

H. LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

1. Public Lands (Table H-1)

Unlike previous versions of the CEDS when the Valley's public lands have undergone significant changes, such as the addition of the Baca National Wildlife Refuge, there have been few additions to the acreage managed by federal and state agencies.

At 1.83 million acres, the Rio Grande National Forest remains the largest segment of public land in the Valley as shown on H-1. While the table shows the forest's acreage by county it does not show the amount for Hinsdale County, which is generally regarded as being outside the Valley.

The Bureau of Land Management oversees 591,385 acres, mostly in the foothills and canyons that sit below the forested territories and administers 623,000 acres of minerals. Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve sits on 121,649 acres. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers 116,739 acres between the Alamosa, Monte Vista and Baca national wildlife refuges.

The Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife also manages just over 29,000 acres in the Valley, including state wildlife areas, reservoirs, natural areas and San Luis State Park.

Lastly, the Colorado State Land Board manages 148,017 surface acres and controls 287,060 acres of mineral rights in the Valley.

2. Rio Grande National Forest – Selected Resources (Table H-2)

Table H-2 shows a total of 1.831 million acres covering about 2,861 square miles, 2.5 times bigger than Rhode Island. The table shows about 1.1 million visitor days of recreation use, and capacity to handle 6,570 visitors per day. Wolf Creek Ski Area located on national forest can handle 4,200-5,000 skiers per day. Other notables from the table include over 100 jobs; 36 campgrounds; 1,251 miles of trails, with access to the Colorado and Continental Divide trails; 1,600 miles of open roads; and 518,600 acres of roadless areas.

3. Rio Grande National Forest – Economic Contributions (Table H-3, H-4, H-4A)

The 1994 data developed for the Draft EIS – Draft Revised Forest Plan as provided in Table H-3 is the most current available for some relevant economic data. It estimates an economic contribution (including multipliers) of \$24.2 million, and 1,225 jobs.

But other data is more up to date, including the payments the Forest Service pass down to county governments on Table H-4. In 2008 Congress amended and reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools Act. The new measure included a payment formula that factored in a county's per-capita personal income, leading to higher payments to Valley counties during the period covered by the CEDS. For example, Saguache County received \$6.8 million under the act from 2008 through 2012 and eventually distributed \$4.6 million to its three school districts.

The Rio Grande's revenues are tracked annually by the Forest Service and show that recreation special use permits were the biggest category, averaging \$317,000 from 2008 to 2012 (H-5). That category is also the biggest revenue stream in other national forests in Colorado, although some like the White River and

Arapahoe, and Roosevelt national forests close to the I-70 corridor or other population centers brought in over 20 times the amount of the Rio Grande.

4. Rio Grande National Forest – Issues and Management (Table H-4, H-6)

Balancing the traditional management responsibilities for providing water, forage, and timber with increasing demand for recreational, wildlife, environmental, and wilderness uses, requires a considerable effort and a lot has been done to get public input on these issues.

One issue that has grown in significance through the period of this study has been the infestation of spruce bark beetles on the forest. The beetle has infested 480,000 acres since 2005. The amount of standing dead has posed a public safety hazard to campgrounds, trails, and other parts of the forest that are heavily used by the public. Forest officials have responded with targeted cutting at many of those sites. Current research does not indicate that beetle-killed trees make large wildfires more likely. Other impacts, such as how runoff and stream flows will be impacted by the changing forest canopy, also await more research.

While beetle-killed trees may not cause fires, the second-largest fire in the state's history hit large sections of the Rio Grande impacted by the bugs in 2013. The West Fork Fire Complex, which included three distinct fires, burned 88,000 acres on the Rio Grande and 88 percent of the burn scar included spruce stands hit by the beetle, according to the Forest Service's Burned Area Report. The report characterized fire behavior in those areas as extreme and said soil burn severity was generally moderate or high. Forty-one miles of road and 37 miles of trail run through areas of high or moderate soil burn severity.

Table H-4 is summarized from the preferred plan which was approved as part of the 1996 Forest Plan with acreages identifying total Wilderness acres and type; research areas; backcountry motorized use; grazing; big game habitat; and acres under timber management.

