

Manager's Annual Report

2014

Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area

Manager's Annual Report
FY 2014

BLM



NATIONAL
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LANDS

New Mexico



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1 Fort Stanton-Snowy River Profile

Designating Authority

Designating Authority: Omnibus Public Land Management Act (P.L. 111-11)

Date of Designation: 2009

Acreeage

Total Acres in Unit	BLM Acres	Other Fed. Acres	State Acres	Other Acres
24,876 acres	24,876 acres	0 acres	0 acres	0 acres

Contact Information

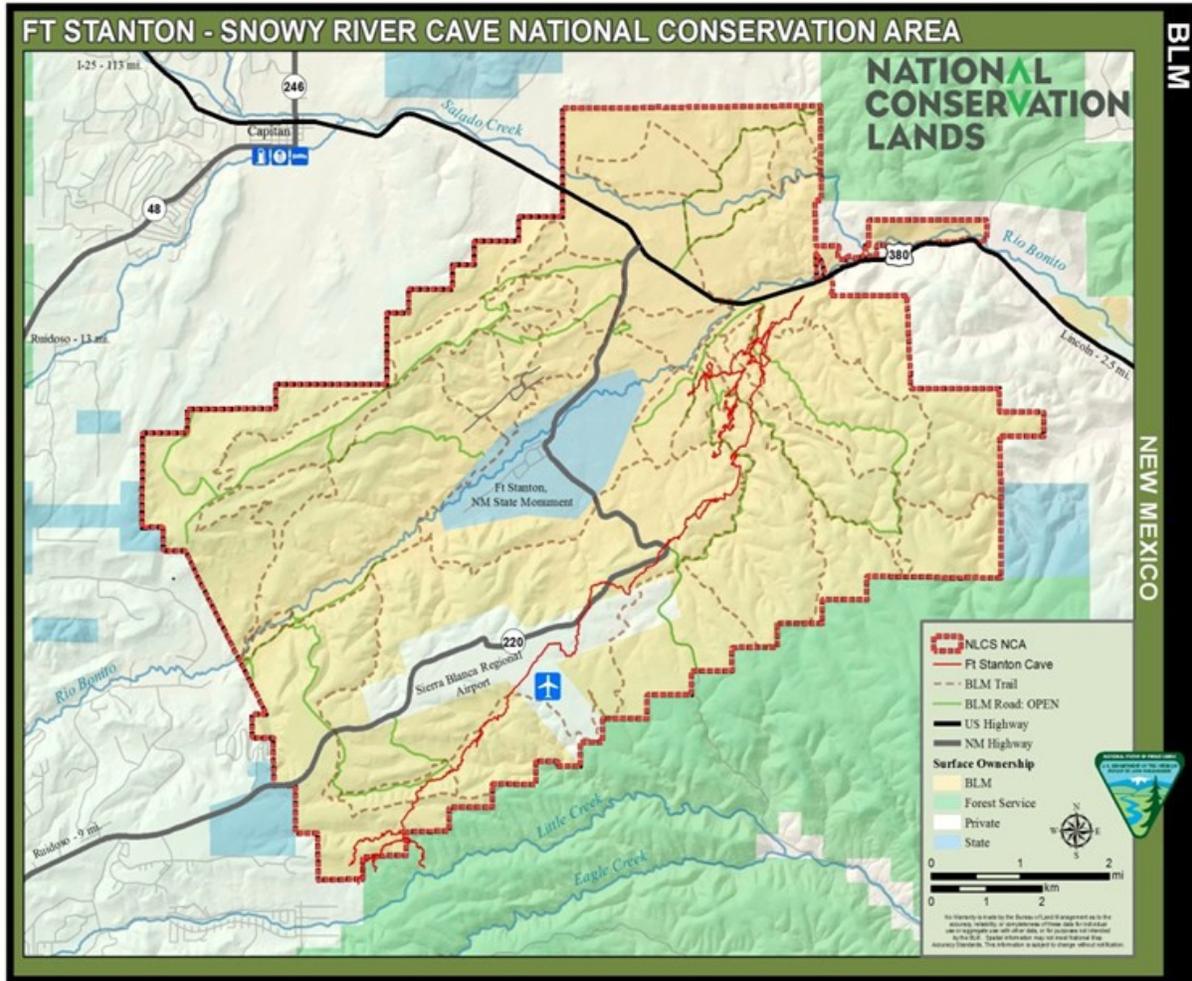
Unit Manager	Phone	E-mail	Mailing Address
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Field Office	District Office	State Office
Roswell Field Office	Pecos District Office	New Mexico State Office

