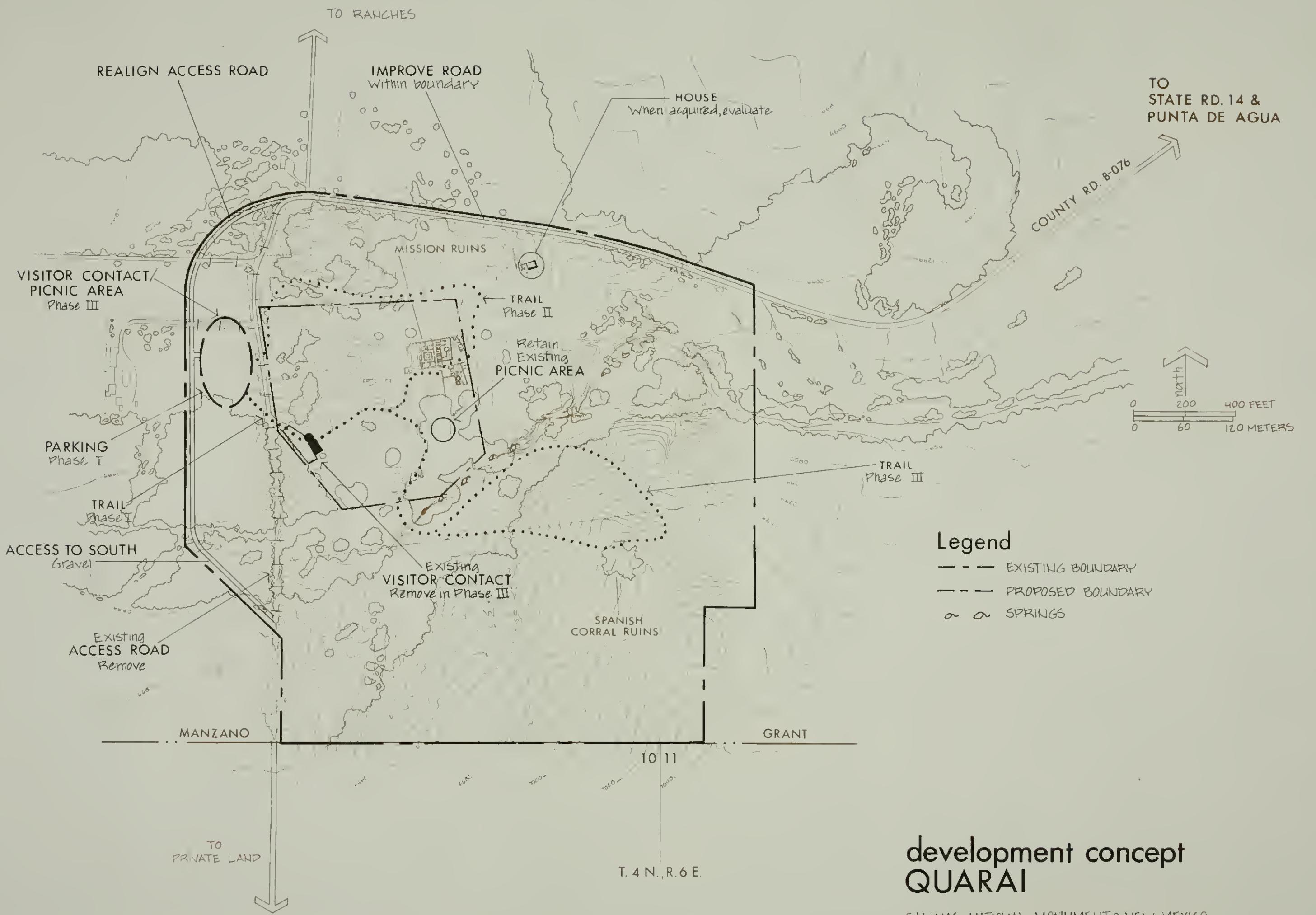
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Development concept RAI

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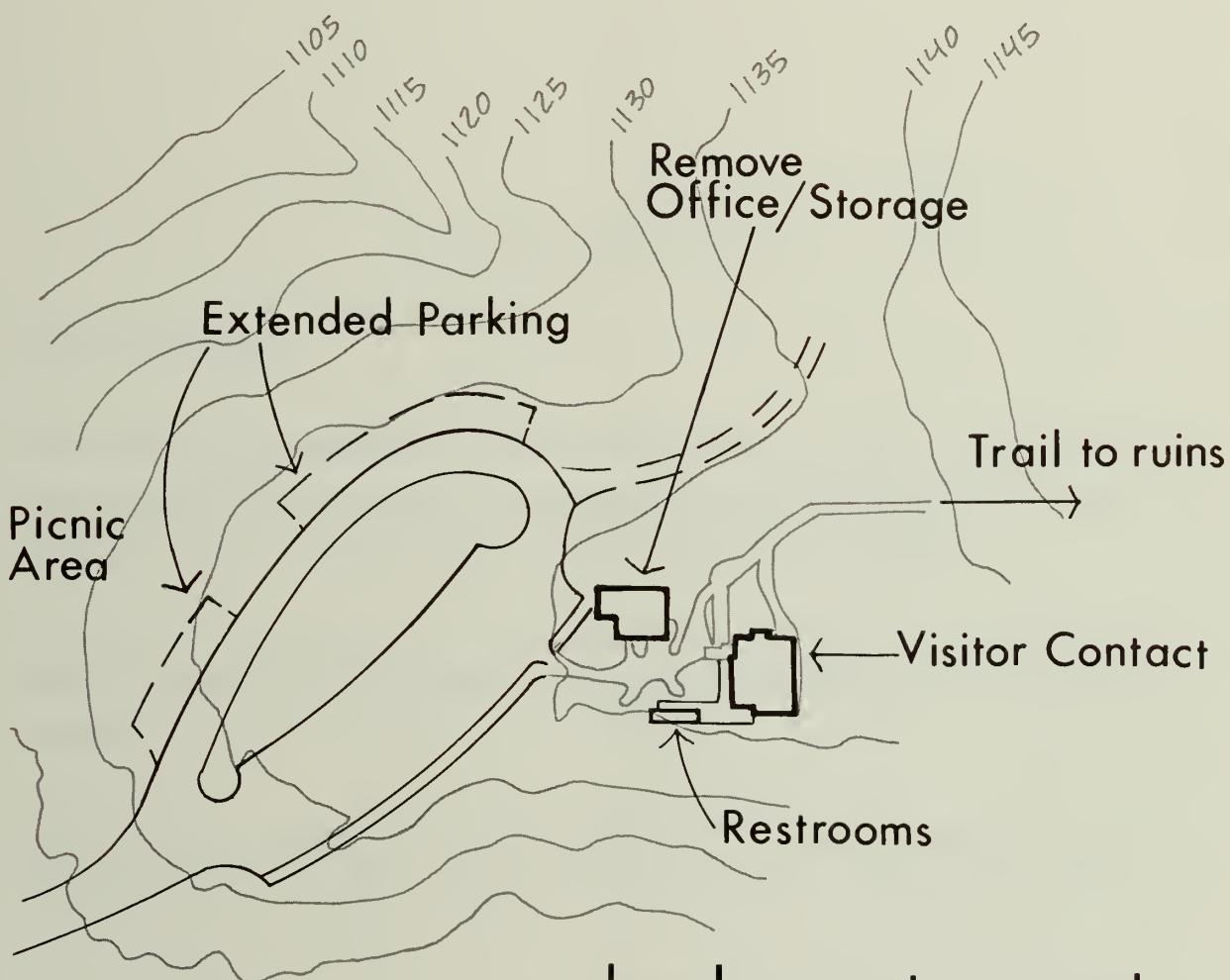
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development concept QUARAI