Planned recreation use in Table H-6 is expressed in thousand Recreation Visitor Days (MRVD) of 12 hours each. Highest tourist use is anticipated for non-motorized recreation; camping; motorized recreation; and fishing. Highest local resident use is anticipated for downhill skiing; non-motorized recreation; camping; and big game hunting.

5. Great Sand Dunes (Table H-7, H-8, H-9)

As discussed in the chapter on tourism, the Dunes are the Valley's largest destination attraction, drawing up to 300,000 in normal years. Its economic impact shown in Table H-7 is estimated at \$14.3 million.

Table H-8 compares the Dunes visitation of 254,674 in 2012 to other parks and recreation areas in Colorado, which ranks sixth in the state. The largest visitation is Rocky Mountain National Park with 3.2 million, followed by Curecanti National Recreation Area (862,612); Mesa Verde (488,860) and Colorado National Monument (454,510). The sand dunes was one of four park service units in the state to see visitor declines, although it was only down by roughly 4,000 visitors from 2006. Some of the visitation data might not be directly comparable due to roadways going through some parks, such as Colorado National Monument and Curecanti NRA.

Table H-9 provides a history of visitation at the sand dunes from 1993-2002, and from 2003-2012. The best years were 1994-1997 which were all over 300,000, hitting a peak of 323,668 in 1995.

Judging by a comparison of the earlier 10-year visitation average of 288,891 to the more recent one of

272,382, we note a decrease of 5.7 percent. Some of this may be explained by the 9/11/01 disaster and the drought and forest fires in Colorado which started after that, and some is probably also due to flat family incomes and escalating gasoline prices.

The percentages of overnight stays are showing a slight increase, indicating possible greater potential for local spending by visitors and a benefit to the economy.

Conversion to National Park status was viewed to increase tourism, but the biggest visitation totals came while the sand dunes were still under monument designation. A more comprehensive study of the Dunes' impact on the regional economy has not been conducted since the park was established in 2002.

6. Alamosa/Baca/Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge Complex

The refuge complex is currently working on a comprehensive conservation plan that would guide management at all three of the units. The document is expected to be complete in 2015. The project could enable the opening of the Baca refuge to the public, which has been closed to visitors since its creation because it did not have a conservation plan.

During the period covered by the CEDS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also undertook an effort to promote the use of conservation easements in the southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains as detailed at the end of Chapter J. While the agency hopes to put 250,000 acres under easements, that effort would not impact the size of the three refuges on the Valley floor.

One issue that remains ongoing at the Baca refuge is the proposal by Lexam Explorations to drill for oil and natural gas. Although the company's exploratory plans were approved by agency officials in 2011, drilling had been delayed by efforts from outside groups to negotiate a land swap that would remove the potential project from the Baca.

7. Bureau of Land Management (Table H-1, H-10, H-11)

During the period of the CEDS, the BLM has undertaken major planning initiatives to regulate geothermal and solar development on agency lands. The agency classified more than 700,000 acres as suitable to geothermal development although development leases on nearly three-quarters of that land would be subject to timing or surface occupancy limitations meant to protect wildlife and the environment. For more on geothermal development and potential in the Valley, see Chapter G.

The Valley's BLM lands were also part of multi-year study that devised policy and appropriate locations for solar development. The agency designated four solar energy zones covering more than 16,000 acres as especially suited for development. Still, a lease sale held in 2013 yielded no applicants for projects in the valley. For more information on existing solar development in the Valley, see Chapter G. Another 95,000 acres across the state are open to development although regulatory analysis would take longer for any projects proposed on those lands.

While there has been little oil and gas development in the San Luis Valley compared to the rest of the state, some exploratory work has taken place near Del Norte. The Dan A. Hughes Co. has also been authorized by BLM to drill an exploratory well through federal minerals west of Del Norte in the San Francisco Creek drainage. Another company drilled an exploratory well northeast of town in 2013, although that was not under BLM authority. The only other action by the agency on oil and gas related matter has been in the issuance of leases shown on Table H-11. The agency oversees 11 outstanding leases in the valley. All are set

to expire in either 2016 or 2017.

