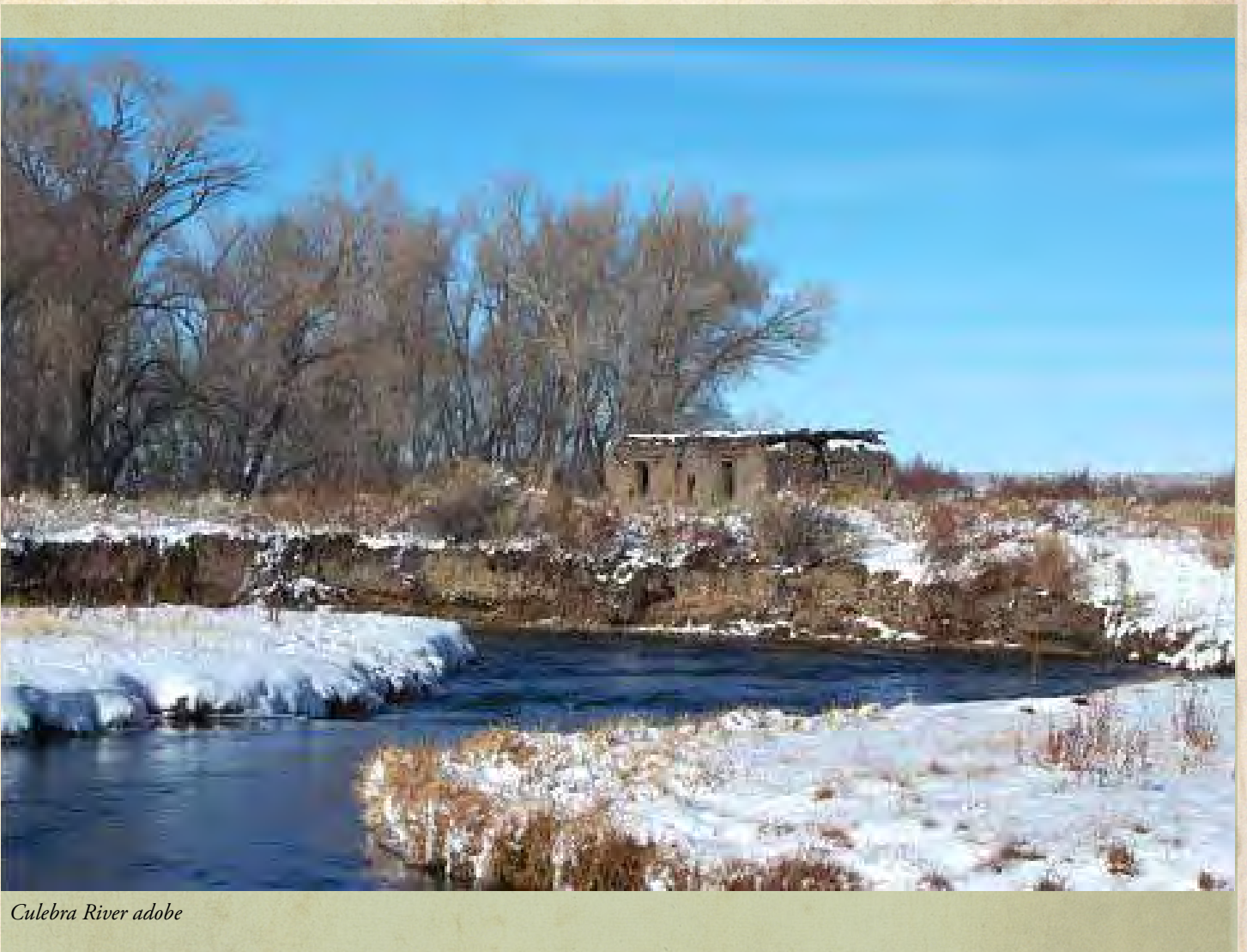


Appendix



Culebra River adobe

APPENDIX 1: CORRIDOR SCENIC OVERLAY DISTRICT

CORRIDOR SCENIC OVERLAY DISTRICT

A. Purpose. The purpose of the overlay district is to protect the scenic resources of the (name of road) corridor. The scenic resources of this section of the corridor are identified in the Town Plan as a special feature and are significant because of the high level of public use, the importance of corridor as a major transportation artery and (note features particular to the corridor).

B. Permitted Uses:

Any use allowed as a permitted use in the underlying district, except for the construction or expansion of structures.

C. Conditional Uses:

Any use allowed as a conditional use in the underlying district, including the construction or expansion of structures.