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development concept
VISITOR CONTACT/PARKING
Gran Quivira Unit
Salinas National Monument

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

COST ESTIMATES

The following cost estimates are conceptual (Class C) estimates. The figures are based on 1983-1985 costs, and, for developments occurring after 1985, costs will have to be adjusted in consideration of changing economic conditions.

Because the estimated costs for development are above the cost ceiling set by the establishing legislation, congressional action will be necessary before funds can be obtained.

Operating costs in some areas may be significantly reduced through entrance fee collection, use of volunteers, and contracting with sources in the private sector.

ABO	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
Access road paved 5400 ft		\$ 800,000	
Parking (at contact station) new paved 28 cars 2 buses		48,000	
Parking (north of ruins) new paved total of 25 cars, 2 buses		41,000	\$ 8,000
Fence boundary and ROW wire 18,000 ft, 2 gates		92,000	
Visitor contact temp. adap. use 700 sq ft new solar 750 sq ft	\$ 5,000		141,000
Picnic sites (6)		3,500	
Comfort station (composting toilets)		85,000	
Site development		14,000	
Building furnishings		14,000	
Trails v.c. to ruins 1400 ft, bridge		24,000	
ruins trail: temp. 3100 ft perm. 3100 ft	4,500		18,000
Interpretive media	10,000	60,000	
Utilities water well		7,500	
water line 500 ft		15,000	
chlorinator, pump, housing		20,000	
powerline buried 3000 ft		36,000	
telephone 3000 ft		15,000	
Removal/rehabilitation road 1200 ft		18,000	
800 ft			12,000
parking 5000 sq ft		5,000	
misc. structures 750 sq ft	1,500		
house 700 sq ft		1,000	
power line 2000 ft		2,000	
Archeological Testing (for resource management/interp.)	<u>20,000</u>		
	\$ 41,000	\$ 1,460,000	\$ 20,000
Total for Abó:	\$ 1,521,000		

QUARAI	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
Access road			
paved 2700 ft		\$ 175,000	
gravel 1400 ft		30,000	
Parking			
temp. gravel 20 car, 2 bus	\$ 20,000		
new paved 28 car, 2 bus		48,000	
Fence			
wire 5300 ft gate		28,000	
Visitor contact			
rehab. existing	45,000		
new solar 750 sq ft		\$ 141,000	
Picnic sites (6)			3,500
Comfort station			
(composting toilets)			85,000
Site development			14,000
Building furnishings			14,000
Trails			
200 ft	2,000		
1700 ft		17,000	
1600 ft (to Spanish Corral)			8,000
Interpretive media		50,000	50,000
Utilities			
water line 400 ft			8,000
chlorinator			5,000
power line buried 200 ft			2,500
telephone 200 ft			1,000
Removal/rehabilitation			
road 2000 ft		30,000	
parking 7500 sq ft		7,500	
structure 1400 sq ft			3,000
Archeological testing (for resource management/interp.)	\$ 10,000	\$ 386,000	\$ 335,000
Total for Quarai:	\$ 798,000		

GRAN QUIVIRA	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
Access road			
paved, realign	\$ 30,000		
unpaved 100 ft	8,000		
Parking			
add 2 bus spaces, improve access to picnicking areas	15,000		
Visitor contact			
portal	\$ 20,000		
Comfort station (flushing toilets)		75,000	
Site development		25,000	
Building furnishings		10,000	
Interpretive media		60,000	
Removal/rehabilitation			
road 1200 ft		18,000	
structure 1000 sq ft		<u>2,000</u>	
	\$ 53,000		\$ 210,000
Total for Gran Quivira:	\$ 263,000		

MOUNTAINAIR	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
Rehab. parking, maintenance yard; solve drainage problem, landscaping	\$ 25,000		
Exhibits/AV		\$ 150,000	
Total for Mountainair:	\$ 175,000		

TOTAL: ALL UNITS		
Phase I	\$ 196,000	
Phase II	2,206,000	
Phase III	<u>355,000</u>	
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 2,757,000	
ADJUSTED GRAND TOTAL*	\$ 4,025,000	
*Includes funds for advance and project planning and research, supervision, administrative services, and contingencies. Donated funds or materials, or the use of volunteers may reduce development costs.		

ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COSTS

COST ESTIMATES CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES

	No Action	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Study	Cost
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	\$ 33,500	\$ 67,000	\$ 67,000	\$ 67,000	National Register form revision	\$ 2,000
ADMINISTRATION	20,500	41,000	66,000	68,000	List of Classified Structures	5,000
INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR PROTECTION	99,700	170,000	215,000	247,000	Archeological Assessment/Overview	5,000
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	28,300	40,000	40,000	40,000	Archeological Evaluation (Survey and Testing)	46,000
MAINTENANCE	<u>98,800</u>	<u>175,000</u>	<u>213,000</u>	<u>213,000</u>	Scope of Collections Statement and Collection Preservation Guide	2,000
TOTALS	\$ 280,800	\$ 493,000	\$ 601,000	\$ 635,000	National Catalog of Museum Objects	10,000
					Historic Structures Reports	90,000
					Historic Structure Preservation Guides	60,000
					Stabilization and Preservation Programs and Monitoring	274,000
					Historic Resource Study	20,000/yr
					Administrative History	132,000
						15,000
NATURAL RESOURCE STUDIES						
					Geological/Soil Survey and Water/Erosional Study	12,000
					Natural Resources Inventory	10,000

STAFFING SUMMARY

	<u>No Action</u>	<u>Phase I</u>	<u>Phase II</u>	<u>Phase III</u>
GENERAL MANAGEMENT				
Superintendent				
GS-12	1.0 *	GS-12	1.0	Same
				Same
ADMINISTRATION				
Budget Clerk				
GS-5	1.0	Admin. Tech. GS-6	1.0	Admin. Officer GS-9
		Clerk Typist GS-3	1.0	Budget Clerk GS-5
				Clerk Typist GS-3
				1.0
INTERPRETATION VISITOR PROTECTION				
Mountainair Headquarters				
Park Ranger				
GS-9	1.0	Superv. Ranger GS-11	1.0	Superv. Ranger GS-11
		Clerk Typist GS-3	0.3	Clerk Typist GS-3
				1.0
Mountainair Visitor Center				
Park Ranger				
GS-3	0.5	Park Ranger GS-4	1.0	Park Ranger GS-5
		GS-3	0.6	GS-4
				1.0
Abó, Quarai, Gran Quivira				
Park Ranger				
GS-5	2.0	Park Ranger GS-7	3.0	Park Ranger GS-9
GS-4	0.8	GS-4	3.0	GS-4
				3.6
				4.8

CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT

Archeologist 1.0 Archeologist 1.0 Same
Historian .5

Same

Mainten. Worker

Foreman WS-7 1.0

Masonry Leader

WL-7 1.0

Masonry Worker

WG-7 1.0

Same

Mainten. Worker

WG-8 1.0

Mainten. Worker

WG-5 1.0

Same

Mason Laborer

WG-5

Laborer (Mason)

WG-3

1.8

1.8

Same

Laborer (Mason)

WG-3

1.2

1.2

Laborer (Gen.)

WG-3

Laborer (Gen.)

WG-3

1.4

1.4

TOTALS

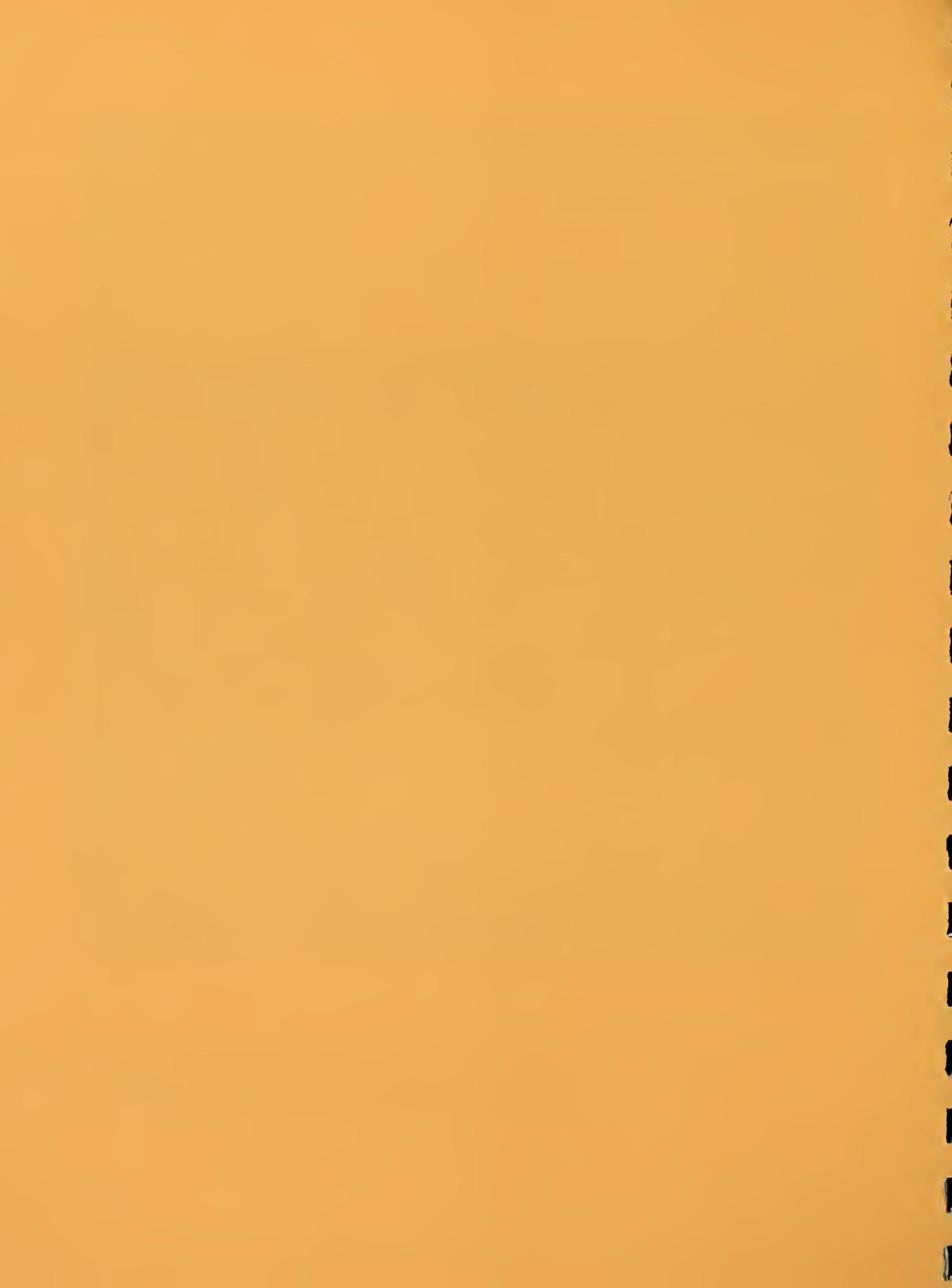
12.8 *Workyears 21.7 Workyears 25.8 Workyears

28.0 Workyears



Gran Quivira

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT



AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

NATURAL RESOURCES

Geology and Soils

The Salinas Basin (now known as the Estancia Basin) is a huge low bowl in the high desert plains of east central New Mexico. Geologically the entire area consists of ancient (Permian) sedimentary deposits of sandstone and limestone interlayered with gravel or conglomerate. Soils at the three units are generally sandy to sandy loam, varying in their capacity to retain water; some are suitable for cultivation but not for road building, with moderate limitations on the siting of sewage disposal fields at both Abó and Quarai. Soils are generally unstable and subject to wind and water erosion.

