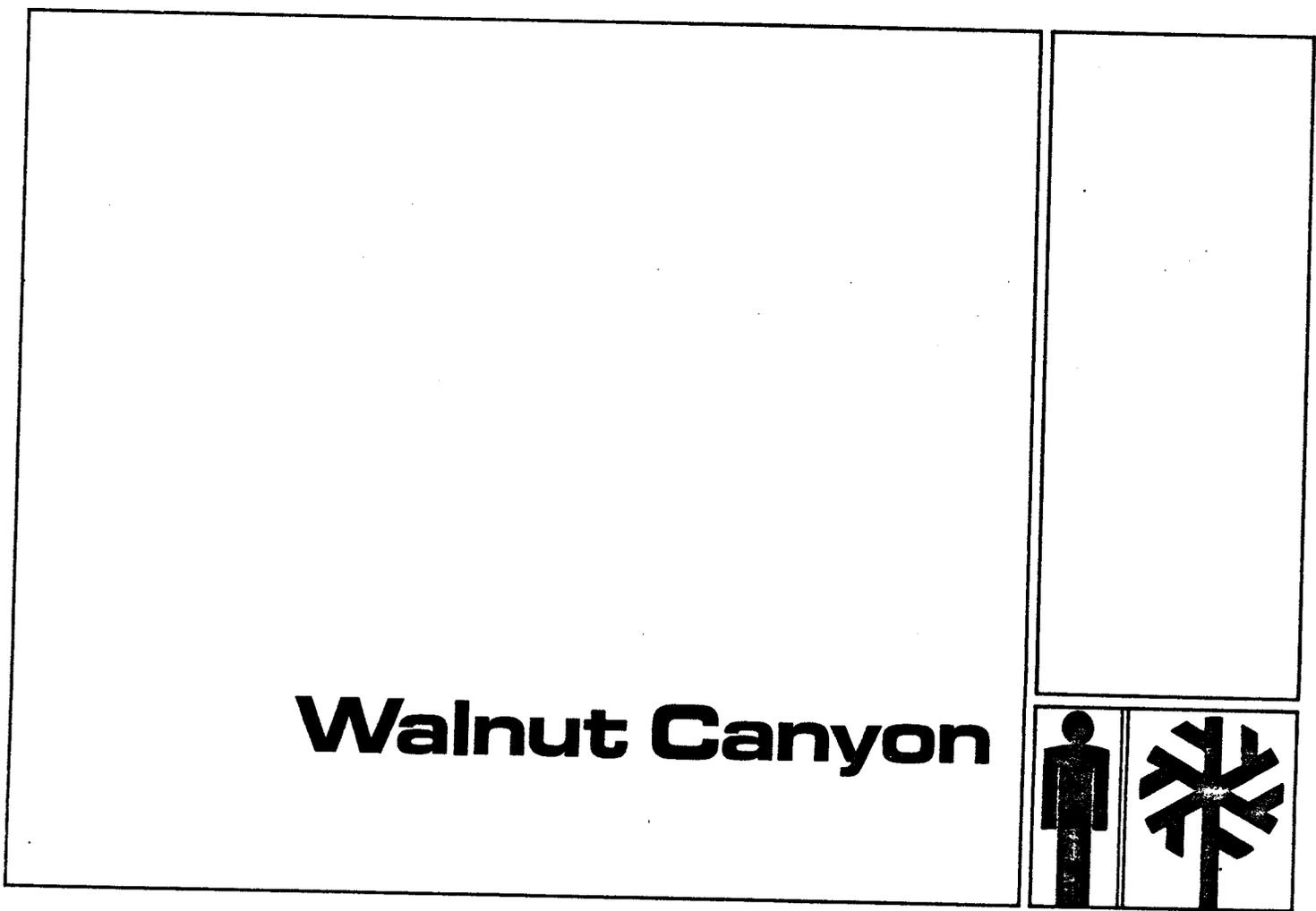


Land Protection Plan
August 1985



National Monument/Arizona

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FOR
WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended By: Sam R. Anderson
Superintendent, Walnut Canyon National Monument

J. L. W. Clay
General Superintendent, Southern Arizona Group

Approved By: Howard H. Chapman
Regional Director, Western Region 8-6-85

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
LAND PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY

Current Land Ownership Within Boundary:

	<u>Acres</u>
National Park Service	2011.62
Private	237.84

Tracts Remaining To Be Protected: 1

Proposed Protection Method: Fee Acquisition

Funding Status: Inholding Area (No specific appropriations.)

