Fee Amounts (U.S. Currency and U.S. Bank Checks only)
The monument is a Standard Amenity Fee Site. All your fees are returned to the site for monitoring, maintenance, and improvements. Please have exact change.

- Group sizes up to 8 individuals—$5.
- Group sizes 9 to 25 individuals—$25.
- Group sizes over 25 individuals—$100.

Passes Sold and Issued at Entrance
- Lifetime Senior Pass—$80.
- Annual Senior Pass—$20.
- Annual Pass—$80.
- Military Annual Pass—Free
- Access Pass—Free
- Every Kid in the Park Pass (EKIP)—Free

Accredited Public/Private Schools/Colleges/Universities—No fee—Day-use permit required—Call two weeks in advance for a permit and scheduling.

Special Recreation Permits (SRPs)—Organized groups such as weddings and reunions, and commercial operations such as tours, filming, or professional photography must apply and obtain a SRP prior to conducting business.

Visitor Services
Lost and Found
Check for lost and found items at the monument fee booth 505/331-6259 or the BLM Office.

Amenities
The monument has ADA compliant rest rooms, picnic facilities and kiosks, however, there is no drinking water.

Nearby Convenience Stores
Pueblo de Cochiti Visitor Center—Open 9:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., Located at the corner of Highway 22 and Route 85 for refreshments.

Golf Course, Gas and Camping Facilities at Cochiti Lake
An ATM machine, refreshments and gas, can be obtained at the convenience store located near the town of Cochiti Lake. Camping, boating facilities and RV hookups are accessible at the Cochiti Lake Recreation Area.

From the Veterans’ Memorial Scenic Overlook, you can see spectacular vistas of Camada and Peralta Canyons, the Dome Wilderness, and Jemez Mountains.
The volcanic eruptions that occurred 6 to 7 million years ago and left its geologic, scenic and cultural values. The agency works in cooperation with the Pueblo de Cochiti to provide access, facility development and management, resource protection, research opportunities, public education and enjoyment. The Pueblo of Cochiti has always regarded Tent Rocks as a significant place. “Kasha-Katuwe” means “white cliffs” in the traditional Keresan language of the Pueblo de Cochiti. The monument, Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument (KKTR), was designated a national monument of Critical Environmental Concern and contains a significant place. “Kasha-Katuwe” means “white cliffs” in the traditional Keresan language of the Pueblo de Cochiti. The monument is a focal point for visitors for centuries. Surveys have recorded many archeological sites reflecting human occupation for over 10,000 years. During the 14th and 15th centuries, several large ancient pueblos existed here. The descendants, the Pueblo de Cochiti, still inhabit the surrounding area. In 1492, the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado made mention of the Pueblo de Cochiti in his diaries. Throughout the 17th century, settlers would follow Juan de Oñate’s route along the Rio Grande Valley, bringing farming and domestic animals, and claiming land grants from the Spanish Crown. Of Time and the Rocks Located on the Pajarito Plateau in north-central New Mexico, the monument is a remarkable outdoor laboratory, offering an opportunity to observe, study, and experience the geologic processes that shape national landscapes. The elevation of the monument ranges from 5,700 feet to 7,670 feet above sea level.

The cone-shaped tent rock formations are the products of volcanic eruptions that occurred 7 to 7 million years ago. The volcanic field spewed pyroclasts, pumice, ash and tuff deposits over 1,000 feet thick. Tremendous volcanic eruptions that occurred 6 to 7 million years ago and left behind the spectacular geologic scenery of the monument is a focal point for visitors for centuries. Surveys have recorded many archeological sites reflecting human occupation for over 10,000 years. During the 14th and 15th centuries, several large ancient pueblos existed here. The descendant, the Pueblo de Cochiti, still inhabit the surrounding area. In 1492, the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado made mention of the Pueblo de Cochiti in his diaries. Throughout the 17th century, settlers would follow Juan de Oñate’s route along the Rio Grande Valley, bringing farming and domestic animals, and claiming land grants from the Spanish Crown.

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