The weather varies widely from season to season, from one geographical area to the other, and in a cyclic pattern of wet and dry periods several years in length. Rainfall, mostly in the form of brief, hard summer rains, is low (about 15 inches). Annual snowfall is approximately 25 inches. Temperatures tend to extremes, ranging from below 0 degrees Fahrenheit in winter to above 100 degrees in the summer.

Flora and Fauna

Vegetation at the three sites consists of piñon and juniper, various cacti, shrubs, and grasses. Quarai, with its more abundant water, contains a grove of cottonwoods and willows with wild roses, squaw bush, and various annuals and shrubs. The vegetative cover at Abó has been reduced by chaining of piñon and juniper. Although mule deer, antelope, and even mountain lion may be seen, animals typical of the monument are cottontails, jackrabbits, coyotes, skunks, various rodents, as well as a number of reptiles, including rattlesnakes, and over 110 species of birds.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been contacted for a list of endangered and threatened species in the area. Endangered species listed for the region are the whooping crane and bald eagle, which winter in the Rio Grande Valley, and the black-footed ferret. None of these species have been sighted at Salinas National Monument, although migrating birds might fly over. Two species, the spotted bat and the swift fox (kit fox), are under review (category 2); neither has been seen at the monument. No endangered or threatened plants were listed for the area.

Prime and Unique Farmlands

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has been contacted to determine if any prime and unique farmlands exist at proposed development sites. Lands proposed for development at Quarai were identified as containing prime farmland soil if irrigated. One small plot (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) was irrigated in 1983. Proposed developments will not have a significant impact on prime farmlands in New Mexico.

Floodplains

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is acquiring the necessary floodplain data for compliance with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. At the Abó unit, all proposed actions are either excepted from floodplain guidelines or are above the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. Studies of the floodplain at Quarai have not been completed, but the proposal includes the eventual removal of the present visitor facilities (which may be in a floodplain) and the development of new facilities in an area that is not within a floodplain. At Gran Quivira, existing developments are not within any floodplain, and proposed actions are minimal. Any critical actions resulting from the implementation of this plan will either occur outside of the 500-year floodplain or appropriate mitigating measures will be taken.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historical Overview and Significance

Located on north-south and east-west trade routes with the valuable commodity, salt, within easy reach, Salinas in prehistoric times hosted an unusual confluence of cultures and was the scene of cultural interchange among three main Indian groups --the Anasazi, the Mogollon, and the Plains Indians. The early 1600s brought dramatic changes when Spanish missionaries, soldiers, and settlers entered the area. Throughout New Mexico the more technologically advanced Spaniards established control: taking over the land, exacting tribute in goods and labor from the pueblos, and establishing new trade routes to Mexico. Some of the first Spaniards in New Mexico were Franciscan missionaries. Salinas became a center for their activities, and missions were established at the pueblos. For reasons that are not completely understood, in the 1670s both the Indians and the Spanish abandoned the region. Only the elements took their toll until reoccupation of the area nearly two hundred years later.

Because Salinas was not affected by the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 or the Spanish reconquest in 1692 and subsequent habitation, Salinas is a capsule in time, providing unique opportunities for research into and interpretation of the life of seventeenth century New Mexico. Also, the three sites within Salinas National Monument received protection from state and federal agencies in the twentieth century. As a result they represent some of the best remaining examples of sites relating to Indian/European interaction in the seventeenth century. The significance of Salinas National Monument is discussed more completely in the Statement for Management, Salinas National Monument.

The Resources

The ruins of Salinas National Monument contain Archaic sites, pithouse villages, large and small prehistoric and historic pueblos, and rock art sites as well as large

Spanish mission churches and associated dwellings. The total number of the cultural resources, their types, cultural affiliations, time periods, and locations are not known because archeological inventories have not been completed.

Abó contains about 80 prehistoric and historic Pueblo cultural resources and rock art sites, including 10 large house mounds, in addition to the large mission church and convento of San Gregorio de Abó. Reportedly the most elaborate church in the Jurisdiction of Salinas, the walls of San Gregorio de Abó rise over 40 feet high with massive buttresses. Also, there may be an earlier chapel. A four-year emergency stabilization project is nearing completion at Abó.

The mission of La Señora de La Purísima Concepción de Cuarac, known today as Quarai, was constructed in the 1620s. This church, as at Abó, is of the native red sandstone; the walls are up to 38 feet in height. It comprises a large nave, sacristy, and transepts with an attached convento. The foundations of a small, single nave church without transepts is all that is left of an earlier church. It is 20 feet by 50 feet with almost no interior features. This church was probably constructed in the early 1620s. The pueblo structures at Quarai range from prehistoric to historic. There are approximately 30 of these sites. At the east end of the pueblo are several rooms left open after excavation. These excavations produced little data as no report was ever produced. The rooms have been left open to the elements and are now in a serious state of deterioration. It will be necessary to stabilize or backfill these rooms as soon as possible in order to preserve them.

At Gran Quivira, San Buenaventura, constructed in 1660, contains a large nave, sacristy, and transepts. The walls of the church are 20 to 30 feet high and 4 to 6 feet thick. There is a large convento and corral attached to the church. San Isidro (1627-1631) comprises a large wide nave, a sacristy, and transepts. The walls of this structure are limestone and rise 20 to 25 feet in height. To the south of San

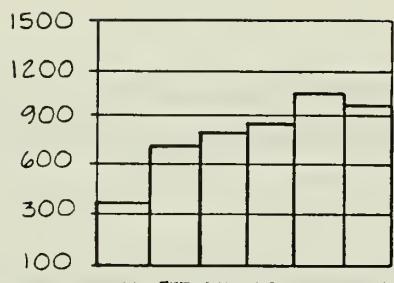
Isidro is the campo santo or cemetery for the Christianized Indians as well as the Spanish. It is marked by a low rectangular wall attached to the church proper. The convento of San Isidro is part of Mound 7.