Planning Team:

Dwayne Collier, Superintendent, Walnut Canyon National Monument

Robert Cousins, Realty Specialist, Western Regional Office

Dan Olson, Park Planner, Western Regional Office

Status of Environmental Compliance: Categorically Excluded

Status of Jurisdiction: Proprietary

LAND PROTECTION PLAN
FOR
WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

The use of the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is governed by a policy statement issued in May 1982 by the Department of the Interior. (See Appendix for complete text.) In response to this policy the National Park Service is preparing a land protection plan for each unit of the National Park System containing non-federal land.

It should be noted that this plan is intended to provide general guidance for a land protection program subject to the availability of funds and other implementation constraints. It is not intended in any way to diminish the rights of non-federal land owners and the plan does not constitute an offer to purchase land or an interest in land.

Walnut Canyon National Monument is located in Coconino County, Arizona, about 9 miles east of Flagstaff. Total acreage within the unit is about 2,249 acres. There is only one private parcel in the Monument, a tract of 237.84 acres owned by the Santa Fe Southern Corporation.

The cultural resources of the Monument are nationally significant in terms of prehistoric Sinaguan settlement and land use patterns, documenting changes in northern Arizona climate during

the past thousand years, and in understanding the dynamics of a cultural system's changes over time.

The most significant resources are the remains of a large number of prehistoric sites, many of which are cliff dwellings in a beautiful canyon setting. Dwellings were constructed in the natural limestone overhangs, are one-story, and average 6' high, 10' deep, and 20' across.

Two extensive concentrations of these prehistoric cliff dwellings are found within the Monument's boundary, in the vicinity of the visitor center and within the area of the private tract. (See Map in Appendix 2.) Preliminary studies indicate that the resources within the private tract may be the more significant of the two concentrations.

Natural resources in the Monument are also rather unique. Within the Monument are three life zones: Canadian, Transitional, and Upper Sonoran. Because of the wide range of vegetation zones, the natural resources are extensive for the relatively small area and depth of the canyon. The canyon's south-facing slopes contain a selection of plants more typically found at lower elevations; because of the shade and coolness of the canyon's north facing slopes, many plants normally found at higher elevations are represented.

Numerous species of wildlife are found in the Monument during

various seasons. However, there are no known threatened or endangered species present in the Monument.

Access to and interpretation of the Monument's cultural and natural resources for the visiting public are provided by the Visitor Center and trails in the vicinity of the Center. Access to the remainder of the Monument is limited to protect fragile prehistoric sites.

There are no specific appropriated funds available for land acquisition at Walnut Canyon National Monument, and no legislative ceiling on appropriations. Any future funding would be part of the Servicewide inholding program.

Area Purpose

Walnut Canyon National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on November 30, 1915 for the purpose of preserving and protecting numerous Sinagua cliff dwellings and associated sites. Additional land was added on September 24, 1938 by Presidential Proclamation to include additional prime archeological sites omitted in the initial legislation. In 1956 Public Land Order 1269 added an additional 370 acres for the construction of a new public entrance road with related materials source site.

Land Protection Problems and Issues

The private parcel of land within the boundary has been unused since the Monument was established. An additional 40 acre tract

of land owned by the same landowner lies immediately outside and adjacent to the existing inholding.

There do not appear to be any economic values associated with the tract. No valuable mineral or timber resources exist within the area. Development of the area for residential uses would be extremely difficult inasmuch as the land is within and adjacent to the canyon and the terrain is extremely steep. In addition, there are neither roads nor water supplies in proximity to the tract.

Management objectives for the Monument, including the area of the private tract, include the preservation of the historic scene, and preservation of natural resource values. Provision of adequate visitor use facilities is also a Monument objective; no public use facilities are planned for the area of the private tract, however.

There are no private uses that would be compatible with these management objectives.

The entire boundary of the Monument with the exception of the 40 acre tract is surrounded by U. S. Forest Service lands. The Monument staff has an excellent working relationship with the Forest Service regarding external impacts and each agency is actively involved in reviewing and commenting on any actions which have the potential to impact either their lands or operations.