While the BLM does chart its revenues at the state level, there is no published information on either revenues generated or visitation at the field-office level. Nevertheless, some of the recreation areas managed by the agency are popular, especially Penitente Canyon Special Recreation Area, which draws rock climbers to the canyons near La Garita, and the Zapata Falls Campground, which received a makeover with funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

8. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (Table H-4)

The PILT program, as it is commonly known, makes payments to counties to compensate for untaxable federal lands within their boundaries. Since 2008, Congress has fully appropriated the program, allowing three of the Valley counties (Conejos, Rio Grande and Saguache) with a high percentage of public land to receive over \$11 million in the period covered by the CEDS. Prior to 2008, the program was funded sporadically as appropriation levels ranged from a low of 41 percent to a high of 77 percent from 1995 to 2007.

Table H-1

Protected Lands - Federal, State, Local, and Private

Agency/Oversight	Protected Area	Acres	Counties
Federal			
National Park Service (NPS)	Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve	22,836	Alamosa
		98,813	Saguache
	Total NPS Acres	121,649	
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)	Rio Grande National Forest	22,927	Alamosa
		297,052	Conejos
		385,639	Mineral
		275,039	Rio Grande
		607,575	Saguache
	Total RGNF acres	1,588,232	
	Other National Forest land (includes San Juan, Gunnison, and San Isabel national forests.)	486,885	Rio Grande, Conejos, Mineral, Saguache
	Wilderness Areas (overlays with FS land)		
	Weminuche	164,995	Mineral
	La Garita	50,180	Saguache
Great Sand Dunes	32,643	Alamosa, Saguache	
South San Juan	88,923	Conejos	
Sangre de Cristo	120,080	Alamosa, Saguache	
	Total wilderness acres (not included in total public land acres)	456,821	
Bureau of Land Mgmt (BLM)		33,519	Alamosa
		193,166	Conejos
		322	Costilla
		54,603	Rio Grande
		343,294	Saguache
	Total BLM acres	624,904	
US Fish & Wildlife Serv. (FWS)	Alamosa NWR	12,026	Alamosa
	Monte Vista NWR	14,804	Rio Grande
	Baca NWR	78,670	Alamosa, Saguache
	Total NWR acres	116,739	
Bureau of Reclamation	Closed Basin Project - (total project area 138,000 acres not included in total)	680	Alamosa, Saguache
Total acres federal land		3,395,910	

Table continued on next page

Table H-1 continued

Agency/Oversight	Protected Area	Acres	Counties
Colorado			
Division of Parks & Wildlife	San Luis Lakes State Park	2,369	Alamosa
	State Wildlife and Fishing Areas (includes state-owned and leased land)		
	Playa Blanca SWA	749	Alamosa
	Zapata Falls Natural Area	619	"
	Hot Creek SWA	3,460	Conejos
	La Jara Creek SWA	2,882	"
	Sego Springs SWA	640	"
	Terrace Reservoir	240	"
	Trujillo Meadows Reservoir	72	"
	La Jara Reservoir	2,613	"
	Rajadero Natural Area	4,305	"
	Smith Reservoir	956	Costilla
	Mountain Home Reservoir	715	"
	Sanchez Reservoir	3,058	"
	Coller SWA	918	Rio Grande, Mineral
	Rio Grande SWA	820	Rio Grande
	Alberta Park Reservoir	97	Mineral
	Big Meadows	117	"
	Shaw Lake	150	"
	Beaver Creek Reservoir	114	Rio Grande
	Shriver-Wright SWA	120	"
	Russell Lakes SWA	2,159	Saguache
	Dome Lakes	420	"
Mishak Lakes Natural Area	2,040	"	
Indian Springs Natural Area	640	"	
Higel Ranch SWA	1,129	"	
Total DPW acres	29,033		
State Land Board		Surface	
		15,713	Alamosa
		63,232	Conejos
		0	Costilla
		0	Mineral
		9,387	Rio Grande
		59,685	Saguache
Total State Land Board surface acres	148,017		
Total state-owned surface acres	177,050		
		Mineral	
	51,801	Alamosa	
	86,263	Conejos	
	0	Costilla	
	963	Mineral	
	40,235	Rio Grande	
	107,798	Saguache	
Total State Land Board mineral acres	287,060		
TOTAL STATE & FEDERAL SURFACE ACRES		3,572,960	

