

Fenton Lake State Park
Management and Development Plan
2002 - 2006

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Director's Approval: _____ **Date:** _____

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PREFACE

New Mexico's State Parks are administered and managed by the State Parks Division (SPD) of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) of the State of New Mexico. Each park is required to establish a Management and Development Plan (Plan). (Reference: Title 19 Chapter 5, Part 3 of the New Mexico Administrative Code: 19 NMAC 5.3).

The objective of these Plans is to provide direction for the management and development of the state parks in a manner that enhances recreational opportunities, protects park resources, provides for public input and protects the natural environment. In essence, each Plan will identify an overall management philosophy and then outline a specific strategy for achieving management goals at the park over a five-year period. (Reference: Section 13 of the SPD's State Parks Policy and Procedures Manual).

The planning process for the Plans consists of: establishing a planning team for each state park; conducting an on site inspection/assessment of the park, its resources and facilities; analyzing all information compiled on the park; proposing goals and related activities to be completed over the next five years; developing a draft Plan for the park; soliciting public input on the draft Plan and revising it as appropriate; approval of the revised Plan by SPD Director; and implementation of the approved plan by the Park Manager/Superintendent.

The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish will be consulted separately. Any planned improvements will be analyzed for projects to cultural resources and appropriate consultations will be undertaken. Also, appropriate NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) consultations will be undertaken to determine any adverse impacts to State and Federal listed species. The result of these analyses will help determine appropriate actions. All management plan actions will be approved under this process prior to the year listed for implementation.

Any and all comment or recommendations concerning the Fenton Lake State Park Management and Development Plan should be directed to:

Charles Pety
Park Manager
455 Fenton Lake Road
Jemez Springs, NM 87025

Phone: 506-829-3630
Fax: 506-829-3412
E-mail: cpety@state.nm.us

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

The SPD Mission Statement is, "The Park Division shall protect and care for natural resources and provide recreation resources, facilities, and opportunities and shall promote user safety and enrich the lives of New Mexico residents and visitors." The SPD, through an agreement with the New Mexico State Game Commission, is responsible for operating and maintaining the facilities at Fenton Lake State Park (FLSP) for the recreational enjoyment of the public. The park staff at FLSP will fulfill this mission by insuring the protection and enhancement of the natural resources of the park, and by providing an appealing setting for camping and fishing opportunities as well as interpretive programs. The overall goal is to continue to provide high quality services in a safe and efficient manner, while making improvements to broaden the recreational experience for visitors. This Plan sets forth the specific objectives, policies, improvements and changes needed to achieve the goals and fulfill SPD's mission through FY 2006.

B. SUMMARY of PROPOSED ACTIONS and POLICIES

The proposed actions and policies in this plan will require substantial funding. The objectives will be to protect and maintain what exists in the park and to enhance the park so it becomes a primary destination in the Jemez Mountains. Proposed actions include improvements to the disabled access within the park; major tree thinning and hazardous tree removal projects in areas of high visitor use and major erosion control and road stabilization work on park roads. This Plan will also address development and maintenance projects, which will involve major site definition and leveling of the park campsites; the construction of Adirondack shelters; and the construction of a Visitor Center which will house exhibits and displays. In addition, due to the heavy visitation FLSP receives, staff plans to implement several policy directives to protect park resources, while improving and enhancing the visitor's experience.

1. PROPOSED ACTIONS

Tables 1 through 5 provide a detailed list of the proposed actions for Fiscal year 2002 through Fiscal year 2006 planning period. This funding has not been appropriated by the Legislature. The division supports the proposed developments and improvements and will seek legislative support to implement these plans. The proposed expenditures by fiscal year are:

FY 2002	\$ 144,500
FY 2003	\$ 165,000
FY 2004	\$ 176,000
FY 2005	\$ 52,000
<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>\$ 110,000</u>
Five Year Total	\$ 647,500

2. POLICY DIRECTIVES

FLSP became a State Park in July of 1984 through an agreement with the landowner, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (DGF). In the early 1980's the DGF recognized the need for more intensive management of the recreation resource at FLSP and turned to SPD for assistance in managing the area. Before 1984, the area received minimal maintenance. There were no designated campsites and only a small amount of development. Park visitors were permitted to camp and picnic anywhere there was space available. Vehicle traffic was not controlled. Consequently, resource damage occurred. Since then, SPD has developed and maintained FLSP in an effort to protect its natural resources and to provide an enjoyable recreation experience. Protection of these resources and rehabilitation of both the natural and developed areas are major concerns addressed by this plan. Campsite definition, interpretation, road stabilization, improvement and accessibility will be crucial to protecting park resources.

FLSP receives heavy visitation during the summer season. Multiple vehicles at individual campsites impose considerable impact on the campground resources. Controlling access to the park and designating visitor and vehicle load limits need to be addressed for policy directives. Clarification of boundary issues and the possible establishment of a partnership with the United States Forest Service (USFS) to create and develop a campground below FLSP are important considerations in the protection and planning for the effective use of FLSP.

FENTON LAKE STATE PARK

Fiscal year 2002

TABLE 1

Goal	Priority	Task	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Page #
1. Public Safety/ ADA	1	Define disabled access and parking at group shelter	FY 02	\$2,500	AOB	24
	3	Disabled Access and parking – playground	FY 02	\$2,000	AOB	24
	4	Build shelter and disabled access at Group Campground/Deer Overlook with vault toilet	FY 02	\$75,000	AOB/CIP	24
	5	Concrete pads and ramps	FY 02	\$2,000	AOB	24
2. Develop & Maintain Facilities	2	Extend waterlines to Lake Fork Group Sites	FY 02	\$25,000	CIP	24
3. Resource Protection	6	Major tree thinning and removal of hazard and diseased trees	FY 02	\$8,000	CIP/AOB	24
	7	Water systems to Lower Campground	FY 02	\$25,000	CIP	28
	8	Install culverts along main road below shop	FY 02	\$5,000	AOB	26

FY 2002 Total

\$144,500

Funding Source: AOB (Annual Operating Budget – Parks Division); Boat (Boating Excise Tax/Motor Fuel Tax Coast Guard Grant); CIP (Capital Improvements Program – Parks Division); NM (Inmate Parks); IWC (Inmate Work Camp Program); PVT (private Sector or Volunteers/Friends Groups)

FENTON LAKE STATE PARK

Fiscal Year 2003

TABLE 2

Goal	Priority	Task	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Page #
3. Resource Protection	1	Campground improvements and erosion control. Install culverts above shop	FY 03	\$100,000	CIP	24
2. Develop & Maintain Facilities	5	Natural and Cultural Resource Survey	FY 03	In House	AOB	21
	2	Retaining wall behind shop	FY 03	\$5,000	AOB	25
	3	Install new entrance station and upgrade area with curb and gutter and add power	FY 03	\$50,000	CIP/AOB	26
	4	Photovoltaic lights at all pay stations	FY 03	\$10,000	CIP	24