Alternatives and Analysis

Agreements. An agreement with the landowner to allow for access by the National Park Service for inventories and to continue non-use of the tract would be consistent with protection of the cliff dwellings and maintenance of the prehistoric scene and might be an effective and economical land protection approach in the short term. Because such an agreement would be effective only as long as the ownership and the owner's intentions remained unchanged, an agreement would have to be considered primarily an interim land protection approach. An agreement also would not provide long range protection from theft or vandalism.

Land Use Regulation. The tract of land is in a classification of "general zoning" under Coconino County ordinances. Under this designation the land may be permitted to be utilized for agricultural and related uses, single-family dwellings or mobile homes, or conditional permit uses such as public use facilities with incidental limited commercial uses, borrow pits and mineral extraction operations. The extent of development that would be permitted under local zoning would significantly impair the resource protection goals for the area and hence land use regulation is not considered a viable protection method.

Less-than-Fee Acquisition. Less-than-fee acquisition is generally considered to be most appropriate where some, but not all, private land uses are compatible with management objectives. In this case, there are no private land uses compatible with resource protection goals.

Fee Acquisition. Fee acquisition would permit the Park Service to further investigate, inventory, and actively protect the natural and cultural resources existing on the tract. Because this tract contains some of the most significant resources in the unit, fee ownership is considered essential to assure permanent protection of the cultural remains from theft, vandalism, and incompatible land uses.

Recommendations

The preferred method of protection is fee acquisition. In the event acquisition cannot be consummated in the near term, it may be desirable to negotiate an agreement with the landowner providing for NPS protection of the tract's resources and access for cultural resource study and inventory.

The preferred method of acquisition is by donation. Contact has been made with the owner regarding the possibilities for acquiring the tract through donation. If donation proves unfeasible, possibilities for exchange for other Federal lands within the state would be investigated. Finally, if neither of these preferred methods is successful, purchase of the tract would be considered subject to the availability of funds.

APPENDICES

1. Proclamations and Authorizing Legislation
2. Maps
3. Management Objectives
4. Environmental Compliance
5. Acquisition Procedures
6. Policy For Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water
Conservation Fund
7. Photographs

ESTABLISHMENT AND BOUNDARY-INCREASE LEGISLATION

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1318) of November 30, 1915

Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2300) of September 24, 1938

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

(No. 1318--Nov. 30, 1915--39 Stat. 1761)

WHEREAS, certain prehistoric ruins of ancient cliff dwellings situated upon public lands of the United States, and located in what is commonly known as Walnut Canyon, about eight miles south-east of the city of Flagstaff, Arizona, are of great ethnologic, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these relics of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, as a National Monument;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities" do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation and use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set aside as the Walnut Canyon National Monument, all those certain tracts of land, in the State of Arizona, more particularly described as follows, to-wit;

The southwest quarter of section twenty-five, the south half of section twenty-six, the north half of section thirty-five, and the northwest quarter of section thirty-six, township twenty-one north, range eight east, Gila and Salt River Meridian, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Coconino National Forest, but the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation, and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy, any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A P R O C L A M A T I O N

(No. 2300--Sept. 24, 1938--53 Stat. 2469)

WHEREAS the herinafter-described lands comprising a part of the Coconino National Forest, in the State of Arizona, are adjacent to the Walnut Canyon National Monument, established by proclamation dated November 30, 1915; and

WHEREAS such lands have situated thereon various objects of historic and scientific interest, and are also required for the proper care and management of the objects of historic and scientific interest now being protected by the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 34. 36 (U.S.C., title 16 sec. 473), and section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following described lands in the State of Arizona are hereby excluded from the said Coconino National Forest and are hereby added to and made a part of the said Walnut Canyon National Monument:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN--ARIZONA

T.21 N., R.8 E., sec. 26. SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, lot 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$,
sec. 36. NE $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$;

T.21 N., R.9 E., sec. 31. W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ and
lots 1 to 5, inclusive, containing 913.16 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U.S.C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS TITLE 43--PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I--Bureau of Land Management

Appendix--Public Land Orders

Public Land Order 1269

(Arizona 07289)

ARIZONA

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS AS A MATERIAL SITE AND FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF AN APPROACH ROAD IN CONNECTION WITH
THE WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant
to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the hereinafter described public lands in Arizona are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for use of the Department of the Interior for the following purposes:

a. As a source of materials for road construction for the Walnut Canyon National Monument Approach road:

Gila and Salt River Meridian

T. 21 N., R. 8 W.

sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{2}$

sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{2}$

The tracts described contain 40 acres.