D. Dimensional Standards

Dimensional standards will be as required for the underlying district, except that greater standards may be required in order to meet the district purpose and specific standards.

E. District Standards

Construction of new principal and accessory structures or expansion of existing structures may be approved by the Board of Adjustment (or Design Review Board) subject to conditional use review under Section ____, and findings that the proposed use will have no undue adverse impact on the area and to the greatest extent possible the following standards are met:

1. Structures are sited so that they do not protrude above a ridgeline.
2. Structures are sited in wooded areas or on field edges.
3. Structures are sited in such a way that agricultural resources are not fragmented or otherwise impacted.
4. New structures are sited in proximity to areas of existing structures.
5. Existing vegetation is retained and supplemented with new plantings compatible with existing vegetation to screen structures and minimize impacts on views from the road corridor.
6. New roads and parking are sited away from open fields, follow existing contours to minimize the visual impact of cut and fill and be screened from the road corridor.
7. Structures are designed and sited so that the visual impact is minimized through means such as:
 - a. placing gable ends to the road;
 - b. avoiding long unbroken planes of building frontage;
 - c. use of colors and materials that are compatible with surrounding structures and natural features, and;
 - d. use of materials which minimize glare from reflective surfaces or siting so that glare is not visible from the road corridor.



Planning Implementation Tools Density Bonus



Center for Land Use Education

www.uwsp.edu/cnr/landcenter/

November 2005

TOOL DESCRIPTION

A density bonus is an incentive-based tool that permits developers to increase the maximum allowable development on a property in exchange for helping the community achieve public policy goals. Increasing development density may allow for increases in developed square footage or increases in the number of developed units. This tool works best in areas where growth pressures are strong and land availability limited or when incentives for attaining the goals outweigh alternative development options.

COMMON USES

Environmental Protection

A density bonus is commonly used to promote conservation or improvement of natural resources and open space. A community may allow a developer to build more units than is permitted in an area in exchange for permanently protecting green spaces or by making environmental improvements such as with landscaping or developing a nature trail in a project area. This technique can be used to protect land on the property being developed or on another property.

Low Income Housing

Density bonuses are often used to increase the supply of affordable housing for low income or senior households. Density bonus ordinances permit developers to increase the square footage or number of units allowed on a piece of property if they agree to restrict the rents or sales prices of a certain number of the units for low income or senior households. The additional cash flow from these bonus units offsets the reduced revenue from the affordable units.

Possible Uses

Amenities provided in exchange for a density bonus:

- ◆ affordable housing;
- ◆ housing for people with special needs;
- ◆ child care facilities;
- ◆ underground parking.
- ◆ waterfront walkways;
- ◆ open spaces, public plazas and fishing piers;
- ◆ landscaping;
- ◆ preservation of historic structures;
- ◆ preservation of sensitive and/or unique environmental areas
- ◆ guide development to preferred locations



Figure 1: Density Bonus to Achieve Plan Goals

Density Bonus to Achieve Plan Goals
The city's comprehensive plan outlines several goals including:

1. Improve pedestrian and bike access to local schools.
2. Provide residents safe access to bike and nature trails.
3. Increase and improve coverage of city parks and green spaces.

A local landowner wants to develop 20-acres in an area that has a good spot for a trail extension but would require a bridge over the river. This route would allow residents safe access to an existing nature trail and more children to walk or bike to school. Current policies allow single-family houses on ¼ acres lots or larger. If the landowner helps to pay for the trail extension and donates 5-acres for a park, the city will allow 23 additional housing units on the property.



IMPLEMENTATION

CREATION

Density bonuses are typically tied to zoning ordinances or subdivision regulations. There are three basic steps for creating density bonuses:

- 1. Define the purpose for providing density bonuses.** — Goals and objectives in the comprehensive plan should help to define the purpose of a density bonus e.g. encourage developers to protect open space, agriculture, or historical structures, create an amenity such as a trail or public space, or provide affordable housing.
- 2. Identify the area where the bonuses are allowed.** — Areas should be identified that meet program goals. If the purpose is to increase density near public transit for example, then developable land near transit corridors should be identified. If the purpose is to increase affordable housing throughout the city, then all areas in the city are appropriate. Identified areas should be mapped as part of the ordinance.
- 3. Develop specific policy for allowing bonuses.** — A written policy must complement every area identified on the map. Policy language should identify allowable density increases (i.e. total number of units or maximum square footage). If resources are to be protected, legal means, such as easements must be included. (see fact sheet on conservation easements) If amenities are to be created, such as trails, standards must be included for acceptable design, construction, and location. For affordable housing, criteria must designate the number or percentage of affordable units needed for bonus eligibility. Type of housing (single family, duplex, multi-family), income limits, sale price, or rent limits, should also be considered.