FY 2003 Total

\$165,000

Funding Source: AOB (Annual Operating Budget – Parks Division); Boat (Boating Excise Tax/Motor Fuel Tax Coast Guard Grand); CIP (Capital Improvements Program – Parks Division); NM (Inmate Parks); IWC (Inmate Work Camp Program); PVT (private Sector or Volunteers/Friends Groups)

FENTON LAKE STATE PARK
TABLE 3
Fiscal Year 2004

Goal	Priority	Task	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Page #
3. Develop and Maintain Facilities	1	Campground host site sewer vault	FY 04	\$5,000	CIP	29
	2	Build 10 Adirondack Shelters in Campground	FY 04	\$150,000	CIP	24
	3	Replace retaining wall at Ranger's house	FY 04	\$5,000	AOB	26
	4	Drainage control at picnic area	FY 04	\$16,000	CIP	26-27
4. Education/ Interpretation	5	Interpretive Master Plan	FY 04	In House	AOB	22

FY 2004 Total

\$176,000

Funding Source: AOB (Annual Operating Budget – Parks Division); Boat (Boating Excise Tax/Motor Fuel Tax Coast Guard Grant); CIP (Capital Improvements Program – Parks Division); NM (Inmate Parks); IWC (Inmate Work Camp Program); PVT (private Sector or Volunteers/Friends Groups)

FENTON LAKE STATE PARK

TABLE 4

Fiscal Year 2005

Goal	Priority	Task	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Page #
3. Develop and Maintain Facilities	1	Extend electrical service to Day Use Shelter	FY 05	\$20,000	CIP	24
	2	Redefine roads/traffic flow At Osprey Hill and Steller's Jay Day Use Area (Including Gates)	FY 05	\$7,000	CIP/AOB	27
	4	Install vault toilet in Osprey Hill Day Use Area	FY 05	\$10,000	CIP	25
	5	Install three tables at Osprey Hill and four new tables at Lake Fork Area (Including Grills)	FY 05	\$5,000	CIP	25
	3	Build Amphitheater for Campfire/Interpretive Programs at electric area	FY 05	\$10,000	CIP/AOB	23

FY 2005 Total

\$52,000

Funding Source: AOB (Annual Operating Budget – Parks Division); Boat (Boating Excise Tax/Motor Fuel Tax Coast Guard Grand); CIP (Capital Improvements Program – Parks Division); NM (Inmate Parks); IWC (Inmate Work Camp Program); PVT (private Sector or Volunteers/Friends Groups)

FENTON LAKE STATE PARK
TABLE 5
Fiscal year 2006

Goal	Priority	Task	Time Frame	Estimated Cost	Funding Source	Page #
1. Public Safety/ ADA	1	Develop and install uniform sign system, including 5 bulletin boards	FY 06	\$10,000	CIP	27
2. Develop & Maintain Facilities	2	Clarify boundary issues and establish access and usage with USFS to develop campsites below Fenton on USFS Land	FY 06	Unknown	USFS	17
4. Education/ Interpretation	3	Build visitor contact point/information center in area below shop. Include Interpretive Exhibits and Displays	FY 06	\$100,000	CIP	23
FY 2006 Total				\$110,000		

Funding Source: AOB (Annual Operating Budget – Parks Division); Boat (Boating Excise Tax/Motor Fuel Tax Coast Guard Grand); CIP (Capital Improvements Program – Parks Division); NM (Inmate Parks); IWC (Inmate Work Camp Program); PVT (private Sector or Volunteers/Friends Groups)

II. PARK DESCRIPTION

A. Background

The State Game Commission (SGC) purchased 80 acres from Elijah McClean Fenton, Sr. in 1940 for \$2,176 using Wildlife Restoration funds. The SGC established the property as a resting and nesting area for migratory waterfowl, principally ducks, and to benefit local beaver, muskrat, deer, elk and wild turkey.

The present dam was constructed in 1946, the State later added more land to the site and removed the 10-room rock home Fenton had built for his family.

On July 1, 1984, a cooperative agreement was signed between DGF and SPD to develop properties and facilities located in the area known as Fenton Lake, Sandoval County, New Mexico. A federal grant-in-aid program of USFS along with DGF funds were provided for the development. The SPD manages the operation, maintenance, development and protection of FLSP per JPA. On October 22, 2001 a revised JPA (EMNRD No. 02-521-05-084) was signed and shall be in effect until June 30, 2006.

On September 26, 1984, the USFS issued a Term, Special Use Permit to SPD for a parcel of its land located within FLSP.

The permit, which covers 35.16 acres, ends on December 13, 2004 but is renewable. The permit allows SPD to construct and maintain camping, picnicking, boating, fishing and related facilities.

B. Key Features

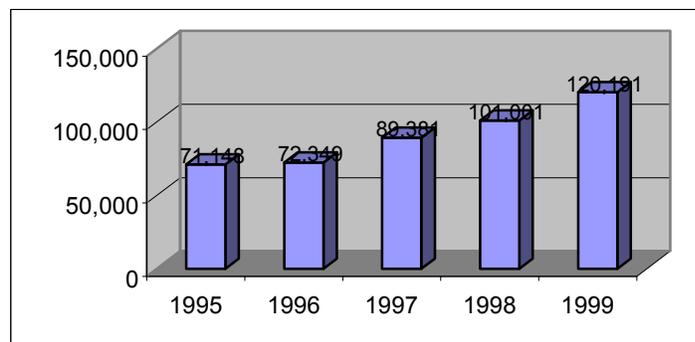
The primary recreational activities at FLSP are fishing, boating, camping, hiking and picnicking. In the winter months, activities include ice fishing, cross-country skiing and camping. Hunting is not allowed within the park. The park has a land area of 700 acres and is open year-round with 40 campsites available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Six of these campsites have electric and water for recreational vehicles (RV's). The campground is located downstream of the dam on the southwest side of the lake. During winter months, only six campsites are available for camping, and the remaining sites are closed to maintain the cross-country ski trail.

The lake is stocked with rainbow trout. German brown trout are also in the lake and reproduce naturally in the lake and in the surrounding streams. The lake has 35 surface acres, which is maintained during the spring, summer and fall. During the winter months, the lake level is dropped 2 feet to allow for ice expansion.