b. For the location of a right-of-way for the proposed Walnut Canyon National Monument approach road:

A strip of land 500 feet on either side of the centerline of the Walnut Canyon National Monument approach road through the following

legal sub-divisions:

Gila and Salt River Meridian

Coconino National Forest

T. 21 N., R. 8 E.,

sec. 14, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

sec. 24, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

sec. 25, NW $\frac{1}{4}$

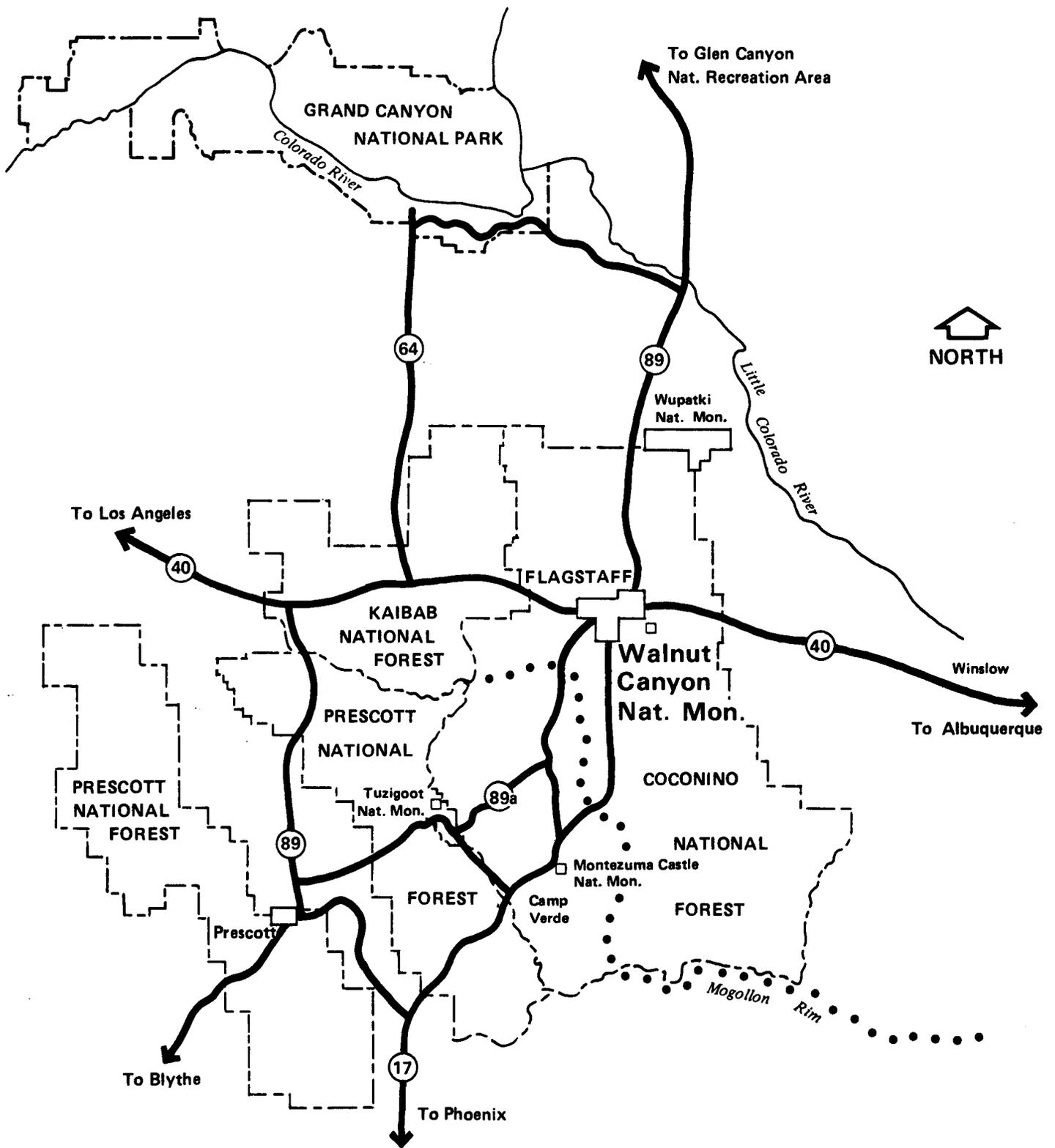
The areas described aggregate 330 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the existing reservation of the lands for national forest purposes.