“It is important that density bonuses be directly tied to the goals and objectives of a comprehensive plan. The public should be invited to participate in both the ordinance development process and the site plan review as there may be concerns, especially by adjacent landowners, about the impact of the increased density.”

ADMINISTRATION

Developers interested in applying for a density bonus should meet with the appropriate municipal staff to determine if their proposal will qualify for the bonus program. Staff will review the site plan before approving the project to ensure that the granting of the bonus does not have an adverse effect on adjacent properties in the zoning district and that utilities are available to serve the additional units. Land set aside for environmental protection, buffers, greenspace or trails must have restrictions or easements recorded on the deed before construction begins to make sure that they are not developed in the future.

Units created as part of an affordable housing initiative will need to be monitored or deed-restricted for the entire time they are part of the program to ensure affordability and compliance. Staff will monitor income eligibility and rent or sales price restrictions. Penalties such as fines should be used to enforce compliance. In place of a municipality, non-profit housing organizations are suitable entities to manage bonus dwelling units designated for affordable housing.

Report Card: Density Bonus

Cost	Money or staff resources required to implement tool.
B	No direct cost to the community other than the staff or consultant time to set up the program and administer it. An additional staff person may be necessary if the community chooses to monitor an affordable housing program.
Public Acceptance	The public's positive or negative perception of the tool.
B	Generally, the public agrees that increasing density in one area while protecting a resource, adding an amenity or offering affordable housing is acceptable. It is important that density bonuses be directly tied to the goals and objectives of a comprehensive plan and that the public be invited to participate in the ordinance development process to increase acceptance of the project
Political Acceptance	Politician's willingness to implement tool.
B	Elected officials accept this tool if the local citizens see the value of the resource to be protected or the amenity to be added or if the ordinance helps the community to comply with state and federal programs such as affordable housing and environmental protection.
Equity	Fairness to stakeholders regarding who incurs costs and consequences.
A	This tool is perceived as fair because the community meets a planning goal at a lower cost and a developer recovers any additional costs from added requirements through an increase in the number of units available for rent or sale.
Administration	Level of complexity to manage, maintain, enforce, and monitor the tool.
B	Someone must review site plans prior to construction and ensure that any preserved open space is legally protected and amenity construction and maintenance is assigned to the appropriate party. Additional staff may be needed if the community will monitor an affordable housing program.
Scale	The geographic scale at which tool is best implemented.
Municipal to County	This tool is generally used at the municipal level but could be used at a larger scale if issues of tax base and service delivery can be solved.

GRADING EXPLANATION

A - Excellent

B - Above Average

C - Average

D - Below Average

F - Failing

Comments and grades were derived from a Delphi process conducted with practicing planners and educators in 2005

WISCONSIN EXAMPLES

Figure 2: Husher Highlands (106 acres, not sewered) was initially allowed 21.3 units. The new design included an open space funding mechanism, trail connections, internal and linked open space, and all lots next to open space. Developers received an additional 5 units.



City of Madison

The City of Madison's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance uses a city-wide density bonus to encourage developers to provide housing for low/moderate (workforce) income families. To receive a density bonus, eligible housing projects of ten or more total units must include a minimum of 15 percent affordable units. The size of the density bonus awarded to developers is determined using a point system. The system awards points based on criteria developed by a committee/commission/council process. Each point earns developers 10-20 percent more allowable units (depending on the number of stories, total units and available parking) up to a three point maximum. For example, if a housing project originally includes 40 units, and the developer earns two incentive points, the developer might receive a bonus of four to eight additional housing units. A special pre-application review process and policy manual is available to developers to determine bonus values and ensure compliance with the ordinance.

Village of Caledonia, Racine Co.

The Village of Caledonia's subdivision ordinance mandates the use of conservation design. The goal of the ordinance is to protect and maintain quality open space. The Village offers developers up to an additional 20% density bonus to the number of lots initially allowed if they are willing to include additional standards such as self-funding for open space management, designing internal and external connectivity for trails and open space, designing 75% or more of all lots to abut open space and preserving primary or secondary environmental corridors.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Arendt, Randall (1994). *Rural by Design: Maintaining Small Town Character* Planners Press, American Planning Association, Washington, DC.