The park has several day-use areas. The Lake Fork day-use area access on the east side of the lake is a winding, hilly road and is not recommended for motor homes or trailers. It is closed to all motor vehicles from November through March but open to cross-country skiers and snowshoers. On the west side of the lake in the more developed area, there are seven wheelchair-accessible fishing piers and a moderate sized boat ramp. Fenton Lake is closed to sailboats, sailboards and all gasoline powerboats, but open to canoes, rowboats, including those with electric trolling motors and inflatable boats. Swimming is prohibited, but anglers may use float tubes.

III. VISITATION AND REVENUE

A. VISITATION



The above chart shows an average of 91,000 visitors annually for the past five years with steady increases since 1995.

The following comments are based on staff observation and visitor receipts. Most visitors are passing through from out-of-state or fishermen from the Albuquerque, Rio Rancho and Los Alamos areas. Non-residents frequently stop at Fenton Lake to spend the night on their way through the state. The typical visitor is between 30 and 60 years old. The park is popular with families and 40 to 50 percent of park visitors are campers. Visitation reflects the high population growth that is occurring in the greater Albuquerque area and the recent closure of USFS campgrounds, near FLSP, including several primitive areas.

FLSP receives most of its visitation in the spring and summer months (March through September) with a sharp drop off in the fall and winter. Heavy visitation occurs from Memorial Day through Labor Day weekends. During these periods, the park fills every weekend during the summer. Ice fishing is popular in the winter and a few visitors camp during this time.

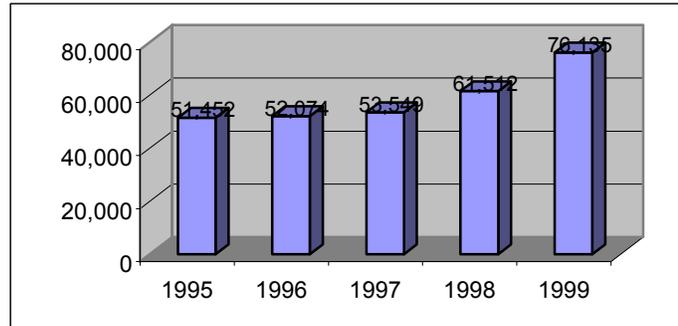
Capacity of the park and facilities has not been determined. There is a substantial

amount of day-use visitation within the park and the capacity of these open areas is difficult to determine. A capacity study during this five-year planning period will be helpful. Capacity in the areas with developed facilities is limited by their number and the staff limits usage to these sites. The proposed closure of roads and establishment of defined campsites will reduce visitor impact to the resources.

B. Revenue

Visitor use charges at FLSP include the standard SPD camping and day-use fees that are authorized by regulation. Fees are charged for the following: day-use, developed campsites, electric sites and group shelter. The park's only source of income comes from these visitor fees. The 1999 increase reflects primarily increases in the camping and day-use fees along with a 33 percent increase in visitation.

Fenton Lake Revenues 1995-1999



IV. EXISTING OPERATIONS and FACILITIES and PROPOSED ACTIONS

A. Operations and Management

Lands and Realty

The land at FLSP is owned primarily by the DGF, and managed by the SPD. In addition, the USFS owns 35.16 acres of the park and SPD operates these properties through a Special Use Permit with the Santa Fe National Forest (SFNF). Private landowners and the USFS own other adjacent parcels. Grazing cattle occasionally enter the park through downed fence lines, but the staff, along with the cattle owners, repairs the fence as needed. Three different church groups and one private landowner have easements on the Lake Fork day-use area. They all maintain a lock on the Lake Fork entrance gate for after-hours access.

There is a locked gate on the southern boundary of the developed campground that provides access to the SFNF. Representatives from the USFS have expressed an interest in developing a campground below the southern boundary through a

cooperative agreement with SPD. Clarification of boundary issues and the establishment of a partnership with the USFS should be addressed by FY06. The cost for carrying out these tasks is unknown at this time. Vehicle traffic is not allowed in this area, but hikers are allowed. There are also a couple of vacant buildings, which the Albuquerque Public Schools once used for a summer camp.

Hours of Operation

The park is open to visitors, 365 days a year. Entrance gate opening times are 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. from April to November and 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. from November through March. The daily staff hours of the park are from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. except on weekends, when at least one staff member is on duty from 7:30 a.m. until 11 p.m. During summer weekends, one staff member is on call after the late work shift for response to emergencies. Scheduling of staff is adjusted to account for increased visitor service needs.

Seasonal Facility Closures

Campsites #15 to 30	November 1 to March 1
Campsites #1 to #15	December 1 to March 1
Lake Fork day-use area	November 1 to March 1
Osprey Hill day-use area	December 1 to March 1

Maintenance

FLSP employees use the Division's Standards of Care Manual and use standard maintenance procedures as the guideline for proper care of park facilities. The facilities are maintained in a safe and attractive condition for visitor and staff use and to prevent unnecessary and unplanned maintenance expense. The Division's Policy Manual, Section 11 provides additional maintenance guidance.

Emergencies

Park emergencies are handled in accordance with the Division Policy Manual, Section and other Division directives.

Regional Support Services

The Region 1 Office is located at Navajo Dam. This office provides operational support for Fenton Lake State Park. This support includes:

Staff Support:

- Water Plant Operations Specialist - provides and assists with water and waste water system operations.
- Vehicle Mechanic 3 - provides vehicle and equipment maintenance.
- Administrator 2 - primarily provides purchasing and budget assistance.
- Region Manager - provides operational guidance/support.

The Region Office maintains a supply of janitorial and other material to support park

operations. It also stores a front-end loader, a road grader and a bobcat with attachments for use at FLSP and other Region 1 parks.

Rules and Policies

FLSP uses the standard Division and Department Policies for operational guidance. These include EMNRD's Policy manual, Division Policy manual, Division's Standards of Care Manual and the Administrative Service Division's Procedures manual. State Personnel policies govern the personnel procedures of the park. These policy manuals are kept up to date and employees have access to them. New employees are required to read and sign all policy manuals.

B. Natural Resources

FLSP is located at 8,000 feet elevation in the Jemez Mountains of north central New Mexico. Natural wonders within a 20-mile radius of the park include several hot springs, the Soda Dam and numerous scenic overlooks. Most spectacular is the Valle Grande, one of the largest volcanic calderas in the world. Air temperatures in the park range from 40 to 85°F in summer and from -10 to 40°F winter.

1. Geological Resources and Soils

FLSP is bordered on the northwest and the southeast by volcanic tuff cliffs rising 700 feet above the lake. This extraordinary landscape is the result of millions of years of both gradual and cataclysmic geologic events. The park is on the southwestern slope of a giant volcanic caldera known as the Valle Grande. About 1.3 million years ago, volcanic activity and ejection of magma caused this volcano to collapse and subside, forming a 15-mile diameter 1,000-foot deep caldera in the center of the Jemez Mountains. Rain and melting snow eventually filled the caldera with water, creating a large lake. Doming raised the lake level, causing a three-mile wide breach on the caldera's southwest side. The resulting rush of floodwaters may have carved the canyons near FLSP. The magma body below the Jemez Mountains, although not tectonically active, continues to provide heat for hot springs and experimental geothermal research in the area.

