

**Office of the Secretary
RIO GRANDE NATIONAL WILD AND
SCENIC RIVER, NEW MEXICO**

**Notice of Boundaries, Classification
and Development Plans**

OCTOBER 1, 1969.

The following is the plan for development, operation, and management of that segment of the Rio Grande River to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management as stated in section 3(a)(4), Public Law 90-542.

The segment, 52.75 miles in length, extends from the Colorado State line downstream to the New Mexico State Highway 96 crossing and includes the lower 4 miles of the Red River. The plan, as required in section 3(b), Public Law 90-542, includes detailed boundaries, classification of the segment by river classes, and plans for the development and administration of the segment in accordance with the river classification.

The lands administered by the Forest Service, which comprise approximately 8.6 miles of the river frontage, are included in the plan. The Forest Service will retain administrative responsibilities on its lands and will manage those lands in accordance with the plan.

The plan with supplemental information is available for public review in the following Bureau of Land Management offices:

Bureau of Land Management, Division of Recreation, Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Post Office and Federal Building, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501.

Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque District Office, 1304 Fourth Street NW., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87107.

The boundaries, classifications, and development plans here published shall take effect in accordance with section 3(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968.

HARRISON LOESCH,
Assistant Secretary,
Public Land Management.

**THE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT, OPERATION,
AND MANAGEMENT OF THE RIO GRANDE
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER**

Summary. On October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-542 was enacted to provide for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and for other purposes.

It is declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by instituting a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, by designating the initial components of

that system, and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may be added to the system.

A wild, scenic, or recreational river area eligible to be included in the system is a free-flowing stream and the related adjacent land area that possesses one or more of the values referred to in section 1, subsection (b) of this Act. Every wild, scenic, or recreational river in its free-flowing condition, or upon restoration to this condition, shall be considered eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and, if included, shall be classified, designated, and administered as one of the following:

Wild River Area: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

Scenic River Area: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

Recreational River Area: Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

The agency charged with the administration of each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall, within 1 year from the date of this Act, establish detailed boundaries therefor (which boundaries shall include an average of not more than 320 acres per mile on both sides of the river); determine which of the classes outlined in section 2, subsection (b) of this Act, best fit the river or its various segments; and prepare a plan for necessary developments in connection with its administration in accordance with such classification. Said boundaries, classification, and development plans shall not become effective until 90 days after they have been forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Purpose of the Proposed Plan. The purpose of the plan is to formulate the policy of the Department of the Interior as it pertains to the Rio Grande River and the Red River portions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to present a plan of administration for that segment of the river in accordance with provisions of Public Law 90-542.

Objectives of the Proposed Plan. * * * To identify and describe the boundaries of the Rio Grande and Red River portions of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Included will be those areas which possess remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, and wildlife, historic or other values which should be preserved and protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

* * * To classify and formally designate those portions of the Rio Grande River and the Red River included within the prescribed boundaries of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as either, (1) Wild River Area, (2) Scenic River Area, (3) Recreational River Area.

* * * To identify developments needed to administer the river in accordance with such classification.

* * * To insure that each component of the Rio Grande and Red River is administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused these rivers to be included within the system.

Physical Characteristics and Land Ownership. Four miles north of the Colorado-New Mexico boundary, the Rio Grande enters a deep gorge bisecting the lava-capped basin. This entrenchment continues southward 70 miles before entering the Velarde valley near the village of Embudo. The Wild River Area encompasses only that portion between the State line and the Taos Junction bridge, about 50 river miles. Total drainage area is 7,000 square miles.

The Rio Grande trough was formed by complex geologic processes involving uplift, faulting, and a series of overlapping andesite-basalt lava flows. Ute Mountain and Cerro de la Olla, which extend above these lava flows to elevations of 10,120 and 9,450 feet are striking examples of extinct volcanoes.

The Red River rises on the western slopes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and contributes the only appreciable flow of surface water to the Rio Grande within the Wild River Area. The confluence of the Red River with the Rio Grande occurs 18 miles northwest of Taos. Since the lower 4-mile portion of Red River is deeply entrenched and has characteristics similar to those found in the Rio Grande trench, it was included within the Wild River Area.

Width and depth of the Rio Grande canyon are relatively uniform, being slightly shallower to the north. The widest and deepest portion is near the Rio Grande-Red River confluence.