Sources: NPS - Park GIS specialist, 2008

U.S. Forest Service - Website, document "ASR 10-3 FY2012"

BLM - Dept. of Interior Website, "Fiscal Year 2013 Payment in Lieu of Taxes National Summary"

FWS - http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/planning/ccp/co/alm_bac_mtv/alm_bac_mtv.html

BOR - Closed Basin Division office, Alamosa, May 2002. Website, Oct. 2013.

Colorado State Parks - Website, 01/11/2008.

State Land Board - Website, Oct. 2013.

Table H-2

Rio Grande National Forest (RGNF) – Selected Resources

Size: 1,831,207 acres / 2,861 square miles

Workforce: 100-150

Total recreation use: 1.1 million visitor days/yr

Forest facilities:

36 campgrounds, 12 picnic areas, 9 interpretive sites, 8 boat ramps, approx 820 acres
Use is greatest from Memorial Day to Labor Day, occupancy 35-80%
Capacity = 6,570

Ski Areas:

1,196 acres under permit to Wolf Creek Ski Corp., 900 acres fully developed
Lift capacity = 8,280 per hour; Total capacity = 4,200 – 5,000 skiers
Operating season is approx. 140 days

Trails:

1,251 miles, average of 10-12 miles annually scheduled for reconstruction
Major trail systems:
Colorado Trail – 470 miles from Durango to Denver (80.5 miles on RGNF)
Continental Divide Trail – 3,100 miles from the southern border of New Mexico to the Canadian border in Montana (170 miles on RGNF)

Outfitters & guides: 60

Roads: 2,200 miles of roads (approx. 600 miles closed to protect wildlife, reduce erosion, and reduce maintenance costs)

Roadless area: 518,600 acres

Wilderness: 424,178 acres

Stream channel: 11,160 miles

Riparian area: 164,100 acres

Source: Information verified Sept. 2012. Baca Mountain Tract Amendment to the Forest Plan. Rio Grande National Forest, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement* – various volumes and tables, 1995.

Table H-3
RGNF - Summary of Key Land Allocations Under Preferred Plan

Management Prescription	Planned Acres	
	Approved Plan 1996	
	Preferred	%
Wilderness - Pristine	46,230	2.4
- Pristine/Wild River	1,257	0.1
- Pristine/Research Natural Area	9,628	0.5
Wilderness - Primitive	55,615	2.9
- Primitive/Wild River	84	0.0
- Primitive/Research Natural Area	4,470	0.2
Wilderness - Semi-primitive	295,181	15.3
- Semi-primitive/Wild River	3,336	0.2
- Semi-primitive/Research Natural Area	17,803	0.9
- SP/RNA/Scenic River	80	0.0
- SP/Scenic River	4,582	0.2
- SP/Recreation River	1,325	0.1
Backcountry rec - Nonmotorized	0	0.0
- Nonmotorized/winter limited	296,493	15.3
Wild Rivers (designated/eligible)	2,763	0.1
Special Interest Area - Minimal Use	3,797	0.2
Research Natural Area	10,813	0.6
Special Interest Area - Use/Interruptive	28,625	1.5
Backcountry rec - Motorized	84,732	4.4
Scenic Rivers (designated eligible)	2,408	0.1
Wildlife corridor (connecting core areas)	0	0.0
Aspen - limited mgmt	0	0.0
Scenic Byways or Railroads	33,069	1.7
Dispersed recreation	63,212	3.3
Recreation Rivers (designated/eligible)	11,415	0.6
General forest and rangelands	222,550	11.5
Forest products	298,803	15.4
Water yield emphasis	0	0.0
Deer and Elk winter range	181,886	9.4
Big Horn Sheep habitat	79,673	4.1
Grassland resource production	70,157	3.6
Ski resorts	1,220	0.1
Private	104,147	5.4
Forest Totals	1,935,354	100.0

Source: Revised from Rio Grande National Forest, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement*, 1995.