Downstream from the park, sedimentary rocks of Permian age (about 300 million years old) are exposed in the walls of the Cebolla Creek Valley. These rocks are primarily limestone and sandstone. The high ridges to the west of the valley are composed of complex combinations of igneous and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian age (more than 1.5 billion years old).

Soil formation relies on parent material, which in the Jemez is primarily volcanic or igneous rock, with some local sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Time, climate, organic materials and topography also have influenced soil composition around Fenton Lake. Vegetation growth provides the

organic materials needed for soil formation, while slope and topography influence the balance between soil development and soil erosion.

2. **Water Resources**

Water resources, specifically Fenton Lake and Cebolla Creek, are key to the park's popularity. Cebolla Creek originates in the northwest corner of the Baca Location No. 1 in the high country of the Jemez Mountains near the base of Cerro Pelon at an elevation of about 9,852 ft. Flow begins as a small trickle and slowly increases as it captures small tributaries and springs along its course. The river flows southeast for about 12 miles, through the Seven Springs Fish Hatchery, and then enters the northeast park boundary at Forest Road 378 near the Barley Canyon day area from this point, the river flows for three miles through the park, filling Fenton Lake, and through the developed campground area before leaving the southern boundary of the park.

Fenton Lake was created when a dam was built on Cebolla Creek in 1946. The lake has about 35 surface acres and is about 30 feet deep at the dam. The earthen dam was recently improved and reinforced to provide for additional water storage by increasing the level of the lake by about two feet.

At the start of winter before the lake freezes over, park staff releases about two feet of water depth by removing a two-foot section of the trickle tube.

This is done to allow for natural heaving of the lake ice without damaging the concrete jersey barriers located along the day use area. The water stored in Fenton Lake is available solely for recreational use. The lake is stocked with rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) and also supports German brown trout (*Salmo trutta*).

3. **Vegetation**

The park is nestled within forested mountains. Existing vegetation in the Park is dominated by coniferous and deciduous trees. Coniferous trees occupy upland sites include some pure ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) stands and mixtures of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), white fir (*Abies concolor*) and blue spruce (*Picea pungens*). Deciduous trees common to upland areas in FLSA include Gambel's oak (*Quercus gambelii*), aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) and Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrous*). Riparian habitats support willow (*Salix* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.).

A variety of grasses, forbs and shrubs grow under the tree canopy, in open meadows and along the Cebolla River. These plants stabilize soil, limit erosion and provide important forage and cover for a variety of wildlife. Common grasses include mountain brome (*Bromus marginatus*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*) and Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*). A variety of forbs such as western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), wild strawberry (*Fragaria americana*), Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* sp.) and kinnikinnick

(*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) live in the park. Native shrubs at FLSF include mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus montanus*), Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) and New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*).

4. **Wildlife**

FLSP was created in part to benefit the resident wildlife populations. Mammal species found in the area are typical of northern New Mexico's transition and Canadian Zone mountain habitats. Visitors to the park may see elk (*Cervus canadensis*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), tassel-eared squirrel (*Sciurus aberti*) and golden-mantled ground squirrel (*Citellus lateralis*). Bats are common in summer.

Fenton Lake also serves as a resting and nesting area for migratory waterfowl, principally ducks. Birds seen in the park include raptors, such as bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) and osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*); water birds such as mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), American coot (*Fulica americana*) and great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*); forest-dwellers such as Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), juncos (*Junco* sp.), black-headed grosbeak (*Hedymeles melanocephalus*) and broad-tailed hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*).

5. **Natural Resource Protection and Inventory**

Protection of natural resources is an essential part of the mission of SPD. This park was created in 1984 at least in part because an onsite presence was needed to protect land and resources from further deterioration through overuse by visitors. Although significant natural resource improvements have been made, the need for protection will continue into the future.

Some protected species live at or near the park. The bald eagle is one example. Other threatened or endangered species of interest include the Mexican spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*) and the endemic Jemez Mountains salamander (*Plethodon neomexicanus*). The endangered meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus princeps*) lives in the cattails at the northeast part of the lake. Any actions affecting listed species will require appropriate State and Federal consultation.

Resource protection needs hinge on detailed knowledge of the resources that are present at the park. To advance this knowledge, natural resource inventory efforts will be initiated no later than FY03. This will incur no extra cost as existing staff and volunteer scientists will do the work. Cultural resource staff in the Division's Planning Bureau will coordinate and plan the activities for this inventory.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resource Management. Cultural resources within the park boundaries are subject to state and federal cultural resource protection laws (see Appendix F). Development within the park will be coordinated with the SPD Cultural Resources Planner and USFS Archaeologists (where applicable) to avoid impact to significant cultural resources. SPD personnel will work to preserve and protect cultural resources from impacts from the public or environmental factors.

Cultural Resource Inventory. A partial cultural resources inventory was conducted on State and Federal lands around FLSP in 1984 by the Museum of New Mexico. A complete cultural resource inventory of the park is proposed for FY03.

Archaeological Sites. There is potential for a wide range of archaeological sites at this park, representative of the diverse cultures who historically occupied this region.

Archeological evidence indicates that people have used the Jemez Mountains since 10,000 B.C. Stone tools from obsidian sources in the vicinity have been found at Paleoindian sites throughout the southwest. These tools provide evidence that humans used the resources of the Jemez Mountains as early as 10,000 years ago. Archaic Period sites (5,000 B.C.-A.D. 200) have also been found and consist of campsites, lithic and artifact scatters.

Many sites in the Jemez Mountains were constructed and occupied after A.D. 1300 and are considered ancestral to the Pueblo of Jemez. Both oral tradition and archaeology indicate that the Jemez migrated to the area from the north sometime before A.D. 1300. They lived in villages, farmed and hunted on the mesas and in the canyons of the Jemez Mountains, as do their descendants today. They built pueblos ranging in size from 50 to 3,000 rooms and consisting of two, three and four stories. These are some of the largest archeological sites in North America.

Early Spanish contact was made by Coronado's expedition in 1541, but the Jemez lifeway changed little until Spanish colonization of the region began in 1598 under Don Juan de Onate. With Spanish colonization, the Jemez were forced from the scattered mesa top pueblos to villages in San Diego Canyon.

A mission was established at *Guisewa* (Current Jemez State Monument) and another, *San Diego de la Congregacion* was likely constructed at what is now the present day Jemez Pueblo of *Walatowa*.