Feb. 28, 1956

/s/ Wesley A. D'Ewart

Assistant Secretary of the Interior



The Region

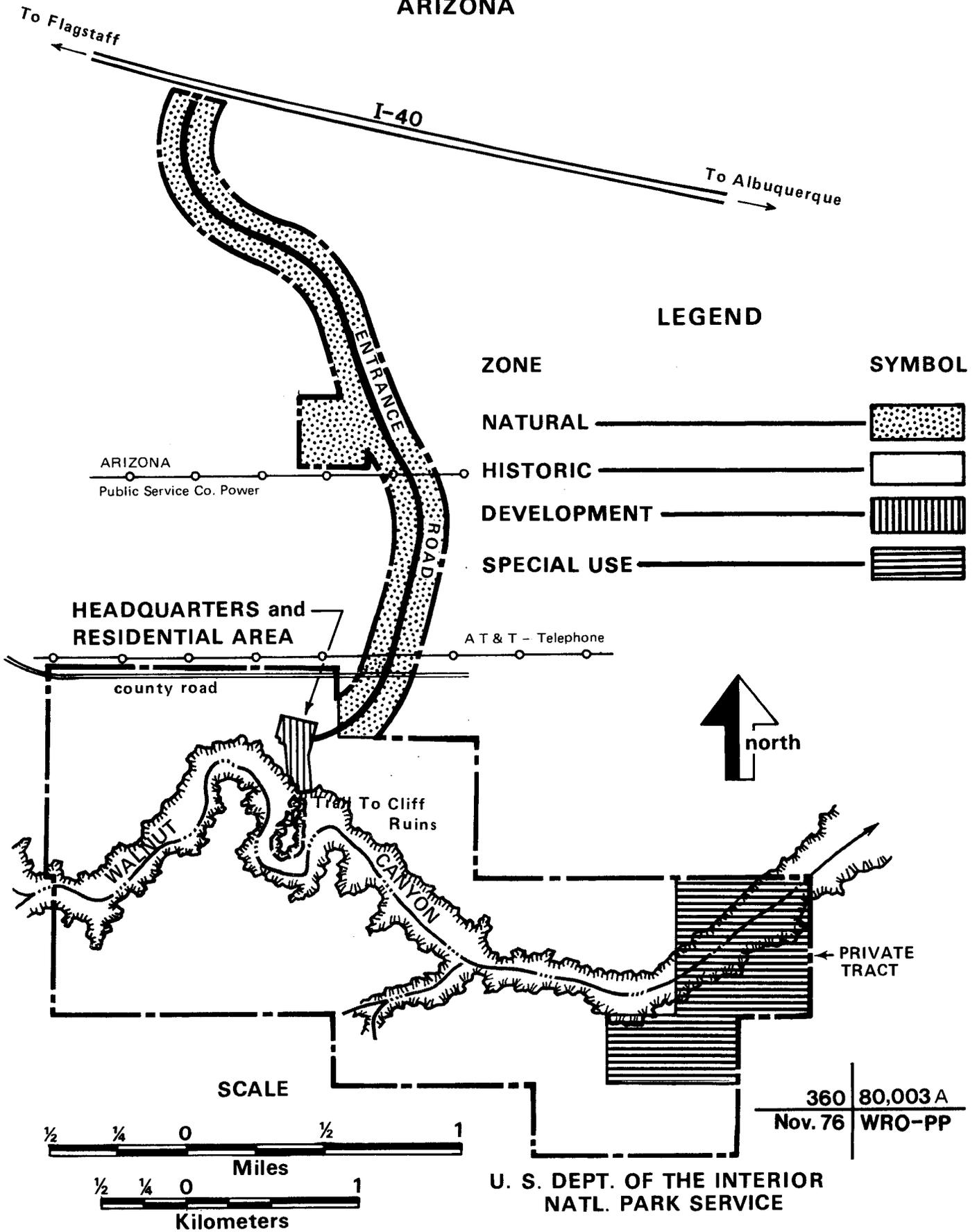
Walnut Canyon National Monument
ARIZONA

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LAND CLASSIFICATION

WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

ARIZONA



MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Cultural Resource Management

To identify, evaluate, preserve and protect the ancient ruins and artifacts of the Sinagua Indians in the beautiful setting of the Walnut Canyon. Through appropriate preservation techniques, maintain historic structures presently on National Register of Historic Places.