Describes the projections for preferred plan that was approved in 1996 Forest Plan

Table H-4

Federal Payments to Counties

Secure Rural Schools Act - Payments to Counties

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Alamosa	\$7,895	\$37,867	\$9,176	\$7,555	\$6,266	\$68,759
Conejos	\$87,466	\$773,335	\$36,085	\$26,640	\$21,809	\$945,335
Costilla	\$54	\$1,158	\$0	\$391	\$313	\$1,916
Mineral	\$125,922	\$655,962	\$338,332	\$252,755	\$226,877	\$1,599,848
Rio Grande	\$81,518	\$315,554	\$101,384	\$63,644	\$110,025	\$672,125
Saguache	\$213,626	\$2,499,219	\$1,661,514	\$1,323,144	\$789,663	\$6,487,166

Source: Office of the State Auditor, "State of Colorado Department of Treasury Statement of Federal Land Payments," 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012.

Secure Rural Schools Act - Payments from Counties to Schools

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Alamosa	\$31,965	\$6,809	\$21,043	\$17,507	\$17,637	\$94,961
Conejos	\$797,445	\$683,806	\$475,338	\$365,669	\$423,483	\$2,745,741
Costilla	\$1,074	\$477	\$239	\$235	\$533	\$2,558
Mineral	\$601,882	\$21,786	\$214,822	\$192,037	\$4,640	\$1,035,167
Rio Grande	\$279,564	\$312,572	\$147,223	\$153,562	\$126,065	\$1,018,986
Saguache	\$2,540,477	\$67,612	\$856,648	\$618,886	\$574,415	\$4,658,038

NOTE: Calculations for school payments were made by subtracting Title I and Title III amounts in the state auditor's document cited above from Title I and Title III payments to the counties in Forest Service document ASR 18-1 for fiscal years 2008 through 2012.

<http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/pts/securepayments/projectedpayments#Payment%20Reports>

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Alamosa	\$173,810	\$178,129	\$159,311	\$178,791	\$185,029	\$875,070
Conejos	\$917,058	\$944,131	\$944,698	\$963,140	\$1,014,319	\$4,783,346
Costilla	\$1,977	\$2,026	\$1,519	\$791	\$1,254	\$7,567
Mineral	\$142,602	\$151,464	\$147,036	\$148,157	\$117,560	\$706,819
Rio Grande	\$681,364	\$699,761	\$756,251	\$681,999	\$743,007	\$3,562,382
Saguache	\$739,663	\$766,916	\$453,709	\$453,678	\$467,448	\$2,881,414

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior website, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, County Payments. Accessed Dec. 2013.

<http://www.doi.gov/pilt/county-payments.cfm>

Table H-5

Rio Grande National Forest Revenue

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Average
Timber	\$113,787	\$22,275	\$33,289	\$47,178	\$18,104	\$46,927
Land Use	\$24,138	\$27,971	\$34,472	\$42,237	\$46,675	\$35,099
Recreation Special Use						
Permits	\$197,327	\$239,480	\$135,623	\$712,274	\$303,271	\$317,595
Power	\$6,214	\$4,767	\$6,478	\$0	\$0	\$3,492
Minerals	\$2,861	\$5,009	\$687	\$1,310	\$795	\$2,132
Grazing	\$80,431	\$79,826	\$79,892	\$77,077	\$65,267	\$76,499
KV ¹	\$32,035	\$97,505	\$63,220	\$33,322	\$41,451	\$53,507
Specified Road Credits	\$0	\$75,715	\$17,693	\$24,807	\$25,125	\$28,668
Timber Salvage	\$71,570	\$100,389	\$169,811	\$104,786	\$77,425	\$104,796
Total	\$528,363	\$652,937	\$541,165	\$1,042,991	\$578,113	\$668,714

¹ Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930 authorizes collections from timber sale purchasers for sale area improvement work including reforestation.