Abandoned during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, Jemez was reoccupied by missionaries in 1693. In 1798, the San Diego Grant, extending from near Jemez Springs northward to present day Fenton Lake, was issued.

During the 19th century, mining became a major economic activity for a short period and sheep herding increased. In 1828, beaver trappers were in the area. Some use of alpine meadows for summer sheep grazing may have occurred. Homesteaders took up claims throughout the region and intense settlement took place between 1900 and 1920. Lumbering also became important in this era. Archaeological sites related to these activities can be found in the park, including mining sites, homesteads, remnants of railroad grades and campsites.

A missionary, Elijah M. Fenton, who was also a rancher and surveyor, originally owned Fenton Lake. He bought land in the area in 1899 and 1907 and built a stock pond at or near the present Fenton Lake. Fenton and his family lived at what is now FSLP until 1945. The Fenton homestead is no longer standing, but the foundation is still within the park.

By the mid 1940s, changes in the national marketplace led to a decline in the region's economic activities and new economic pursuits focused on scientific research at Los Alamos and tourism and recreation.

Historic Structures. The present dam was constructed in 1946. Modifications to the dam were made in 1994. At present, it does not appear that this dam is significant historically, particularly due to these modifications. This, however, will be evaluated in the future.

D. EDUCATION and INTERPRETAION

A cultural/natural resource survey and inventory is proposed for FY03 (see above) to help determine the types of significant resources in the park. This information will contribute to development of an Interpretive Master Plan (IMP) in FY04 using AOB. The IMP will provide interpretive direction and outline the best means (e.g., trails, signs, brochures and programs) of presenting topics to the public. It will also assist in planning exhibits for a new visitor center (see below). The timing of the IMP for FY03 may allow for consideration of any plans the U.S. government may

have with regard to education and interpretation plans for lands acquired in the Baca Ranch purchase.

The park needs an outdoor educational site to present interpretive programs and campfire talks, as well as to serve as a gathering area for other group activities. An amphitheater will be built near the Recreation Vehicle (RV) campground in FY05 at a cost of \$10,000 funded through CIP/AOB.

During the summer of 1998, the park shop/office building was remodeled and another two-bay shop garage was added. This increased office space for the three permanent full time employees, but the need still exists for a visitor contact point/information center. A new Visitor/Information Center is proposed for construction in FY06. The estimated cost would be \$100,000, funded through CIP. This new facility will allow visitors to obtain information concerning park activities and facilities. It also will provide an opportunity to observe and learn from exhibits describing FSLP's geological features, wildlife, vegetation, prehistory and history.

E. FACILITIES and STRUCTURES

Recreation

For some, a trip to FLSP is a chance to get away from the hot summer days of the city and from everyday pressures. For others, the park provides isolation and an opportunity to reflect. Often the park serves as a "backyard playground," where day trips to fish, hike, picnic and enjoy the scenery are enjoyed. For whatever reason people choose, a variety of opportunities to recreate here is available.

Developed sites often appeal to those who wish to enjoy nature and the park and still have some level of conveniences. Developed sites at the park include campgrounds, picnic areas, fishing access areas and trailheads. These sites have some of the following amenities: picnic tables, grills, toilets, running water and trash facilities.

FLSP has two specific campgrounds: the RV campground, located just below the dam and the lower campground, located along the Cebolla River south of the lake. Day-use picnic areas include 30 picnic sites located adjacent to the lake on the northwest side and another 20 sites on the northeast side in the Lake Fork day-use area. There are also two group areas. One is located on the Lake Fork side day-use area adjacent to the dam and includes a large covered log shelter with a fireplace. The other is in the lower campground, but has no covered shelter. There is no primitive camping. (Maps showing the development areas are in Appendix C.)

The RV campground was built several years ago and the sites remain relatively level; however, some leveling will be done to repair erosion and wear. The lower campground has 31 existing campsites with two offering disabled access. There is adequate room for the addition of two or three more campsites. The majority of these existing campsites requires extensive leveling and widening. Campsite

definition through the use of landscaping ties, elimination of excess roads, campsite leveling and graveling, elimination of cable and the installation of posts will be a key component in reducing erosion, controlling vehicle traffic and controlling camping use. All site definition, leveling and other campground work will use CIP funding by the SPD force-account crew as part of the campground improvements and erosion control project in FY03, which will cost \$100,000.

In addition, this plan proposes to define disabled access and parking at the group campground including the construction of a covered shelter in FY02 at a cost of \$75,000 from AOB and CIP. The group campground is located midway into the lower campground on Deer Overlook. The group campground currently has several picnic tables and grills, a Romtec vault restroom, trash receptacles and a group area barbecue grill. There also remains ample room to accommodate tents and a few motor homes or camp trailers and parking.

Ten Adirondack shelters will be built at selected campsites where there is little shade or tree cover. With some assistance from the park staff, a contractor will complete this in FY04 at an approximate cost of \$150,000 from CIP.

Parking with handicapped access will be built adjacent to the ADA accessible playground in FY02 at a cost of \$2,000 from AOB.

A new group shelter overlooking the lake was built in 1998. A 750-gallon Romtec vault restroom is currently in place at this site. Water and electric service will be extended to Lake Fork to meet visitor needs in FY02 and FY05 at a cost of \$25,000 and \$20,000 respectively, from CIP. A contractor will perform the electric and water line work. In addition, park staff will define disabled access and parking, including installation of a double pipe-gate, at this new group shelter by pouring concrete sidewalks and designating disabled parking areas FY02 at a cost of \$2,500 from AOB.

Newly designed pay stations were installed during the summer of 1998. Concrete pads and accessible ramps will be placed at all pay station sites in FY02 for \$2,000. Photovoltaic lights also will be installed in FY03 for \$10,000. Funding for both will come from CIP.

For public safety and resource protection, a major tree thinning project will remove many hazard and diseased trees that are either infested with bugs, have an extreme lean or are dead standing snags. An experienced contractor will do this tree thinning in FY02 at a cost of \$8,000 from CIP/AOB.

Fenton Lake currently has six 750 gallon Romtec vaults and five 1,000-gallon double stall vault restrooms. Two 1,000-gallon vaults are now situated in the day-use area on the west side of the lake. An additional 750-gallon Romtec will be installed in FY 05 at Osprey Hill day-use area to accommodate fishermen who prefer this area. The

estimated cost is \$10,000 and will be funded by CIP. A contractor will perform this work.