Average gradient of the Rio Grande within the Wild River Area is 22 feet per mile. Total fall between the Colorado-New Mexico State line and Taos Junction bridge is about 1,500 feet. Gradients range from 12 feet per mile to 150 feet per mile. Maximum drop in the canyon lies between the junctions of the Red River and a point 12 miles upstream near the mouth of Latir Creek. This 12-mile section has a total fall of 650 feet. It is on this stretch that the Arsenic Spring flows enter to create a magnificent fishery.

Riverbed and riverbed materials are identical—predominantly basalt and other volcanic rocks. Jumbled masses of large angular boulders and block lava are common. Except for short passages, hiking along the riverbank is difficult. Numerous large, water-polished boulders and deep potholes in the riverbed restrict wading. These boulders are extremely hazardous to waders.

17208

NOTICES

Land Ownership. In the upper Rio Grande, there is a complex pattern of land ownership. This pattern bears importantly upon the classification, boundaries, development, and management of the Wild Rivers Area.

The general categories of ownership are: Federal, State, private, and Indian.

The Federal lands consist of public domain and National Forest. The public domain lands are administered by the Albuquerque district of the Bureau of Land Management. The National Forest lands are a part of the Carson National Forest. The Indian lands are administered by the Taos Tribal Council and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In the general category of private lands, there are patented lands originating from the public domain; patented lands originating from Royal Spanish land grants; and patented lands originating from Mexican grants. Three such grants are on the east bank of the Rio Grande and are within the boundaries of the Wild River Area. They are:

The Sangre de Cristo Grant—granted on December 30, 1843, by Manuel Armijo, Territorial Governor, to Luis Lee and Narciso Beaubien. Original area consisted of 228,636 acres in Taos County and 998,780 in Costilla County, Colo. Patent issued by the United States to family and heirs on December 20, 1880.

Antonio Martinez de Godol Grant—granted on October 26, 1716, by Felix Martinez, Governor and Capitan General of the Royal Province of New Mexico, to Francisco Martinez. Original area consisted of 61,605 acres in Taos County. Patent issued by the United States to heirs on May 8, 1896.

Anton Leroux Grant (Los Luceros Grant)—granted on August 12, 1742, by Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza, Governor of the Royal Province of New Mexico, to Pedro V. de Santillana. Original area consisted of 56,428 acres in Taos County. Patent issued by the United States to heirs on August 1, 1911. These land grants are unsurveyed (except for exterior boundary lines).

There are two types of State land in the area. One type is administered by the Commissioner of Public Lands. In this category are scattered sections of in-place "school land" and other parcels containing several square miles of State land acquired through lieu select ons and exchanges. These lands are subject to State lease for specific uses such as grazing, public hunting and fishing, oil and gas production or exploration.

The second type of State lands are those patented to other departments or commissions of the State government. These lands are in T. 28 N., R. 12 E. (Red River Hatchery), patented to the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish; and in T. 24 N., R. 11 E., patented under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act to the New Mexico State Park and Recreation Commission.

Proposed Classifications of the Rio Grande Wild River Area. Classification of 38 percent of the Rio Grande and Red River segments as Wild River Area is

consistent with criteria set forth in section 2(b) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. These river segments—within the established boundaries as set forth in the Act—are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by foot trail, with shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. The remainder is classified as recreational river because it is easily accessible by automobile.

The following describes the proposed boundaries by legal subdivision, aggregating 16,880 acres, as follows:

Wild river-----	15,822
Recreational river-----	1,258
Total -----	16,880

Proposed Wild River Classification. (All lands except Carson National Forest.)

T. 32 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 24, lots 5 and 10;
Sec. 25, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8;
Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

420 acres in the Sangre de Cristo Grant meandering east boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 31 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 4, 5, and 6;
Sec. 2, lots 7, 8, and 9;
Sec. 11, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8;
Sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

250 acres of the Sangre de Cristo Grant meandering the east boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 31 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 30, lot 4 and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1, 3, 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 30 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 29, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 29 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 4, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, lots 2, 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 9, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 16, lot 2 and one tract of unsurveyed land in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ containing 69.92 acres;
Sec. 17, lots 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, and one tract of unsurveyed land in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ containing 98.54 acres;

Sec. 20, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and one tract of unsurveyed land in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ containing 16.38 acres;
Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 28 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 2, 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, portion west of river;
Sec. 30, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, portion west of river;

Plus all other undescribed land meandering the west boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 27 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Plus all other undescribed land meandering the west boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 26 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 13, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 24, lot 1;
Sec. 25, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8;
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8;

430 acres of the Anton Leroux Grant meandering the east boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 25 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8;
Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8;
Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Proposed Recreational River Classification. (All lands except Carson National Forest.)