Budget

Total FY14 Budget	Subactivity 1711	Other Subactivities' Contributions	Other Funding
\$515,000	\$160,000	\$351,000	\$4,000

Map of Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area



Managing Partners

The Fort Stanton Cave Study Project (FSCSP) works with the Roswell Field Office under an assistance agreement for the NCA Cave. Following are highlights from their 2014 annual report summary:

Cave and Hydrological Exploration – During FY 2014, the FSCSP fielded eight exploration and survey trips, which resulted in over 5-miles of new passage, bringing Fort Stanton Cave up to 31.34 miles in length, and making the 14th longest cave in the United States and 62nd longest in the world. The Snowy River Passage, discovered in 2001, and side passages found since then, now account for the vast majority of the Cave, over 23 miles. The furthest frontier of the new survey is over 12.6 miles from the Cave entrance, making it the most remote cave passage known in the world. Around 22.24 miles (84.6 percent) of the Cave is under the NCA, and 4.01 miles (15.4 percent) lies under the Smokey Bear District of the Lincoln National Forest. Another significant aspect of the Cave is its footprint, stretching almost 8 miles as the crow flies from one end to the other.

Geophysical Work – During FY 2014, the BLM and FSCSP conducted eight resistivity surveys. They occurred on private land, U.S. Forest Service land, and BLM land. Resistivity is a technique that can identify cave passage through electrical reflectance signals.

Surface Reconnaissance – In FY 2014, the BLM and FSCSP continued surface exploration for cave and karst features.

In-Cave LiDAR –The BLM and FSCSP did this in the main passage to support the Caver Quest avatar simulation. LiDAR is an acronym for Light Detection and Ranging, which is remote sensing technology that measures distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflected light. LiDAR is popularly used to make high-resolution 3D maps, with applications in archaeology, mining, geography, geology, geomorphology, remote sensing, atmospheric physics, and contour mapping.

Resurvey – The BLM and FSCSP pursued a long-needed resurvey of older sections of Fort Stanton Cave, including an area of the Cave known as Ward 30.

Photography Expedition - Professional cave photographers Kenneth Ingham and Peter Jones documented several outstanding historic locations throughout the Cave and were also able to get some really nice shots of Snowy River.

Restoration Activities - During FY 2014, the BLM and FSCSP conducted a restoration trip in Snowy River Passage to clean and/or replace plastic walkways (“Magic Carpets”) along with other cleanup activities from Turtle Junction to Mt. Airy.

Rescue Cache Maintenance - In conjunction with restoration activity, the BLM and FSCSP maintained and updated several rescue caches in Snowy River with food, water, and other

emergency items.

Small Cave Survey – The BLM and FSCSP pursued ongoing dig and survey at Cactus Cave, a small cave that lies directly over Snowy River Passage. Cactus Cave blows cold air and could possibly be in some way connected to Snowy River Passage. Resistivity at and near Cactus Cave indicate anomalies that are thought to be vertical extensions of Snowy Rover Passage.

Field House (aka BLM Bunkhouse) Area Maintenance – The BLM and FSCSP upgraded a tree and shrub irrigation system.