The later, masonry pueblo at Gran Quivira comprises 21 mounds or room blocks. Only one, Mound 7, a 238-room pueblo unit has been completely excavated. A portion of House A in Mound 10, several rooms along the east plaza, kivas, and a portion of a room block of Mound 15 have been excavated. The pueblo architecture consists of small rectangular rooms in rectilinear, circular, and irregular configurations. Overall, more archeological work has been completed at Gran Quivira than either Abó or Quarai. There are no structures at Gran Quivira which require emergency stabilization; however, because of staffing limitations and the work at Abó, the annual ruins maintenance program has only been partially followed.

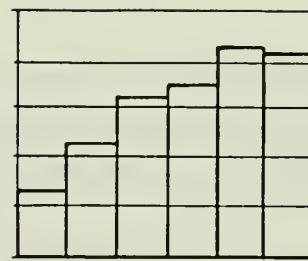
FACTORS INFLUENCING VISITATION

Visitation data for Salinas National Monument are summarized in graphic form on the following pages. The bar chart showing visitation to Gran Quivira and Quarai over the past decade indicates that visitation to the resource areas presently comprising Salinas National Monument was strongly influenced in the 1970s by gasoline shortages and price increases, with substantial drops in 1974 and again in 1978 and 1979. This was especially true of the most isolated site, Gran Quivira.

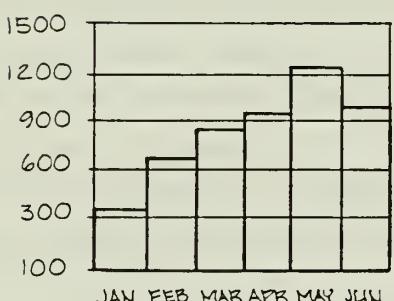
Analysis of visitation data is affected by the fact that the Abó site was closed to the public for many years and still lacks necessary visitor facilities. Until late 1981 Quarai was open only five days a week. Further difficulties arise from differences in the recording techniques used by state and National Park Service management and variations in National Park Service recording techniques from 1982 to 1983 and again from 1983 to 1984.