T. 27 N., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;

130 acres of the Anton Leroux Grant meandering the east boundary of the Rio Grande.

T. 27 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, and 7.

T. 25 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, lots 1 and 2.

T. 24 N., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

Carson National Forest. Beginning at a point in the center of the Rio Grande on the section line between secs. 7 and

NOTICES

17209

18, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., New Mexico Principal Meridian; thence east along the section line 0.16 mile to the east rim of the Rio Grande canyon; thence northeasterly along the rim of the Rio Grande canyon through the center of sec. 8, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., a distance of approximately 0.68 mile; thence northerly approximately 0.50 mile to a point 0.07 mile east of the quarter corner between secs. 5 and 8, T. 27 N., R. 12 E.; thence northerly through sec. 5, 1.04 miles to a point on the section line between sec. 5, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., and sec. 32, T. 28 N., R. 12 E., 0.28 mile west of the section corner common to secs. 4 and 5, T. 27 N., R. 12 E., and secs. 32 and 33, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.

Thence northeasterly approximately 0.28 mile to the northerly rim of Garapata canyon; thence southwesterly to the rim of the Rio Grande; thence northerly along the rim of the Rio Grande crossing the section line between secs. 32 and 29 at a point 0.27 mile east of the section corner common to secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.; thence northerly along the rim of the Rio Grande canyon 1.03 miles to a point on the section line between secs. 20 and 29, T. 28 N., R. 12 E., 0.30 mile east of the section corner common to secs. 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.; thence northeasterly along the rim of the Rio Grande canyon approximately 0.57 mile to a point due east of the confluence of the Rio Grande and Red River; thence northeasterly 0.76 mile to the section corner common to secs. 16, 17, 20, and 21, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.

Thence northeasterly 1.33 miles along the rim of the Red River canyon to the east $\frac{1}{4}$ corner of the section line between secs. 9 and 16, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.; thence northeasterly along the rim of the Red River canyon 0.95 mile to a point on the section line common to secs. 9 and 10, T. 28 N., R. 12 E., 0.35 mile south of the section corner common to secs. 3, 4, 9, and 10, T. 28 N., R. 12 E.; thence easterly along the rim of the Red River canyon and southeasterly along the rim of Lama canyon for approximately 0.38 mile; thence northeasterly approximately 0.38 mile to a point where the section line common to secs. 3 and 10, T. 28 N., R. 12 E., crosses Lama canyon, which is approximately at the quarter corner of the section line between secs. 3 and 10; thence east along the section line between secs. 3 and 10, T. 28 N., R. 12 E., approximately 0.25 mile; thence northwesterly 0.11 mile to the center of the Red River.

Thence 3.79 miles southwest down the center of Red River to the confluence with the Rio Grande; thence southerly down the center of the Rio Grande 4.81 miles to the point of beginning.

Management objectives. Preservation of a wild river area creates certain conflicts as to immediate vs. long-term pressures for noncompatible resource uses. The Bureau of Land Management proposes to allow multiple wild river area uses provided neither their short-range nor long-range impacts lessen the esthetic and scenic values for which the river was designated "wild." The need is great to guard the wild river charac-

ter of the area against nibbling encroachment, however well-meaning.

A second objective will be correlation among agencies, both State and Federal, to insure that each wild river component is administered to serve the same end—preservation and enhancement of the wild river values.

The Bureau will exclude, except under certain prescribed conditions and for certain restricted purposes (as set forth in the proposed plan, Part II), the use of motorized equipment and aircraft within the boundaries of the Wild River Area.

The Bureau will provide recreation development and opportunities to the extent needed to meet expected reasonable demands so long as such development does not impair wild river qualities. Facilities so provided will be of first quality, but limited to simple campgrounds, picnic areas, and supporting facilities. Extensive development, if any, should be outside the wild river boundaries.

This area is considered a special management zone within the multiple-use plan for the Questa Ranger District, Carson National Forest. It will be managed to preserve the rivers in their natural, primitive condition. All public use of the area and the resources it contains will be regulated and managed to this end.

Existing Recreation facilities. Facilities, trails, and roads that exist west of Cerro on the Rio Grande near Questa were constructed by the Bureau of Land Management under the Accelerated Public Works Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-658). Approximately \$310,000 was spent constructing roads, trails, and facilities along the rim and in this area of the Rio Grande gorge by a work force of 120 employees secured through the State Employment Office at Taos.