Staffing

The work of the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area (NCA) is accomplished by the Resources staff at the BLM's Roswell Field Office. The NCA does not have a specifically-dedicated staff. Staff members who perform duties within the NCA include the assistant field manager for Resources, a recreation specialist, cave specialist, planning and environmental specialist, wildlife biologists, hydrologist, natural resource specialist, archaeologist, range conservationists, and range technician. In addition, the Pecos District fire staff assists with fuels and resource management on the NCA and the Roswell Field Office Lands and Minerals Staff assists with realty and geologic projects. When possible and available, the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps is enlisted to perform much need assistance and required work.

2 Planning and NEPA

Status of RMP

The NCA Proposed Resource Management Plan (RMP) Amendment and Environmental Assessment (EA) were completed on January 10, 2014.

Congress established the NCA by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11 on March 30, 2009, in order to conserve, protect, and enhance the “historic, cultural, scientific, archaeological, natural, and educational subterranean cave resources of the Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave system.” The purpose of the NCA RMP is to provide the framework for managing surface and subsurface resources of the NCA. This plan incorporated previous management plans, where applicable, local community concerns, and took into consideration any information developed in studies of the land and resources within or adjacent to the NCA.

The need for the RMP was to comply with P.L. 111-11, in which Congress mandated that the BLM develop a comprehensive plan to manage the NCA, and to meet the requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended. Congress also provided that the surface resources of the NCA would be managed in accordance with the Fort Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern Final Activity Plan of 2001, as amended. To comply with the Congressional directive, the BLM has prepared a RMP Amendment (RMPA) for the NCA.

Status of Activity Plans

The NCA Plan is tiered to, and/or incorporates by reference the following plans:

- Cave Management Plan - Fort Stanton Cave (1988);
- Ft. Stanton Habitat Management Plan (1990);
- Roswell Resource Management Plan (1997);
- Fort Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern Final Activity Plan (2001);
- Fort Stanton Watershed Improvement Project Environmental Assessment (2001);
- Fort Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern Route Designation Plan (2003);
- Discovery and Documentation Procedures in Fort Stanton Cave National Natural Landmark (2003);
- Rio Bonito Acquired Lands (RBAL) Final Activity Plan (2004);
- RMPA for Fire and Fuels Management on Public Land in New Mexico and Texas (2004);
- Capitan Area Grazing EA (2010);
- Pecos District Noxious and Invasive Weed Spot Treatment EA (DOI-BLM-NM-P010-2009-134)(2010); and
- Roswell Field Office Salt Cedar and Russian Olive Control/Eradication EA (NM-060-2004-159)(2005).

Status of RMP Implementation Strategy

The Roswell Field Office is currently in the preparation process for writing an implementation strategy for the NCA.

Key NEPA Actions and/or Project Authorizations

In FY 2014, the BLM issued several special recreation permits (SRP), authorizations, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) actions, including:

1. "12 Hours Into the West" 100-mile mountain bike race, which consisted of 210 contestants, staff, and spectators;
2. American Endurance Ride Conference (AERC), which was a 6-day, 35-mile, and 55-mile horse endurance competition with 322 contestants, staff, and spectators;
3. "March on Rome," which is a World War II reenactment event with 172 participants, staff, and spectators);
4. "Frozen Foot Mountain Man Rendezvous," which included 22 participants and staff;
5. "Lincoln County Sheriff's Posse Trail Ride"; and
6. Cave Permits, of which the BLM issued 28 to 120 people to enter Fort Stanton Cave.

3 Year's Projects and Accomplishments

General Accomplishments

The NCA attracts numerous groups and individuals to enjoy the opportunities that the area provides. Visitors regularly use the two camping areas as well as an extensive trail system for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. With sufficient snow fall, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing also occurs.

The BLM completed work on an historic building within the Fort Stanton compound, which is now used as NCA headquarters, providing office space, and storage for staff.