Three more picnic tables will be placed at Osprey Hill day-use area along the lakeshore where there are now no picnic areas or facilities. Four more table and grill sites will be placed at the Lake Fork day-use area, at a cost of \$5,000 in FY05 from CIP, to accommodate the increased use this area experiencing

Concessions

Only one concession operates in the park during the summer months. This vendor pays for a year-by-year concession permit to sell firewood to campers on weekends. This process has been in effect for four years and has gone quite well. The majority of campers like the convenience of buying firewood rather than having to forage for it in the woods. Park staff have seen a decline in the number of green and standing dead trees that are cut down and burned for campfires.

At this time no other concession service appears to be needed at FLSP. A small convenience store and restaurant located about 10 miles east on Highway 126 of the lake seems to adequately serve the needs of visitors who travel into the area.

Administration/Staff

The FLSP shop/office building was remodeled and a new two-bay garage was added during the summer of 1998. This expansion allowed for more office space and more storage area in the new garage. Also, a carport structure was added to the garage and a covered storage area behind the shop was built. Park staff now has more covered storage area to park the backhoe, the park maintenance boat and the two snowmobiles assigned the park. The park office now takes up all the room where the original shop was. There is now ample room for three desks, a conference table, copy machine, and other office equipment.

After the new construction was completed, it was determined that a 6' X 60' long retaining wall will have to be built directly behind the park shop and office building.

This will hold back the embankment that was created by the excavation. The park staff will perform this task with AOB funds in FY03 for \$5,000.

Park housing consists of two doublewide mobile homes; both trailers were placed at the park in 1985. Retaining walls were built around the pads on which houses relocated. Untreated pine logs, cut from around the park, were used to build those walls. The Park Manager's house retaining wall was replaced with treated 6" X 8" X 10' timbers about five years ago when the pine logs decayed and the walls started to fall. The Park Ranger's house retaining walls now are rotting away and a new retaining wall will be built using treated timbers. Park staff will complete this job with AOB funds in FY04 for \$5,000.

The main entrance into the park currently consists of a set of double pipe gates, a 20'

X 20' landscaped berm with treated timber retaining walls in which the park historical style sign sits. Also, there is space for parking. Pay station #1 is located at this site. Improvements will be made to allow for better traffic control through installation of an entrance station; installation of tire rippers for security after hours; and up-grading the entire area with curb and gutter. A contractor will perform the bulk of this work in FY03 for \$50,000 from CIP/AOB.

F. EQUIPMENT

The park has adequate equipment to perform the required tasks in operating and maintaining the grounds and facilities. A full listing of the existing communications, field, office, transportation and heavy equipment is in Appendix D.

G. TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

Roads and Parking

The roads within FLSP currently provide adequate access to all campground and day use facilities but must be maintained and improved to limit erosion and dust problems. All roads are bar ditched and bladed by the Park Manager at least once a year. On occasion, the park staff is able to solicit the help of District 6 Highway Department personnel and grader to maintain park roads when they perform maintenance on State Road 126.

During the original park improvements done in 1985, several two-foot diameter culverts were installed to divert runoff across Fenton Lake Road; however, severe erosion on this road is still a problem. During the summer of 1998, base course was applied to all park roads and parking areas.

Major road improvements will continue to repair and correct the erosion and dust problems that have always been a big source of visitor complaints.

Park staff will install 12 culverts of various sizes, widen certain areas of the roadway and create more bar ditches to help alleviate many of the erosion problems in FY02 for \$5,000 from AOB. Another drainage problem exists along the road adjacent to the disabled access sidewalk and fishing pier area. Currently, runoff flows down this road and over into the day area, covering the sidewalk and piers with silt and mud. After the dam modification project, concrete jersey barriers were placed against the fishing piers allowing the waterline of the lake to come up to the fishing piers. The barriers, however, did not allow for proper drainage of runoff coming down the hill above the picnic area. Drainage control methods will fix this problem in FY04 at a cost of \$16,000 from CIP.

The Lake Fork day-area road located on the southeast side of the lake will need rehabilitation work to include the removal of a rock slide area, culverts and widening at certain points to allow for easier access. At present, low clearance vehicles or

motor homes cannot use this road. A contractor will do this work as part of the campground improvements planned for FY03.

There will be more road definition and site work at the Osprey Hill and Steller's day-use areas. Osprey Hill road is a steep road and requires constant maintenance because of vehicle tire spinning to gain traction. Staff proposes a seasonal closure of this road by installing gates at both ends of the loop. More designated parking area is proposed for both sides of the day area. Park staff will complete this work with CIP funds for the gate purchase in FY05 for \$7,000 from CIP/AOB.

When all major facility and road improvements are complete, a uniform sign system, including five bulletin boards, will be installed. The signs will follow SPD's standard signs scheme. Park staff will perform this work with signs purchased with \$10,000 from CIP funds in FY06.

Trails

Fenton Lake has only one designated and maintained trail. The Hal T. Baxter Memorial cross-country ski trail is an easy beginner trail that is approximately two miles in length. The trailhead is located adjacent to the RV campground entrance. Half of the trail runs along the lower campground, which closes during the winter when the road is impassable. The other half runs east across a footbridge and crosses an open meadow. From this point, the trail proceeds north along the treeline and finishes back at the original trailhead. Park staff maintains the trail by clearing away all deadfall and brush, making sure the trail is properly marked. When the snowfalls, the trail receives proper grooming with the use of snowmobiles and a tram-sled, which compacts and cuts ski grooves into the snow.

Hikers often use the park as a base camp and follow trails into the SFNF. The popular Ojitos Mesa Trail offers a moderately strenuous hike through a ponderosa pine forest to the top of a mesa and splendid views of Fenton Lake, the long Cebolla Creek Valley and surrounding mountains. The trail is about two miles long and climbs about 1,500 feet.

H. UTILITIES

Water

One well provides drinking water for the entire park. The well is registered with the State Engineer's Office. This well is located near the park office and shop building and has a depth of 59 feet. This well has a Goulds submersible one-horsepower, single phase, 10-stage pump. Two 70-gallon Well-X-Trol pre-pressurized hydro-pneumatic storage tanks provide water pressure. These pressure tanks, pressure switches, water meter and pump protector are located in the pump control room inside the office/shop building. This water system provides the necessary water supply for residences, the office/shop, and all seven water hydrants located in the RV campground and at the boat ramp parking area.

While the water volume and water quality has been adequate to operate the park in most years, visitors have to travel from the lower campground up to the boat ramp parking area to get water. Further development of the lower campground will include extending the water system down river for approximately one and one half miles. A three-inch water line and about seven frostless water hydrants will be installed near each group of campsites, at each of the group campgrounds and at the group day-use shelter. A contractor will do this work in FY02 for \$25,000 from CIP. Proposals for improvements to specific water systems are included in the Facilities and Structures portion of the plan.