Source: U.S. Forest Service, "ASR 13-2 National Forest Statement of Receipts by State."

<http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/pts/securepayments/projectedpayments#Receipt%20Reports>

Table H-6

RGNF - Preferred Plan Management Prescriptions

Preferred Plan Management Prescription for Timber

Management prescription	Planned Level	
	Full funding request	Experienced budget
RGNF estimated expenditures (million \$)	\$10.4220	\$6.7780
Softwood - sawtimber, million board feet (MMBF)	20.7070	7.5370
Aspen - waferwood, million cubic feet (MMCF)	No set level	No set level
Groundwood	0.0041	0.0023
Fuelwood	1.1940	0.6120

Preferred Plan Management Prescription for Recreational Activities

Activity	Unit	Planned level	
		Local residents	Nonlocal (tourists)
Camping	MRVD	56.4	319.4
Dispersed non-motorized recreation	"	58.1	329.2
Dispersed motorized recreation	"	25.4	144.1
Water based recreation	"	3.6	20.2
Downhill skiing	"	123.9	23.6
Big game hunting	"	47.7	39
Small game hunting	"	6.7	2.8
Nonconsumptive wildlife	"	2	11.3
Fishing	"	16.7	94.4

Preferred Plan Management Prescription for Grazing

	Unit	Planned level
Cattle	MAUM	63.7
Sheep	"	8.9

Source: Rio Grande National Forest, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement* - Appendices, Table M-4 (Economic

Table H-7

Great Sand Dunes - Selected Resources

Size: 149,552 acres (Park 107,866 acres, Preserve 41,686 acres)

Total recreation use (2012): 254,674 recreation visitors

Visitor origin (2007): Colorado (64.5%), Texas (11.6%), New Mexico (4.6%), Foreign (4.1%),
Missouri (3.6%), Oklahoma (2.8%), Kansas (2.7%), California (2.0%), Illinois (1.4%)

Unique features: Tallest dunes in North America (750 feet), Medano Creek, rangelands

Economic impact (2012): From "Economic Benefits to Local Communities from National Park Visitation, 2011"

All Visitor Spending	\$14,323,000
Non-Local Visitor Spending	\$14,144,600
Jobs	188
Labor Income	\$5,300,500
Value Added	\$9,288,200

Source: National Park Service, *2012 National Park Visitor Spending Effects*.

Table H-8
Great Sand Dunes - Comparison to Colorado
National Parks

Colorado Parks	Recreation Visits		2001-2007 percent change
	2006	2012	
Bent's Old Fort NHS	26,483	25,815	-2.5
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP	160,450	192,570	20.0
Colorado NM	332,654	454,510	36.6
Curecanti NRA	936,380	862,612	-7.9
Dinosaur NM	278,473	302,858	8.8
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	56,094	62,637	11.7
Great Sand Dunes NP	258,660	254,674	-1.5
Hovenweep NM	26,348	26,710	1.4
Mesa Verde NP	557,248	488,860	-12.3
Rocky Mountain NP	2,743,676	3,229,617	17.7
Colorado	5,378,472	5,900,863	9.7