6-day horse endurance ride, 55 miles daily



"12 Hours Into the West" mountain bike race



March on Rome



Frozen Foot Mountain Man Rendezvous

NCA Surface Management Activities: The Roswell Field Office wildlife, range, soils, hydrology, fuels reduction, and recreation programs completed a significant amount of surface work, including:

Wildlife and Range Program

- AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) workforce removed 5,500 feet of old netwire fence to improve wildlife movement;
- NCCC maintained 5-miles of NCA boundary fence;
- NCCC initiated work to remove barbed wire pasture fence;
- The BLM inspected and maintained seven wildlife watering facilities to include installation of wildlife escape ramps;
- The BLM inspected and maintained 12 range watering facilities;
- The BLM completed workover of two water wells at Mesa and West Mesa;
- The BLM installed 1-mile of new water pipeline, two water storage tanks, and two drinkers in Salado Pasture;
- Using partnership funds with the National Wild Turkey Federation, the BLM initiated a juniper thinning project on the upper benches of the Rio Bonito;
- In conjunction with the Fuels Program, the Roswell Field Office initiated juniper clearing work using partnership funds with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation;
- The BLM conducted off-highway vehicle monitoring and compliance checks;
- The BLM conducted trespass cattle monitoring and compliance checks;
- The BLM conducted illegal dumping monitoring and compliance checks;
- The BLM maintained various informational and directional signage;
- The BLM established a 300-acre fuelwood sales area to reduce invading juniper and piñon pine, and improve wildlife habitat;
- In partnership with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and Texas Tech University, the BLM conducted a 69-head pronghorn antelope release;

- Along with Sul Ross University in Alpine, Texas, the BLM initiated a Montezuma Quail study; and
- The Roswell Field Office Recreation Program conducted habitat monitoring for the endangered Kuenzler's hedgehog cactus, primarily for potential impacts resulting from various permitted activities associated with recreation.

Soil, Water, and Air Program

- The BLM maintained irrigation diversion, and irrigated 15 acres of native grasses and orchard trees with BLM water rights;
- The BLM inventoried and monitored groundwater wells and also water data loggers to inventory and monitor water quality and quantity on stream flows in the NCA and on the Rio Bonito River;
- The BLM performed maintenance to erosion control structures to reduce accelerated erosion and non-point source pollution;
- In partnership with Upper Hondo Soil Water Conservation District, the BLM performed 1-mile of stream treatment and one acre of riparian treatment of salt cedar, Russian olive, and Siberian elm on the Rio Bonito to improve water quality, fisheries habitat, and riparian habitat; and
- The BLM processed 13 water rights actions.

Recreation Program

- The Roswell Field Office Soil Program determined trail condition assessment and erosion control methods for the 73-mile non-motorized sustainable trail system;
- In coordination with the NCCC, the BLM coordinated with the Fuels Reduction Program for trail maintenance on an extensive system; and
- The BLM dedicated the Rob Jagers Camping Area in memory of BLM New Mexico State Office recreation lead Rob Jagers.

Current Areas of Focus

The BLM implemented an interim cave management policy due to the threat of White Nose Syndrome (WNS), which is a significant issue that continues to be addressed. The public is restricted from the cave, but controlled access for scientific purposes is allowed, as needed, to provide for appropriate management of the cave.

The BLM is currently focusing on the development and maintenance of infrastructure such as water

pipelines, campgrounds, and the NCA headquarters.

The City of Ruidoso applied for a new water right use permit. Based on a concern of dewatering the Cave ecosystem through groundwater removal, the BLM is currently protesting the permit and engaged in negotiations to mitigate impacts of Department of the Interior-owned water rights and water resources.

Education, Outreach, & Interpretation

The Roswell Field Office cave specialist, outdoor recreation planner, hydrologist, AmeriCorps NCCC trail crew, and the FSCSP provided interpretation and public outreach programs for regional schools and organizations, shown below:

In FY 2014, the FSCSP provided specific cave interpretation and public outreach, including:

- The FSCSP issued a 22 page magazine style annual report for 2014;
- FSCSP volunteer Ron Lipinski is developing Caver Quest, the avatar based simulation of travel through Snowy River; and
- The FSCSP has written newspaper, magazine, and online articles about Fort Stanton Cave and the FSCSP.
- The BLM and FSCSP did thirty presentations to over 2,000 people.