The current water system is required to have a certified Small Water Systems Operator on site. His duties include quarterly microbiological water samples submitted to the state laboratory for analysis of the absence of coliform content. He also inspects and repairs the well and pump system and reports monthly total-gallon-consumption to the Region 1 Plant Operations Specialist. This information also goes to the State Engineer's Office.

Electricity

The electrical service at the park is underground and Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative provides electricity. There are six 30-amp RV electrical pedestals. The meter for these sites is near the wellhead. The park shop has its own meter. Each park residence also has a meter. The current power supply is sufficient for park staff needs. Two back-up generators, one behind the shop building and one below the staff housing area, are in place for the numerous times when the power goes out due to lightning storms or heavy snowfall.

Additional electrical service will be extended to the new group area shelter located on the Lake Fork side of the park adjacent to the dam as stated under proposed improvements to facilities and structures.

Gas

Local vendors under state contract provide Liquid Propane gas at FLSP. Natural gas service is not available. SPD owns a 1,000-gallon Liquid Propane tank that provides gas to the shop and office building. Another 500-gallon tank, also owned by SPD, is below the staff housing area and it provides service for the back-up generator.

Sewage

A 2,000-gallon septic tank with an evapotranspiration (ET) bed, which is located below the park staff housing area, handles wastewater at the park. At present, this system provides adequate service for the three buildings in the park. Staff makes semi-annual inspections and pump out the tank every spring along with the 11 vault toilets.

Additional sewer handling capability will be developed with the addition of a vault

tank system to accommodate the campground host site in an effort to recruit much needed volunteer help. A contractor will perform this work in FY04 for \$5,000, paid from CIP funds.

Solid Waste

A contractor handles all the solid waste removal. Throughout the year, the contractor provides the park with nine four-yard dumpsters. Contracts normally are for one year, with an option for an additional year. Annual review of the hauling frequency and number and size of bins is standard procedure.

Telephone

GTE West Communications provides telephone service. A public telephone is at the boat ramp parking area. The park office and shop currently have two lines available. One is for voice calls and the other is a dedicated fax/modem line.

V. STAFFING and BUDGETS

A. Current Budget and Budget Needs

The Park Manager in conjunction with the Region 1 Manager develops a detailed annual operation budget. In the last few years the yearly operations budget has been approximately \$150,000.

It is anticipated that some of the projected capital improvements, such as further development of existing facilities, additional shop and office space, road improvements and a new group shelter will cause operation costs to increase by about 15%. If visitation continues to increase at the current rate, operating costs will increase even more.

Fenton Lake FY 2000 Budget

Category	Budget
Personnel	\$91,700
Benefits	\$34,850
Travel	\$ 4,533
Maintenance	\$ 4,933
Supplies	\$ 2,667
Contractual	\$10,000

Total \$148,683

B. Staffing

There are three full time employees at FLSP: a Park Manager, one Park Ranger II, and one Park Ranger I. During the summer season, there are four seasonal laborer positions. The need for additional personnel remains a concern if visitation trends continue to increase at the current rate. At this time, current staffing levels are barely adequate to keep up with maintenance tasks with increased levels of visitation. In order to meet the goals of this plan, additional staff is required. Positions needed include two additional "nine-month seasonal" Ranger I's to help with the heavy workload experienced during the spring, summer, and fall seasons.

These additional staff positions would begin around the first of March and continue until the end of November before the snow starts to fall. The extra staff would aid the progress of the increased park maintenance required during the heavy visitation season and, therefore, allow for sufficient time to complete the many park projects outlined in this Plan.

Appendix D contains an organization chart and more details on staffing and staff duties at FLSP.

APPENDIX A: Map of the Park Region

APPENDIX B: Current Brochure

APPENDIX C: Staffing

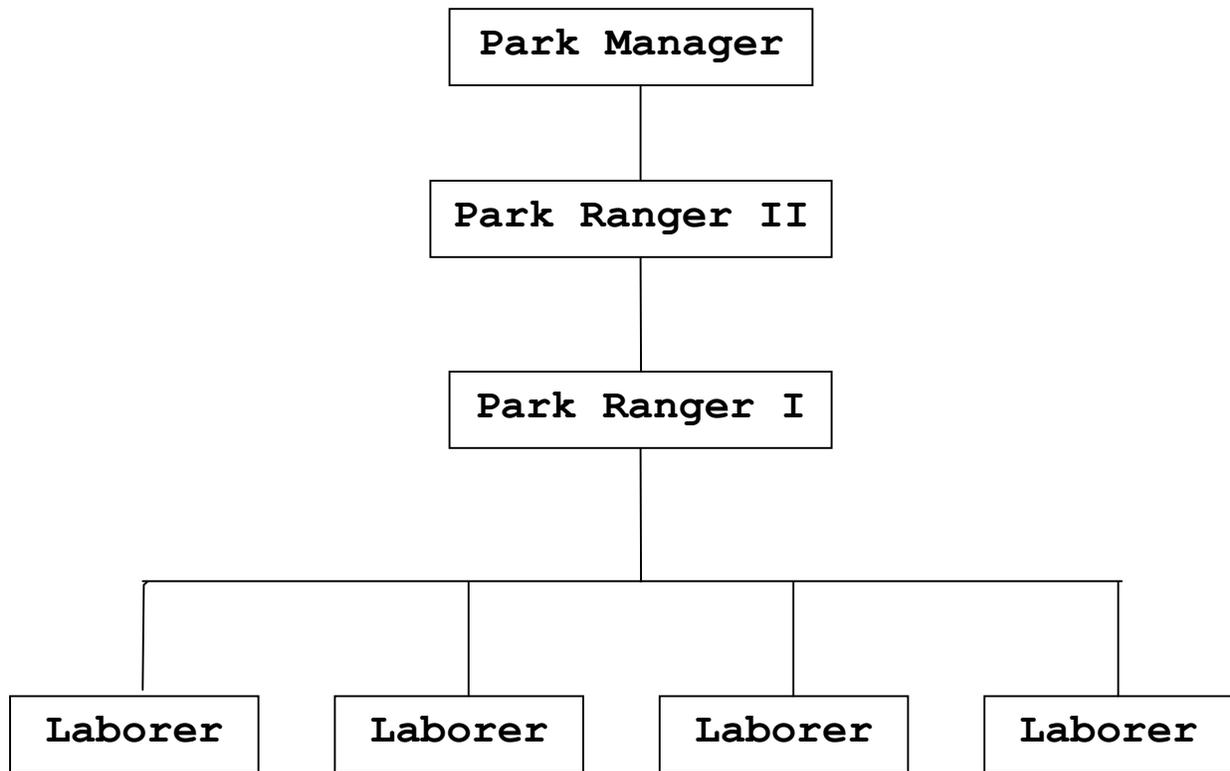
Three full time employees currently staff the park: a Park Manager, one Park Ranger II and one Park Ranger I. During the summer season, there are four seasonal laborers. The positions and their primary job duties are described below.