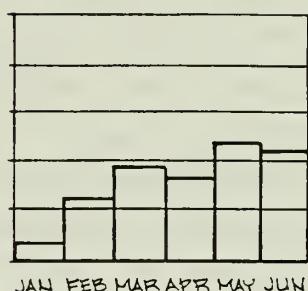
ABO TOTAL: 4,808



QUARAI TOTAL: 5,725

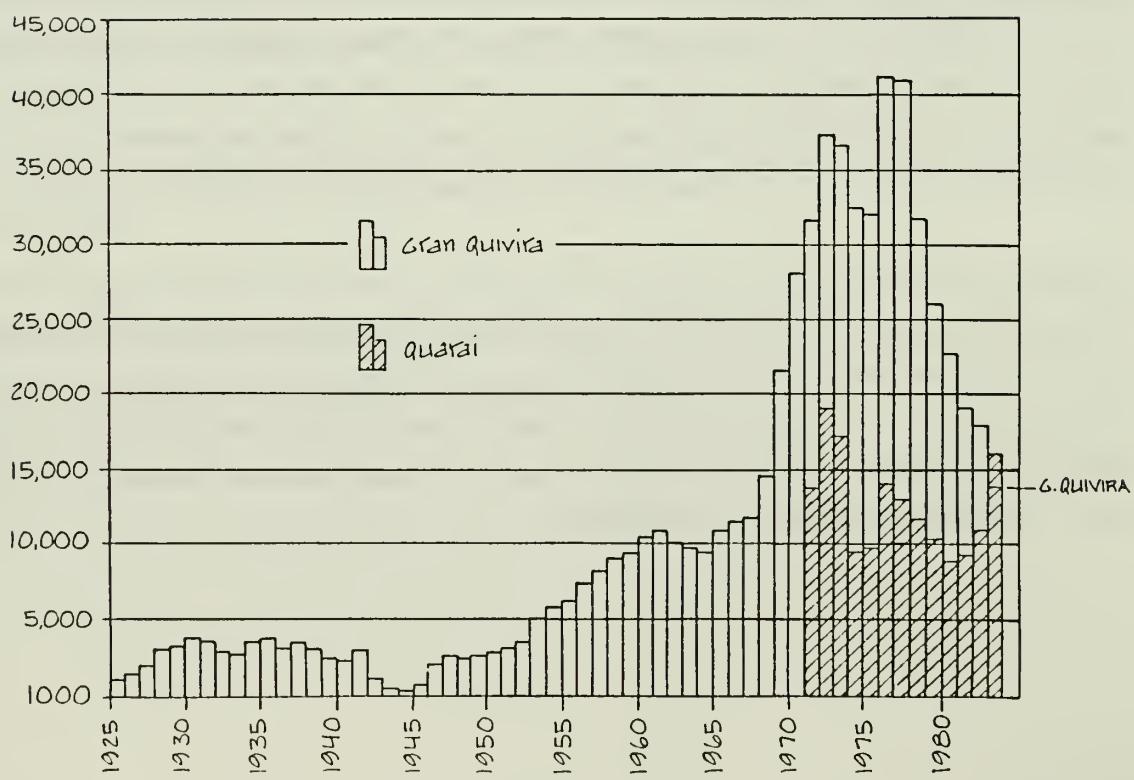


GRAN QUIVIRA TOTAL: 5,063

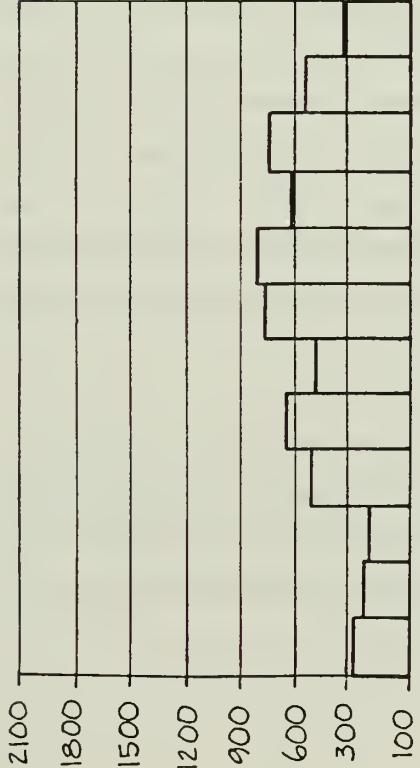


SHAFFER TOTAL: 2,962

1984 VISITS THROUGH JUNE SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

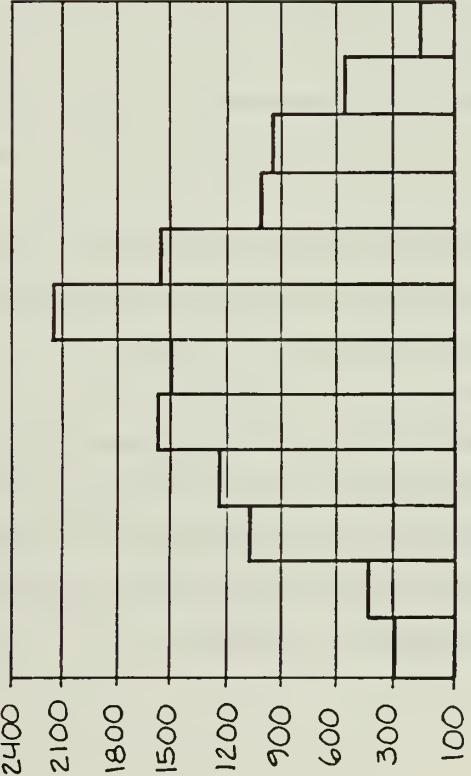


TOTAL ANNUAL VISITS TO GRAN QUIVIRA (1925-1983) AND QUARAI (1971-1983)



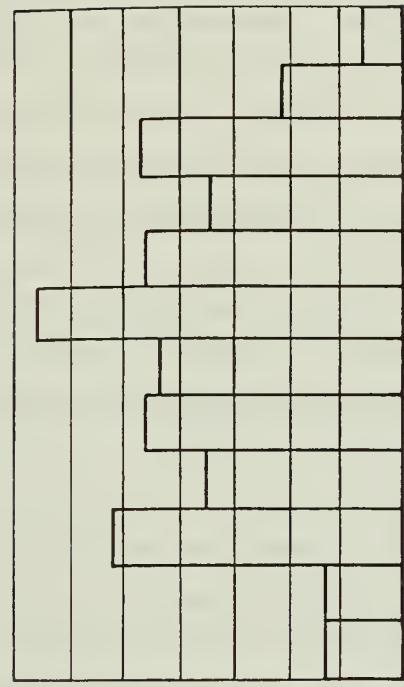
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
ABO TOTAL: 6,288

DATA : Only through July



JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
GRAN QUIVIRA TOTAL: 12,800

1983 VISITS SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT



JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
QUARAI TOTAL: 12,812

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
SHAFFER TOTAL: 3,760

1983 VISITS SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Because of pleasant spring and fall weather, the visitor use at Salinas is substantial from March through October, generally peaking in July. Throughout the year visitation is highest on weekends with the greatest number of visitors arriving on Sundays. Visitation patterns vary from one site to another. Gran Quivira experiences a peak in the afternoon with the maximum number of visitors onsite ranging from 20 to 30, excluding group tours. At Quarai, visitation peaks between 11:00 am and 2:00 pm with a maximum of 30-40 people onsite at one time. Patterns at Abó and at Mountainair have not been accurately determined. Group tours have not been a significant factor in visitation at Salinas; in fact, the monument has experienced a decline in use by school groups because of funding constraints in nearby school districts.

One-third to one-half of the visitors to Salinas National Monument are New Mexico residents, and there are a substantial number of repeat visitors, especially those on one-day trips from Albuquerque. Quarai is on a scenic route from Albuquerque through the Manzano mountains on N.M. 14. Many visitors drive to Quarai and return to Albuquerque on day trips or pass through Quarai on a loop tour on N.M. 14, U.S. 60, and Interstate 25. Abó is on U.S. 60, an important east-west route which is approximately 30 miles south of the major east-west route, Interstate 40, and is part of the scenic loop drive from Albuquerque. Most visitors to Gran Quivira presently make the 52-mile round trip from Mountainair. Some, however, arrive at Gran Quivira from the south via N.M. 14. Sections of this road south of Gran Quivira remain unpaved, causing slow driving and becoming impassable for many vehicles in wet weather.

A survey of visitors to Salinas begun in January 1984 indicates that 26 percent of the current visitors are experiencing more than one of the four Salinas units during their visit. This indicates that 74 percent of the visitors are either stopping by one of the sites on their way to another destination or are visiting one site as a destination for a day trip.

Salinas was officially designated a national monument in 1980, and the National Park Service has only managed the two former state monuments since October 1981. Therefore, many potential visitors in New Mexico are unaware of the opportunities at the sites. Also, there has been little publicity at the national level, and until adequate permanent facilities and onsite interpretation are fully developed at all of the three sites, the attraction for visitors will be limited.

There are a number of reasons to believe that visitation will increase substantially in the near future. The population of the state of New Mexico and Torrance County is increasing, as has traffic on local highways, and according to New Mexico State Highway Department projections, traffic should continue to increase. Paving of N.M. 14 south of Gran Quivira has begun, and over the ten-year period following the completion of the paving, traffic is expected to increase 180 percent north of the Gran Quivira entrance road. Once paved, N.M. 14 will provide a convenient, scenic north/south route for travellers between west Texas and Albuquerque and Santa Fe; visitation to Gran Quivira and to Salinas National Monument generally will be affected. Also, some visitors travelling to or from heavily visited national park areas in New Mexico such as White Sands National Monument and Carlsbad Caverns National Park (1983 visitation: 492,910 and 712,247 respectively) will be travelling on N.M. 14 and will stop at Salinas.