The present recreation area includes 47 family units, each consisting of a shelter, table, and fireplace; 27 toilets; 11 miles of foot trails; 4 miles of nature trails; 15 miles of access roads; five spring improvements; several foot bridges; and playground equipment. Rock masonry was used throughout the areas for tables, fireplaces, and trail barriers. The trail system was built essentially by hand. Parts for five bank metal shelters and sand and cement were carried to the bottom of the gorge by the workers and by horses.

On September 10, 1965, the 670-foot high Rio Grande gorge bridge was completed, connecting State Road 3 at Taos with U.S. Highway 285 at Tres Piedras. Some day the bridge is expected to become part of a re-routed U.S. Highway 64 crossing northern New Mexico. The New Mexico State Highway Department built eight excellent public picnic units at the west end of the bridge. They consist of native stone shelters, toilets, trailer waste dump vault, and area lighting. A 720-foot well was drilled and equipped with electric pump and water distribution system. Total development cost to date exceeds \$86,000.

In addition, limited private accommodations have been available seasonally, principally at Cedar Springs and ranches scattered along the river. Private recreation facilities are now a significant resource.

Development problems. An overall problem is to develop the river's potential for recreation, and to do it in the midst of extensive existing other land use, ownership, jurisdictional, and physical complexities. The task is to expand recreation as a use, and to keep it compatible with other uses.

Several ideas for recreation development along the river are set forth in the succeeding paragraphs. They stress a need for varying kinds of facilities and activities and for preservation of the river's wild character.

In general, as a prerequisite, scenic and access roads should be built along the rims of the Rio Grande and Red River gorges. About 15 miles of new and upgraded access road are needed to provide a loop from Cerro to the developed camping and picnicking areas along this stretch of canyon rim and thence to the all-weather highway at Questa.

Also needed is a scenic drive of about 9 miles along the west rim several miles to the south to connect the Rio Grande gorge bridge with the Taos Junction bridge. The road system would be the most expensive proposed development and would tie together almost all developments proposed herein.

The Bureau of Land Management proposes also to build 66 camping and picnicking units, drill two wells and equip them with water distribution systems; two visitor interpretive centers; overlooks, and 8 miles of foot trails along the Rio Grande and Red River canyons to supplement existing trails.

The Forest Service proposes to construct 40 camping and picnicking units, 16 miles of new foot trail, and reconstruction of 3 miles of existing trail, plus realignment of 6 miles of access roads.

The New Mexico State Park and Recreation Commission proposes to develop 20 camping/picnicking units, water system, sanitary facilities, and playgrounds adjacent to the southern boundary of the Wild River Area.

The Taos Pueblo Indians have discussed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and have indicated an interest in further discussion of the provisions of the Act. After the Taos Pueblo governing body has discussed the Act more thoroughly, they may feel it is to public and Tribal advantage to administer certain portions of Taos Pueblo Indian land in accordance with aims of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Minimum staffing needs. The BLM portion of the Wild River Area will be operated and maintained by a competent staff under the direction and supervision of the Albuquerque District Manager. The staff should include at least three supervisors and sufficient maintenance and cleanup men. In the 50-mile long area, most of these persons must be mobile, regularly patrolling the developed sites. The following are estimates

17210

of minimum BLM costs for annual operation and maintenance, equipment, and development.

Annual Recurring Costs.....	\$55,000
Operation and Maintenance (Including salaries and related expense for three permanent recreation specialists and 68 man months of seasonal laborers, supplies and vehicle expense).	
Equipment (one-time cost).....	\$13,500
(Including radio, wheel-type tractor and minimum office equipment.)	
Headquarters building storage and yards	\$80,000

The management and administration of this area by the U.S. Forest Service will not necessitate any increase in the present staffing of the Questa Ranger District. There will, however, be a need for additional financing to extend employment periods to cover the area's increased workload because of operation and maintenance of existing and expanded facilities.

Personnel:

3 man months permanent, 8 man months temporary.....	\$5,000
Maintenance, supplies, materials.....	3,500

Estimated annual recurrent cost.....	\$,500
--------------------------------------	--------

PROSPECTIVE EXPENDITURES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Recreation development.....	\$500,000
(Including \$5,000 for signs.)	
Road construction.....	1,310,000
(Including 14 miles of new construction realignment and paving of 11 miles of existing road.)	
Range Improvements.....	14,000
Land acquisition.....	80,000
(1,425 acres in six separate parcels.)	

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Recreation development.....	191,500
(Including \$5,500 for signs.)	
Road construction.....	210,000
Taos Tribe of Indians—Data not yet available.	