- Park Manager - supervises all park operations, plans, and schedules work projects. He has primary responsibility for purchases and budgets. The Park Manager schedules staff to provide visitor services, maintenance, law enforcement, administrative functions, and he serves as the primary liaison to other agencies and to local communities.

Park Ranger II - serves as the Assistant Park Manager. The Ranger II has primary responsibility to assist in the operations, maintenance and administration of the park, and to act as Park Manager in the absence of the Park Manager. The Park Ranger II provides the primary direction for the Ranger I, seasonals and volunteers. The Ranger II also performs administrative functions and law enforcement as needed.

- Park Ranger I -The Ranger I is in charge of the overall park in the absence of the Park Manager and the Park Ranger II. The Ranger I performs administrative functions as needed and is a working foreman on major maintenance projects. He also provides direct field supervision for seasonals and volunteers. Park maintenance and visitor services are the primary responsibilities of this position.
- Volunteer Staffing - volunteers work in the park during the warm season to augment the staff's efforts. It is difficult to retain volunteer staff in the cold season. The lack of sewage facilities also makes it difficult. The volunteer position most in need is a Campground Host to occupy the existing host site adjacent to the RV Campground. Duties would involve providing information to visitors, spot maintenance, fee verification and assisting with the opening and closing of entrance gates.

**APPENDIX D: Fenton Lake State Park
Organizational Chart**



APPENDIX E: Equipment

Communications Equipment

3	Handheld radios
3	Mobile radios – vehicles
1	Base radio at shop/office (owned by Radio Communications Dept.)
1	Voice line at shop/office
1	Shared fax and modem line at shop/office
1	Pay phone at boat ramp entrance

Radios are programmed (with permission) with frequencies of the Division, Sandoval County Sheriff's office, State Police LEN, La Cueva Volunteer Fire Dept., State Fire, and boating emergency.

Field Equipment

1	Miller welder
1	Toro lawnmower
1	Weedeater
1	Cement mixer
2	Chain saws
1	Table saw
1	Shop air compressor
2	Emergency generators
1	Trailer pumper

Office Equipment

1	Fax/printer/scanner/copier machine
2	Personal computers with modems
1	Copier

Vehicles/Boats and Other Equipment

1	¾ ton 4x4 pickup – 1995
1	½ ton 4x4 pickup – 1993
1	½ ton 2x4 pickup – 1984
1	Backhoe – 1984
1	Utility trailer
1	Smoker Craft boat w/ 25 hp motor – 1999
1	Boat trailer - 1998
1	Gator utility vehicle w/ trailer - 1999
1	Heavy duty dump trailer – 1999
1	Snowblower – 1997
2	Snowmobiles – 1999 & 1984
1	Snowmobile trailer – 1998

1 Equipment trailer

In addition, the Region I office has available equipment for the park to use when needed to include; a loader, a road grader, and a Bobcat with attachments. Other Region I parks have equipment available on a limited basis.

APPENDIX F: Cultural Resource Protection Laws

The following cultural resource protection laws are applicable to Fenton Lake State Park. Personnel can reference the Cultural Resource Guidelines for New Mexico State Parks for more detail regarding the documentation, protection and preservation of cultural resources.

Federal

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 As Amended (Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 40-470w-6). This law establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or engineering. It establishes guidelines for recognizing nationally significant properties and methods of documentation of these properties. It authorizes the withholding of sensitive data on historic properties to avoid harm to the cultural resource or to ensure that traditional use of an area is not impeded.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies for any development project on federal property that may potentially impact any cultural resource listed or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. Section 110 requires that federal agencies locate and inventory cultural resources on federal land for use in planning.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95; 16 U.S.C. 470aa-11). This act prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archaeological resources from public or Native American lands obtained illegally (without permits), and imposes substantial criminal and/or civil penalties.

Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001). This act protects Native American human remains, funerary objects of cultural patrimony. It prohibits the sale, purchase, use, or transport for sale or profit, the human remains of a Native American. The law outlines the procedures in the event of an inadvertent discovery of a Native American burial as well as the relinquishment of control of such items to the appropriate Native American group.

National Register of Historic Places, 36 C.F.R., Part 60. This is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These properties must have historic significance and integrity and must meet at least one of the following criteria: association with significant events; association with important persons; distinctive design or physical characteristics; or potential to yield information important in history or prehistory.

State

New Mexico Cultural Properties Act (NMSA 1978, §18-6-1 to 18-6-17). This Act recognizes that the historical and cultural heritage of the state as one of the states most valued and important assets. It indicates that the neglect, desecration and destruction of historical and cultural sites, structures, places and objects results in an irreplaceable loss to the public. It establishes the

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (HPD) to maintain the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties (similar to the National Register) and to review State projects to determine effect upon significant historic properties. This law prohibits unauthorized excavation or damage to cultural properties located on state land. It requires excavation and burial permits and assesses criminal and/or civil penalties for unlawful excavation of cultural properties or burials. Finally, this law requires that site location remain confidential.

New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act (NMSA 1978, § 18-8-1 to 18-8-8). This law states that no public funds of the state shall be spent on any program that requires the use of any portion of land from a significant prehistoric or historic site unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative and unless the project includes all possible planning to preserve and protect the cultural property.

New Mexico Cultural Properties Protection Act (NMSA 1978, § 18-16A-1 to 18-6A-6). This law requires state agencies to establish a system of professional surveys of cultural properties on state lands, State Agencies are required to cooperate with the historic Preservation Division to ensure that cultural properties are not inadvertently damaged or destroyed.

APPENDIX G: Current Facilities

1	Group shelter	Lake Fork
2	Doublewide trailers	Housing/shop complex
1	Workshop 2 bay	Housing/shop complex
1	Pump and water system	Day-use area
1	Evapotranspiration sewage system	Housing/shop complex
18	Picnic tables	Day-use area
38	Picnic tables	Camping area
9	Picnic tables	Lake Fork
14	Ground grills	Day-use area
38	Ground grills	Camping area
9	Ground grills	Lake Fork area
5	Stand grills	Day-use area
15	Stand grills	Camping area
2	Stand grills	Lake Fork area
1	Concrete boat ramp	Day-use area
5	Self-pay stations	Entire area
1	Group camping area	Camping area

APPENDIX H: Legal Description

Listed below is the complete legal description of Fenton Lake State Park.

Corps of Engineers Boundary from Drawing No. C-NM-1, dated July 21, 1952.