Natural Resources

To protect and perpetuate the park's natural resources and wild-life in a manner consistent with preservation of historic values.

To restore natural plant cover as studies indicate.

Cooperation

To work with the Forest Service and local communities for the purpose of reducing, and where feasible eliminating, the adverse effects of non-park uses and illegal activities such as grazing, timber cutting, hunting and vandalism.

To cooperate with local governmental agencies, nearby landowners, and members of the public in order to (1) improve understanding of the park's significance in protecting cultural and natural resources, (2) increase use of the park by local public, and (3) encourage input in future improvements and development.

Visitor Use

To determine the carrying capacity of the natural and cultural resources, and to take appropriate steps to maintain that capacity.

Land Use

To secure an appropriate land base for interpretation and protection of significant archeological sites.

Interpretation

To foster understanding and appreciation of the Sinagua cliff dwellings and artifacts, and the Indian's relationship with the canyon environment during the long period the area was occupied by utilizing varied interpretive opportunities and methods.

Safety

Maintain a professional level of visitor and employee protection through effective programs in law enforcement, safety management and public health.

Assure that park drinking water meets all public health standards.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

The recommended plan proposes neither land acquisition outside the authorized boundary nor any significant changes to existing land or visitor use. Under Department of the Interior procedures, 516 DM 1-6, Appendix 7, sections 7.4 B.(11) and C.(2), these actions are categorically excluded from the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act.

ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

The Division of Land Resources assigned to the Western Regional Office is responsible for carrying out the land acquisition program. It will be guided by the unit's Land Protection Plan, which must be approved by the Regional Director.

The Service will obtain, at its expense, a preliminary policy of title insurance for each property which will identify the owner or owners of record and all encumbrances, such as mortgages, liens, judgments, right-of-way or other easements, affecting the property's title.

Each property will be appraised by an independent contract appraiser. The landowner and/or his/her representative will be offered an opportunity to accompany the appraiser on the inspection of the property in order to afford the owner an opportunity to point out significant features of the property.

To assure the quality of appraisals, a staff appraiser will review all reports for compliance with proper appraisal procedures and check such elements as the thoroughness of the research performed and whether or not the appraiser has afforded the landowner the opportunity to accompany the appraiser.

Appraisers will be required to furnish an objective estimate of the "Fair Market Value" of the lands being appraised. The Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions defines Fair Market Value as "The amount in cash, or on terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desired but is not obligated to buy."

As soon as possible after the appraisal of a property has been received, reviewed, and approved, the Service will submit to the owner, subject to the availability of funds, a written offer which will not be less than the Service's approved appraisal of the fair market value of the property. The owner will be provided with a copy of the Service's appraisal upon request. Assuming that a mutually acceptable purchase price is agreed upon, closing will normally be completed by a local title company acting as escrow and closing agent within 6 to 8 weeks of signature by the owner and the Service of an Offer to Sell.

It is the responsibility of the seller to convey clear title to the property being acquired. Under Public Law 91-646, the Service may reimburse sellers for expenses incurred such as:

1. Recording fees, transfer taxes, similar expenses incidental to conveying the real property.
2. Penalty cost for prepayment of any pre-existing recorded mortgage entered into in good faith encumbering the real property.
3. - The pro rata portion of real property taxes the owner paid to cover the period after title was vested in the United States.

The Service may pay other similar expenses to the extent they are fair and reasonable, but the Service will not pay for costs necessary to clear defects in title to the property.

The Service will make every effort to seek negotiated settlement wherever possible; however, if this is not possible, eminent domain proceedings may be initiated.

Eminent domain proceedings are usually initiated by the filing of a complaint in condemnation in Federal Court. In this type of action title to the land does not pass to the government until the court or jury has determined the amount of just compensation and this amount has been paid to the owner. Eminent domain proceedings may be employed to determine title issues or when negotiations are unsuccessful and Fair Market Value is to be determined by the court.

In addition to the complaint in condemnation, declarations of taking are used where title to the land must be vested in the United States immediately in order to prevent resource damage.

A declaration of taking vests title to property in the United States immediately upon filing papers in the court and the deposit of an estimate of just compensation. A portion of this deposit may be withdrawn by the owner as approved by the court.

Acquisition of Less-than-Fee Interests (Easement)

The procedure for acquiring less-than-fee interests is the same as that described above for acquisition of fee interests except for the fact that the owner does not relinquish title and possession of the property.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Policy for Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund

AGENCY: Office of the Secretary, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of final policy statement.