[F.R. Doc. 69-12601; Filed, Oct. 22, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Packers and Stockyards Administration

HOPE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION CO. ET AL.

Posted Stockyards

Pursuant to the authority delegated under the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), on the respective dates specified below, it was ascertained that the livestock markets named below were stockyards within the definition of that term contained in section 302 of the Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 202), and notice was given to the owners and to the public by posting notices at the stockyards as required by said section 302.

Name, and location of stockyard, and date of posting

ARKANSAS

Hope Livestock Commission, Hope, Oct. 6, 1969.

NOTICES

CALIFORNIA

Beaumont Horse Market, Beaumont, Oct. 8, 1969.

KANSAS

Belleville Livestock Comm. Co., Inc., Belleville, Oct. 1, 1969.

MISSOURI

Interstate Producers Livestock Association, Marshall, Oct. 3, 1969.

UTAH

Beehive Horse Sale Corporation, Salt Lake City, Oct. 8, 1969.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of October 1969.

G. H. HOPPER,
Chief, Registrations, Bonds, and
Reports Branch, Livestock
Marketing Division.

[F.R. Doc. 69-12694; Filed, Oct. 22, 1969; 8:49 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Patent Office

CERTAIN CASES

Reopening After Decision, Board of Appeals

Effective with the date of this notice the Commissioner of Patents will, on a trial basis, entertain petitions under § 1.198 of Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations (Patent Office Rule 198), to reopen certain cases in which an applicant has sought review under 35 U.S.C. 141 or 145. This procedure is restricted to cases which have been decided by the Board of Appeals and which are amendable to settlement without the need for going forward with the court proceeding. Such petitions will ordinarily be granted only in the following categories of cases:

1. When the decision of the Board of Appeals asserts that the rejection of the claims is proper because the claims do not include a disclosed limitation or because they suffer from some other curable defect, and the decision reasonably is suggestive that claims including the limitation or devoid of the defect will be allowable;

2. When the decision of the Board of Appeals asserts that the rejection of the claims is proper because the record does not include evidence of a specified character, and is reasonably suggestive that if such evidence were presented, the appealed claims would be allowable, and it is demonstrated that such evidence presently exists and can be offered; or

3. When the decision of the Board of Appeals is based on a practice, rule, law, or judicial precedent which, since the Board's decision, has been rescinded, repealed, or overruled.

Any such petition must be accompanied by the proposed amendment, evidence, or argument said to justify allowance of the claims. The petition further must point out how the case falls within one of the preceding categories. Failure to do so or failure of the case to qualify as coming within one of the categories will usually constitute basis for denying the petition. In any event, no case will

be reopened unless it is for the consideration of matters not already adjudicated and sufficient cause has been shown.

Such petitions will not be ordinarily entertained after the filing of the Commissioner's brief in cases in which review has been sought under 35 U.S.C. 141, or after trial in a 35 U.S.C. 145 case. In the case of an appeal under 35 U.S.C. 141, if the petition is granted, step will be taken to request the court to remand the case to the Patent Office and if so remanded the proposed amendments, evidence, and arguments will be entered of record in the application file for consideration, and further action will be taken by the Board of Appeals in the first instance or by the examiner as may be appropriate. In the case of civil action under 35 U.S.C. 145, steps will be taken for obtaining dismissal of the action without prejudice to consideration of the proposals.

WILLIAM E. SCHUYLER, Jr.,
Commissioner of Patents.

Approved: October 16, 1969.

MYRON TRIBUS,
Assistant Secretary
for Science & Technology.

[F.R. Doc. 69-12674; Filed, Oct. 22, 1969; 8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of the Secretary

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Statement of Organization, Functions and Delegations of Authority

Part 5 (Health Services and Mental Health Administration) of the Statement of Organization, Functions, and Delegations of Authority for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (38 F.R. 15953, Oct. 30, 1968), is hereby amended with regard to Section 5-B Organization as follows:

After the paragraph under National Center for Health Statistics (3F00), insert:

National Center for Family Planning Services (3F00). Plans, directs, and coordinates the family planning activities of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Specifically: (1) Develops HSMHA policy on matters pertaining to family planning activities; (2) develops long-range (5-year) family planning program objectives and plans; (3) formulates guidelines governing the preparation of annual family planning programs and reviews those programs on behalf of the Administrator; (4) administers family planning project grant activities of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration; (5) administers extramural research and training activities incidental to family planning activities of the Administration; (6) coordinates, through Regional Office family planning