Partnerships

The NCA enjoys an exceptionally-high number of active partner groups identified through memoranda of understanding or agreement. They include:

Federal Agencies:

- AmeriCorp, NCCC
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Geological Survey

State Agencies:

- Fort Stanton State Historic Site
- New Mexico Department of Transportation
- Heritage Program New Mexico
- Upper Hondo Soil and Water Conservation District
- Lincoln State Historic Site
- Village of Lincoln
- New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
- Village of Capitan
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish

- Village of Ruidoso – Sierra Blanca Regional Airport

Non-Profit Organizations:

- Eco-Servants, NCCC
- National Speleological Society
- Fort Stanton, Inc.
- National Wild Turkey Federation
- Leave No Trace
- Quail Unlimited

Universities:

- University of New Mexico
- Texas Tech University
- New Mexico Tech University
- Sul Ross University
- Eastern New Mexico University

Volunteers

The work completed by the FSCSP included approximately 10,320 volunteer hours. Campground hosts have been in place since spring 2012, and provided over 4,000 hours of assistance in maintenance of the Rob Jagers Camping Area, remote camping facilities, and assisting BLM staff with resource projects within the NCA. The AERC are significant contributors to trail system assessment and maintenance. Research scientists provided 389 volunteer hours in climatology, bat census, geomicrobiology, cave sedimentation, and WNS monitoring.

Land or Easement Acquisitions

No private inholdings are located within the NCA. State land and regional airport land is located within NCA boundaries, but only certain parts of those lands would be available or of interest to the BLM for acquisition and management as part of the NCA. New Cave inventory continues to occur within the NCA; however, the Snowy River Passage is confirmed as being located on private lands adjacent to the NCA. All future inventory and documentation of the Snowy River Passage will be located on private lands. This creates a new challenge in protecting Cave resources. Conservation of the Cave within the NCA is dependent upon conservation of the Cave outside the NCA. The BLM is developing a strategy to seek acquisition of Cave interests in order to conserve the Cave as a whole, and to assure conservation of the Cave within the NCA.

4 Science

Science

There is a 5-year assistance agreement in place with the FSCSP, providing them \$20,000 per year for a total of \$100,000. These activities include the following:

- Ongoing Cave expeditions (2-3 per year);
- Ferromanganese and other mineral sampling in Fort Stanton Cave;
- Resistivity work concentrated in the area around the southwest end of the cave;
- Monitoring water levels under the clay floor in the Cave's main corridor;
- Deploying water level data loggers throughout Snowy River (comprehensive network throughout the length of Snowy River);
- Monitoring temperature/humidity data loggers in the Cave and other small caves (during each expedition);
- Soil Sampling in the Cave for the presence of *Geomyces destructans*, now referred to as *Pseudogymnoascus destructans*;
- Mineral sampling by a New Mexico State University team for biosignature identification;
- Paleoclimate study of broken formations in the Cave;
- Ongoing Kuenzler cactus studies;
- Annual bat surveys;
- Inventorying and monitoring of water quality, quantity, natural isotope, and general geochemistry in Crystal Creek Spring, Snowy River, Government Spring, and the Rio Bonito River; and
- Source water protection and delineation (BLM and U.S. Geological Survey)

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Resources, Objects, Values, and Stressors

Historic Resources

The Cave contains numerous historic objects in its front portion. Objects are present from the entrance of the Cave through Conrad's Passage, and to Twenty Steps and Three Way Hill that include (but are not limited to) a ruined boat, historic wall inscriptions, sculpture-like objects made of mud, a rock enclosure, and carbonized fragments that may be remnants of cane torches. These objects span the 19th and 20th centuries.

Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Good	Stable

Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
25,080 acres	31 miles of Cave identified, to date, including outside the NCA (70 acres)	20 acres (front portion of the Cave)	20 acres

Stressors Affecting Historic Resources

Stressors that affect historic items in the Cave come from both people and the environment. The composition of the historic objects in the Cave, such as the boat, is fragile to extremely fragile. People touching the objects cause them to disintegrate. The Cave environment, specifically the humidity, supports bacteria, and fungi that feed on any organic input to the Cave environment. With regards to the inscriptions, most have been scratched into the soft decomposing limestone. The nature of decomposing limestone is that its surface is continually turning to dust. As time marches on, the inscriptions will eventually disappear. People touching either the objects, or the decomposing limestone where the inscriptions are located, will destroy these historic items. Though the stresses described are natural processes, the knowledge these objects possess can be preserved through recordation, but this value is potentially lost without adequate staffing and funding to complete recordation. Looting and vandalism is a stressor on historic items and inscriptions contained within cave. However, since

January 2011 the public has been restricted from recreational caving, due to White Nose Syndrome concerns, and this has alleviated this stressor.

Cultural Resources

The Cave contains cultural links to indigenous and contemporary communities, and has been subject to modern exploration beginning around 1970. A number of digs, reinforcements, gates, and instruments have been and continue to be utilized to allow cavers to safely enter new portions of the Cave for continued exploration and scientific research, while also providing protection to the Cave environment. This activity most notably led to the discovery of the Snowy River Passage. Primitive trails inside the recreational portion of the Cave also exist to minimize impacts to the Cave. The local Native American population has a special cultural connection with Feather Cave.

Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Good	Stable

Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
25,080 acres	Approximately 30 acres	Approximately 30 acres	Approximately 30 acres

Stressors Affecting Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are stressed by interaction with people. Due to the current restriction of recreational use of the Cave to minimize the risk of introducing WNS to bats within the Cave, contemporary use of the Cave have been minimized and regulated number of entries. Recreational users currently do not have access to the Cave. The reduced number of entries into the Cave puts less pressure on modern human Cave features, but also diminishes the link the Cave has to the community.

Feather Cave is less well-known, is gated, and requires special permission to enter. The local Native American population has a special connection with Feather Cave. Feather Cave receives little to no visitation each year so stressors to cultural resources are minimal.

Scientific Resources

The Cave is scientifically-important because of past research and continued scientific research. It also contains geomicrobiological, geological, mineralogical and paleoclimatological resources, mineralogical and paleoclimatological resources.

1. The biodiversity and mineral-precipitating capability of the unusual microbiological communities inhabiting abundant black manganese-rich crusts on walls and ceilings;
2. Nature of branching microbial communities on mud deposits;
3. Potential for human use, (e.g. pharmaceutical, industrial, or bioremediation); and
4. Understanding of the Cave in relation to regional geology and paleoclimatology.

Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Good	Stable

Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
25,080 acres	Approximately 70	Approximately 70	Approximately 70

Stressors Affecting Scientific Resources

Since January 2011 the public has been restricted from recreational caving, due to White Nose Syndrome concerns, and therefore, no stressors are currently present.

A potential future stressor to the Cave and its important scientific value could result from an access portal drilled into the Cave. An access portal could alter the current Cave climate. With the Cave documented to be outside of the NCA, legal protection of the Cave is less certain. The stress on troglobitic lifeforms could be devastating in the long term.

Natural Resources

The Cave is minimally-developed, and contains significant geologic and biologic features,

including unique plant and animal species. Though the entire Cave is generally free of human developments, the Cave has two distinct regions: the front part of the Cave, which has minimal developments, including trails, stabilizing reinforcements, and gates; and the Snowy River and associated passages which do not contain developments. The natural geologic and biologic features of both portions of the Cave are the subject of scientific endeavors in geology, hydrology, wildlife biology, and microbiology. Several species of bats are known to hibernate in the Cave, and one of the largest known winter roosts of the Townsend’s big-eared bat in New Mexico occurs here. Other organisms that inhabit the Cave include extremophile microorganisms that may exist nowhere else in the world. These include a wide diversity of fungi, antibiotic-producing actinobacteria, and multiple strains of manganese-using bacteria that survive by chemically breaking down manganese compounds. The Snowy River formation (the white calcite floor deposit thought to be the largest continuous cave formation in the world), black manganese crusts, various forms of stalactite, stalagmite, and flow stone formations, pools, mud deposits, fossils, and scenic cave settings are geologic features that contribute to the natural wonder of the Cave complex.

Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Good	Stable

Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
25,080 acres	Approximately 70	Approximately 70	Approximately 70

Stressors Affecting Natural Resources

The bat populations in the Cave are potentially at risk from WNS, a fungal infection that has caused devastating declines of bats in other caves. The threat of introduction of the fungus by people was addressed by a restricting recreational access from the cave and only allowing for minimal and regulated Cave entry for scientific and management purposes. Break-ins happen, and these could contribute harm to biological values in the Cave as well as vandalism to Cave formations. With the Cave documented to be outside of the NCA, legal protection of the Cave is less certain. A potential future stressor to biological and physical features of the Cave could result from activities outside the NCA that intersect the Cave.

Educational Resources

The Cave provides important educational opportunities regarding scientific, historic, and archeological subjects. Past and future discoveries of Cave resources provide a wealth of opportunities for educational outreach. Subjects include geology, hydrology, microbiology, and archeology. Educational opportunities may be delivered to students and others entering portions of the Cave suitable for visitation. Other educational opportunities are delivered off-site through text, video, and live presentations.

Status and Trend Table

Status of Resource, Object, or Value	Trend
Good	Improving

Inventory, Assessment, Monitoring Table

Acres in Unit	Acres Inventoried	Acres Possessing Object	Acres Monitored in FY14
25,080 acres	Approximately 70	Approximately 70	Approximately 70

Stressors Affecting Educational Resources

Educational values are diminished by not being able to enter the Cave due to restrictions on use needed to prevent White Nose Syndrome from being introduced. However, numerous other opportunities are being developed outside of the Cave, and these can reach an even broader audience than Cave entry-focused education.

6 Summary of Performance Measure

The NCA Plan was completed on January 10, 2014, and Roswell Field Office is currently in the planning stages for writing the implementation plan for the NCA. This will provide the needed objectives and guidance necessary for the gathering of additional NCA information and monitoring.

Summary Table*		
Resource, Object, or Value	Status	Trend
Historic	Good	Stable
Cultural	Good	Stable
Scientific	Good	Stable
Natural	Good	Stable
Educational	Good	Improving



7

Manager's Letter

The Roswell Field Office is proud to manage the NCA. The NCA provides significant recreational and research opportunities for enjoyment and study. Many individuals, scientific groups, and other interested parties have visited the NCA within the past year for recreational or scientific purposes.

The NCA is unique in that the area contains priceless surface and subsurface resources. The surface resources include various trails for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrians. Along these trails are beautiful vistas, archaeological rock art sites, geological formations, and a variety of wildlife. The main subsurface resource is the caves that are the subject of ongoing research and exploration. Recent explorations have included discovery of new passages and micro-biological organisms.

A dedication ceremony was held in 2014 to dedicate the equestrian trail head campground to Rob Jagers. Rob Jagers was a hardworking employee of the BLM Recreation Program who had recently passed away.

The BLM completed interior renovations on the NCA headquarters building (located within the Fort Stanton State Monument, and formerly known as the Eddy Building). These headquarters include office space for BLM staff working at the Monument, and conservation partners working on projects within the Monument.

With the numerous resources present, the NCA encounters continuous issues throughout the year, such as the prevention of WNS entering the Cave. Many of these impact the resources, objects, and values for which the cave was designated. The BLM works hard to minimize the effect of these issues on the public enjoyment and experience of the NCA.

Over the past year, the NCA received 9,000-12,000 surface visitors, issued 34 special recreation permits, and approved 120 cave explorers/researchers during 29 explorations. The BLM currently relies on numerous partners and groups, such as the NCCC organization and the FSCSP to assist with monitoring, signing, and upgrading the trail system. Without the work from partner organizations, the BLM would not be able to fulfill the management needs of the NCA.



NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS

Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area

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