Source: National Park Service, *Park Visitation Reports, 2012.*

Table H-9

Great Sand Dunes - Visitation Record, 1993-2012

Year	Recreation visits	Campers				Overnight stays	
		Tent	RV	Back-country	Misc	Total	% of Rec. visits
1993	294,282	24,318	14,588	963	4,743	44,612	15.2
1994	312,225	24,658	14,020	1,210	4,251	44,139	14.1
1995	323,663	26,007	14,320	1,313	4,627	46,267	14.3
1996	309,283	24,220	13,177	1,300	4,408	43,105	13.9
1997	309,855	24,755	13,810	1,216	4,373	44,154	14.2
1998	279,768	21,786	11,844	1,437	5,583	40,650	14.5
1999	286,745	24,433	13,867	1,404	5,155	44,859	15.6
2000	260,789	18,438	11,031	1,367	3,887	34,723	13.3
2001	277,523	23,625	14,206	1,982	6,453	46,266	16.7
2002	234,776	20,926	11,891	1,470	3,667	37,954	16.2
10-year average	288,891	23,317	13,275	1,366	4,715	42,673	14.8
2003	251,375	23,514	13,065	2,122	4,885	43,556	17.3
2004	267,204	23,418	13,482	1,808	4,402	43,110	16.1
2005	279,589	23,762	14,682	1,804	5,582	45,830	16.4
2006	258,660	22,464	11,775	1,651	5,079	40,969	15.8
2007	285,121	24,731	14,906	2,309	3,970	45,916	16.1
2008	273,903	26,763	11,745	2,119	4,787	45,414	16.6
2009	289,955	29,028	13,498	2,355	6,411	51,292	17.7
2010	283,284	27,423	13,528	2,171	6,704	49,826	17.6
2011	280,058	25,400	13,688	2,201	5,541	46,830	16.7
2012	254,674	21,682	10,504	2,613	4,540	39,339	15.4
10-year average	272,382	24,819	13,087	2,115	5,190	45,208	16.6

Source: National Park Service, Summary of Visitor Use by Month and Year, 1993-2012. Accessed via NPS website, Dec. 2013.

<https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/SSRSReports/Park%20Specific%20Reports/Summary%20of%20Visitor81979%20-%20Last%20Calendar%20Year%29?Park=GRSA>

Table H-10

BLM - Summary of Key Land Uses

Management Prescription	Acres
Fluid Minerals ¹	618,000
Locatable Minerals ¹	618,000
<u>Areas of Critical Environmental Concern²</u>	
San Luis Hills	29,261
Blanca Area	8,600
Trickle Mountain	44,521
Rio Grande River	2,830
Elephant Rocks	1,228
Cumbres and Toltec	3,824
Rajadero Canyon	3,632
Los Mogotes	33,456
<u>Wilderness Study Areas²</u>	
Black Canyon	1,202
Papa Keal	382
San Luis Hills	10,833
<u>Solar Power³</u>	
<u>Solar Energy Zones</u>	
Four-Mile	2,883
DeTilla	1,064
Los Mogotes SE	2,650
Antonito SE	9,729
Statewide Variance Lands	95,000
<u>Geothermal⁴</u>	737,000

¹ BLM, San Luis Resource Management Plan
http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/land_use_planning/rmp/archived/san_luis.html

² Colorado BLM web site, accessed Feb. 2013.
http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/areas_of_critical.html
http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/BLM_Programs/national_landscape/wilderness_study_areas.html

³ Solar Energy Development PEIS web site, accessed Feb. 2013.
<http://solareis.anl.gov/sez/index.cfm>

⁴ Geothermal Leasing Final Environmental Assessment.
http://www.blm.gov/co/st/en/fo/slvfo/Geothermal_Leasing.html

Table H-11
BLM Oil and Gas Leases

Serial No.	Owner	Acres	County	Issued	Expires
COC 069525	Pam Emery	821	Rio Grande	2/16/2006	2/29/2016
COC 069526	Pam Emery	618	Rio Grande	2/16/2006	2/29/2016
COC 069530	Dan A. Hughes Co.	520	Rio Grande	2/13/2006	2/29/2016
COC 069531	Dan A. Hughes Co.	40	Rio Grande	2/13/2006	2/29/2016
COC 069532	Pam Emery	640	Saguache	7/6/2006	7/31/2016
COC 069800	Dan A. Hughes Co.	516	Rio Grande	11/13/2006	11/30/2016
COC 069801	SBG Forever Inc.	527	Saguache	11/13/2006	11/30/2016
COC 070477	Priority O&G LLC	240	Rio Grande	6/11/2007	6/20/2017
COC 070478	Dan A. Hughes Co.	356	Rio Grande	6/11/2007	6/30/2017
COC 070479	Dan A. Hughes Co.	79	Rio Grande	6/11/2007	6/30/2017
COC 072598	HRM Resources LLC	320	Saguache	10/1/2008	NA

Source: Bureau of Land Management Land and Mineral Legacy Rehost 2000 System
Website accessed Dec. 2013.

<http://www.blm.gov/lr2000/>