Improvements in signing presently underway along major highways and interstates near the monument have already drawn attention to the monument and will continue to attract potential visitors. As the monument develops and becomes better known, communications media will spread public awareness of the sites, especially as activities to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage attract attention to Spanish colonial sites. Publicity for the monument and improved facilities will result in more visits by long distance travellers as well as an increase in day visits from the rapidly growing metropolitan area of Albuquerque and from the growing cities of Belen, Santa Fe, Ruidoso, and

Alamogordo; group tours will also increase. With improved programs and facilities, visitors will stay longer, and more people will be spending the night in Mountainair or at nearby campgrounds.

Considering these factors and a general increase in park visitation throughout the southwest, with improved facilities and interpretive programs, visitation to each of the three pueblo/mission sites of the monument should range from 18,000-40,000 within a 10 to 15 year period with 50 to 60 percent of this number stopping at the Mountainair orientation center. Due to its location on U.S. 60, the size of the pueblo, and the unique architectural features of the church, Abó should attract somewhat more visitors than the other two resource sites once adequate facilities are provided. (Visitation to Abó has already increased by approximately 50 percent in the first seven months of 1984 over the same period in 1983.) This translates to from 68,000 to 143,000 site visits for the four units of the monument combined. The lower estimate assumes that economic conditions, especially fuel costs, will inhibit long distance recreational travel to some extent. The higher estimate assumes that recreational travel generally will be as easily accomplished and as popular as it was in the early and mid-1970s and that the population of the southwest and New Mexico in particular will continue to grow at projected rates.

Assuming that the number of visitors experiencing more than one of the four units of the monument will rise to 40 to 50 percent, total visitation to the monument will be 37,000 (68,000 site visits x .55) to 78,000 (143,000 site visits x .55).*

REGIONAL LAND USE, FACILITIES, AND SERVICES

Mountainair is at the junction of north-south New Mexico Highway 14 and east-west U. S. Highway 60 (see map page 9). New Mexico Highway 14 is a potentially important route between west Texas and the important population centers of

*The factor of .55 is a multiplier correcting for duplicate counting, assuming that 45 percent of the visitors experience more than one of the units.

Albuquerque (population 454,000, 78 miles from Mountainair) and Santa Fe (population 50,000, 91 miles from Mountainair). The nearest rail and airport connections are at Albuquerque, and there is no bus service to Mountainair or to the individual units of the park.

Although the proximity and rapid growth of Albuquerque has diminished its importance as a source of supply, Mountainair remains a center for the surrounding ranches, and visitors to Salinas National Monument will find motels, restaurants, service stations, groceries, a drugstore, hardware store, auto parts and service, a doctor, and banking. Industry in Mountainair is limited, unemployment is a serious problem, and Salinas National Monument contributes significantly to the local economy.

Abó, Quarai, the Mountainair headquarters, and the northern part of Gran Quivira are all in Torrance County. Although Gran Quivira is partially in Socorro County, the major access to the site is from the north. In Torrance County the per capita income is low, with 23.2 percent of the households below the poverty level and an average per capita income of \$6016 (statistics for 1980). The population is 41.1 percent of Spanish descent, but regardless of ethnic origin, the residents of the Salinas area are deeply interested in regional history, and most of them view Salinas National Monument as instrumental in preserving this heritage. The northern part of Torrance County is experiencing rapid population growth (countywide the population increased 41.6 percent over the 1970-1980 decade) consisting mainly of people who work in Albuquerque but appreciate a small town environment.

Within a radius of 50 miles, there are seven U.S. Forest Service campgrounds, one state campground, and two private campgrounds. There is an excellent system of approximately 80 miles of hiking trails throughout the Manzano Mountain Wilderness in the Cibola National Forest. Scenic loop drives from Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Socorro provide popular one-day excursions.

FACILITY ANALYSIS

Facilities at Abó

See "Description of Abó" and "Issues at Abó" (pages 14-16) for additional information on the condition of the following facilities:

Access Road: NM 513, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, state maintained; title in private ownership, access granted legally through right of continued use; state maintenance and paving end at Abó ruins. The state has recently paved their portion of the road. North of Abó, the road (Torrance County B-005) provides access for landowners and to Cibola National Forest further north and is maintained by these landowners with assistance from the county.

Parking Area: Temporary, space for eight vehicles with turn-around; not on federally owned land. National Park Service management through a lease agreement with landowner which may be terminated on short notice by either party.

Structures in the ruins area:

House leased (with the parking area) to the National Park Service, used for storage and offices, requires rehabilitation before public use

Contact Station--110 sq ft, weatherproofed, minimally furnished, wood stove, no exhibits

Portable toilet--handicapped accessible, temporary facility

Pit toilet--1938 rock structure, no longer serviceable⁰

Rock shelter--1938, contains historic landmark plaque

Fence--chain link around church and convento

Fence--wire, marks boundary of old state monument

Stone stiles

Picnic shelters (privately owned, not used at present)

Utilities

Water: None for drinking; water at leased house does not pass health tests

Electricity: To leased house only, electrical lines pass over convento; electrical post is adjacent to the historic cemetery

Telephone: Available

Solid wastes taken to Mountainair landfill

Sewer at leased house

Facilities at Quarai

See "Description of Quarai" and "Issues at Quarai" (pages 25, 26) for additional information on the condition of the following facilities:

Contact station, former residence, restrooms: Built in 1971, total of 1400 sq ft; artifacts on display from the Museum of New Mexico.

Parking: unpaved, 10-12 car capacity

Fence: encloses former state monument lands; does not follow the property line exactly; partially buried by sedimentation on the south, and livestock occasionally enter the area.

Picnicking: 4-5 picnic tables

Utilities

Water, sewer, electric, propane, and telephone systems

Well and pumphouse at edge of parking area

Propane tank intrudes on resources and needs repair; to be removed and replaced by passive solar features with electric back-up

Solid wastes taken to Mountainair landfill

Facilities at Gran Quivira

See "Description of Gran Quivira" and "Issues at Gran Quivira" (pages 33, 34) for additional information on the following facilities:

Visitor contact station and former administration building: converted residences dating from 1925 and 1932 respectively; total 2200 sq ft including restrooms; former administration building would require extensive rehabilitation to accommodate additional uses.

Parking area: paved, capacity 35 cars including 2 spaces for handicapped; adequate for current visitation; no spaces for buses or recreational vehicles.