SUMMARY: The Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks has adopted a policy statement concerning use of the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). This policy statement provides broad guidance to four Federal agencies in use of the LWCF to achieve natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives in accordance with Congressional mandates and statutory authorities.

The policy applies to the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management, in the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The statement was developed by the LWCF Policy Group which is composed of the Directors of these three Interior agencies, Chief of the Forest Service, and a chairman who is designated by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. The LWCF Policy Group (LPG) was originally established in 1974 to review, comment on and coordinate proposals that may affect the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 15, 1982.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ric Davidge, Chairman, LWCF Policy Group, Room 3158, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The public was invited to comment on the proposed policy statement which appeared in the Federal Register March 18, 1982, (Vol. 47, No. 53, pages 11777-8).

There were several comments received via phone expressing support for the policy statement and an interest in the rapid implementation of the policy. Seventy-five written comments were received. Seventy fully supported the policy and its immediate implementation by all of the Federal agencies using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Five comments expressed concerns that the new policy was too general to be evaluated, eliminated the use of full fee title acquisition, was contrary to the 1980 policy for potential additions to the Federal estate, and that a fair analysis could not be made without analysis of the case studies that are not as yet available.

The new policy is by design general. Its purpose is to encourage the use of cost effective tools to protect the essential resource values in authorized areas. Full fee title acquisition is anticipated in areas where this method of acquisition is required by the land protection plan. Each individual area land protection plan must comply with all environmental protection requirements and it is at this specific point where the application of the policy should be evaluated. This policy is an extension of the 1980 policy for potential

additions to the Federal estate in that it encourages the same alternative protection and acquisition methods but for authorized rather than proposed areas. Review and comment on the subject policy should not have been dependent upon a review of the case studies that were to be made available by the National Park Service after April 12, 1982, as reported in the March 18, 1982, Federal Register. These case studies were undertaken to provide the National Park Service with an initial sample of how land protection plans could be recrafted and were not a test of the policy per se. It is anticipated that these case studies will be available on or about June 22, 1982.

The policy was developed in response to the decreasing availability of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies annually appropriated by Congress, concerns voiced by a number of sources including hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Waters on July 9 and 10 of 1981; and reports by the General Accounting Office concerning Federal land acquisition practices. The recently adopted policy generally refines and expands the basic concepts included in the policy statement which appeared in the Federal Register of May 7, 1980 (45 FR 30306). The previous policy statement only addressed studies and recommendations for new areas to be funded under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. The recent drop in the level of the annual Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation created a need to apply the various

alternatives to fee title land acquisition to all currently authorized areas in an effort to stretch available LWCF monies. The recently adopted policy supplements the 1980 statement to include existing units of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and recreation or conservation area systems where acquisition of private land is planned using LWCF monies.

The policy provides general guidance and does not replace the more detailed policies and procedures governing the land acquisition and management programs of each agency. However, each agency affected by the Policy is expected to make revisions in its policies and procedures as necessary and appropriate to reflect the direction of the general policy. This direction includes emphasis on responsiveness to Congressional mandates; cost effective alternatives to Federal fee simple purchase of private lands; improved cooperation with landowners, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments, and the private sector; and development of plans considering socio-cultural impacts.

ADOPTED POLICY: The following statement has been adopted after consideration of public comments: Policy for Use of the Federal Portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be used to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein necessary to achieve the natural, cultural, wildlife, and recreation management objectives of the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service. The fund will be used in accord with management objectives for each currently authorized area based on agency missions and Congressional mandates. The agencies using the Federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will, to the extent consistent with statutory authorities:

—Identify what land or interests in land need to be in Federal ownership to achieve management unit purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit.

—Use to the maximum extent practical cost-effective alternatives to direct Federal purchase of private lands and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objections.

—Cooperate with landowners, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and the private sector to manage land for public use or protect it for resource conservation.

—Formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use or protection to assure the socio-cultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed.

Dated: April 29, 1982.

G. Ray Arnett,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

[FR Doc. 82-12393 Filed 5-6-82; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-10-M

PHOTOGRAPHS



Looking southwest up Walnut Canyon from the vicinity of the northeast boundary of the Monument. The area in view is a portion of the private tract.



View of cliff dwellings in Walnut Canyon in the vicinity of the visitor center. Similar dwellings are located on the private tract.