Picnic area: 12 tables with firepits and parking for eight cars

Residential area: 2 single-family residences, one trailer

Maintenance area: small workshop, small storage building, propane tank

Utilities

Propane system with 1000-gallon tank

Water well and 50,000-gallon storage tank; fire hydrants near major structures

Sanitary landfill north of N.M. 14, but solid wastes taken to Mountainair landfill when practical to avoid excavating additional trenches at Gran Quivira



Abó Photograph: David Grant Noble
Courtesy School of American Research

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

Establishing Legislation
P.L. 96-550
December 19, 1980

TITLE VI—SALINAS NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 601. (a) In order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people the ruins of prehistoric Indian pueblos and associated seventeenth century Franciscan Spanish mission ruins, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, or by purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or otherwise, not to exceed four hundred and sixty six acres of land in the State of New Mexico which, in addition to the lands now comprising Gran Quivira National Monument, shall be designated as the Salinas National Monument. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, in or near the town of Mountainair, such additional lands as may be necessary for an administrative site for the monument.

Designation.
16 USC 43 note.

Additional
lands,
acquisition.

(b) Gran Quivira National Monument is hereby abolished as such, and any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the Salinas National Monument.

Abolishment.
16 USC 431 note.

(c) The Secretary shall administer and protect the monument in accordance with the provisions of this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to the administration of units of the national park system, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-467). The Secretary is encouraged to transfer to the employment of the National Park Service such personnel associated with the administration of the State-owned lands as are interested in and qualified for such transfer, as such State lands are acquired by the Secretary.

Administration.

Personnel
transfer,

APPENDIX B MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To maintain and perpetuate the inherent integrity of the cultural resources:

- To provide for the preservation and protection of the cultural resources of the three pueblos; for the restoration and maintenance of the integrity of the historic scene at each site; and for the development and maintenance of minimal, necessary protection and visitor use facilities which do not intrude upon the integrity of the three pueblos.
- To obtain knowledge of the cultural resources of the three pueblos and of appropriate preservation techniques, procedures, and maintenance requirements sufficient to provide for their stabilization and maintenance.
- To provide all emergency cultural resource preservation treatments at the three pueblos and to operate an ongoing, comprehensive routine cultural resources maintenance program.
- To have sufficient knowledge of the story of the Salinas province and of the cultural descendants of the peoples who once lived here to ensure an adequate data base for full interpretive development.
- To eliminate or appropriately mitigate all significant external and internal threats to the cultural resources of the three pueblos and to operate an ongoing monitoring program on the condition of these cultural resources.
- To cooperate with the state of New Mexico and other governmental agencies and private concerns for the purpose of protecting prehistoric and historic resources of the Salinas region from adverse effects due to nonpark uses and developments and to promote understanding of the monument and its relationship with other prehistoric and historic resources in the region.
- To improve resource knowledge, understanding, appreciation, preservation, and protection by encouraging research.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

To manage the natural resources to preserve the natural and historic scene and to complement the park's cultural resources, visitor use, and necessary facility development:

- To determine the natural components of the historic scenes at each of the three pueblos and the relationship of these components to the associated cultural resources.
- To perpetuate and enhance historic landscape elements and where feasible to restore the historic scene.
- To have sufficient knowledge of the natural resources of the Salinas province to understand the relationships of the peoples of the province to the environment in which they lived.

VISITOR USE

To provide for the enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of the park by the public and to control uses that could impair park resources or their enjoyment:

- To provide visitors with an opportunity to appreciate and understand the Salinas story.
- To provide each visitor with the opportunity for a safe and enjoyable visit.
- To provide visitors with reasonable access to the sites while assuring proper resource protection.
- To facilitate enjoyment of the resources by special populations.
- To encourage visitor understanding of and respect for the continuing cultural heritage of the Indian and Hispanic peoples.

DEVELOPMENT

To develop minimal facilities for visitor use, resource protection, and safe and efficient management of the Salinas National Monument.

APPENDIX C

CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Following public scoping meetings and development of a data base, a draft of this general management plan was published and distributed to the public and to state, local, and other federal agencies in November 1983. This draft document, Proposal and Environmental Assessment, General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan, Salinas National Monument contained a proposal, a range of alternatives, and an assessment of the consequences of the proposal and alternatives. Public meetings were held in Mountainair on January 19, 20, and 21, 1984.

Based on comments and suggestions from the public and professional judgement, a course of action for Salinas National Monument was determined and a "Finding of No Significant Impact" summarizing this course of action and stating that an environmental impact would not be produced was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1984.

The following federal, state, and local agencies and offices were consulted during the preparation of the draft and final plans:

Federal:

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Department of Agriculture

Soil Conservation Service

U.S. Forest Service

Department of the Army

Corps of Engineers

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Fish and Wildlife Service

State of New Mexico

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

Highway Department

Office of the Governor

Office of Cultural Affairs, Monuments Bureau

Local

Torrance County

Town of Mountainair

In addition to the state and local clearinghouses, a large number of private organizations and individuals received copies of the draft plan through the monument mailing list.

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PLANNING TEAM

Thomas B. Carroll, Superintendent, Salinas National Monument

Douglas D. Faris, Chief, Division of Planning and Design, SWRO

Joyce Fox, Visual Information Specialist, SWRO

Joan Ann Hughey, Park Planner, SWRO

Larry Nordby, Archeologist, SWRO

Joseph P. Sanchez, Historian/Interpretive Specialist, SWRO

Laura E. Wilson, Landscape Architect, Southwest Regional Office (SWRO), retired

Consultants

Glenn M. Fulfer, Park Ranger, Salinas National Monument

Jim Trott, Park Archeologist, Salinas National Monument

Leslie D. DeLong, Park Ranger, Salinas National Monument

Sue F. Schofield, Park Technician, Salinas National Monument

Thomas W. Merlan, State Historic Preservation Officer

Willys Bramhall, Chief, Division of Land Resources, SWRO

Robert Lesch, Realty Specialist, SWRO

Howard Stark, Cartographer, SWRO

Nicholas Di Croce, Cartographer, SWRO

David M. Brugge, Regional Curator, SWRO

Gerard Hoddenbach, Biologist, SWRO

Keith Yarborough, Physical Scientist, SWRO

Thomas Lucke, Chief, Division of Environmental Coordination, SWRO

Janet Schmitt, Environmental Specialist, SWRO

David O'Kane, Civil Engineer, SWRO

Word Processing

Frances McCalmont, Secretary, SWRO