Pace University Land Use Law Center, White Plains, NY. *Incentive Zoning, SERIES III: Innovative Tools and Techniques, Issue Number 7.* Available at <http://www.law.pace.edu/landuse/bincent.html>

Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse, Washington DC. *Breakthroughs: Successful local Strategies for Affordable Housing Vol 2, Issue 4.* Available at <http://www.huduser.org/rbc/newsletter/vol2iss4more.html>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

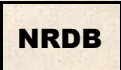
Document prepared by Douglas Miskowiak and Linda Stoll, 2006. CLUE gratefully acknowledges all external reviewers.

Figure 1 developed by Douglas Miskowiak. Figure 2 developed by the Village of Caledonia.

This document is part of CLUE's collaboration with the USDA, NRCS, GEM, and UWEX, entitled, "Partnership for Community Planning – Models for Land Use Education, Planning, and Management."



Minnesota Department of Natural Resource - Natural Resource Guidance Checklist
Conserving Natural Resources through Density Bonuses



Why Use Density Bonuses & This Checklist

Local units of government may use density bonuses as part of their development review and/or subdivision approval process. This approach assumes that if specified criteria are met, then a proposed development be approved with more use of a site (such as more dwelling units per acre or more square footage of non-residential buildings) than would otherwise be permitted by the community. That is, greater development density would be allowed if certain conditions are met. These "density bonuses" are a form of incentive that a community can offer to a developer who does the kind of development that a community seeks. Thus, a city can legally and equitably say to each developer: if you do what we would like in your development then you can increase the amount of development and thereby pay for more of the improvements we request. Thus, such density bonuses may be used to achieve a wide array of community objectives, such as mixed land use, mixed income housing (affordable housing), architectural enhancements, or, as addressed in this checklist, conservation of natural resources. A list of density bonus criteria is not a freestanding document, but would need to be incorporated into a community's subdivision, zoning, or other development review regulations.

NR Checklist Series

This is one of a series of "checklists" produced for local units of government (LUG) by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Metro Region. Each checklist is intended to help the community integrate natural resources into a particular type of local policy or plan. Each checklist is an outline of key components of a typical LUG planning document with important natural resource-related questions to consider and some examples, definitions, and references.

A. General Considerations

General requirements or density bonus

- How do the natural resource criteria listed below best fit into the community's development review process?
- Which (if any) of the criteria in this checklist should become part of the general development (or site plan review) requirements of the community which all development must meet?
 - Which are considered "extra" for purposes of giving density bonuses?
 - Are some forms of conservation (such as the following) so important that all development should meet them?
 - S protection of the ecologically highest quality natural areas (such as those identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey)
 - S establishment of interconnecting greenways
 - S sound stormwater management

Community priorities

- Does the community want to rank some of the natural resource criteria as more important than others?
 - For example, does the community want to use a natural resource inventory to identify and map its most

Definitions

natural area

a site largely unaltered by modern human activity, where vegetation is distributed in naturally occurring patterns.

greenway

a network of natural areas and natural resource-based open space which may be primarily intended as wildlife habitat corridors or may include trail connections

important types and locations of natural resources, its remaining natural areas, and/or greenway or trail alignments which are given more priority?

- Should the community evaluate development proposals on a case-by-case basis if each site is highly variable in what natural resources are present and the potential for their conservation?
- Does the community want to focus the application of density bonuses and these criteria in some geographic areas?
 - If so, does it make sense to use an overlay district approach?

Submission Requirements

- What information will be needed to ascertain whether a proposed development meets the natural resource conservation density bonus criteria?
- Which of the following items need to be included in a detailed inventory of existing natural resources on and adjoining the site as part of the submission to get a density bonus?
 - a scaled map of site features, such as:
 - S existing vegetation
 - S water features and wetlands
 - S slope and topography (e.g., 2' contour intervals)
 - S soils
 - other descriptions and/or maps, such as:
 - S natural areas and features on adjoining properties
 - S pre-settlement vegetation
 - S site hydrology
 - S proposed natural resource conservation strategies to meet density bonus criteria

Qualitative or quantitative use of criteria.

- How will the natural resource criteria be used in deciding how much of a density bonus will be granted?
 - What would be the maximum increase in density allowed?
 - S for example, 1.5 times current density
 - Must all of the criteria be met?
 - Must a certain number of points be achieved?
 - Are some criteria required to be met plus a certain number of others?
 - What specific actions equal what numbers of bonuses?
- Do the criteria need to be given as quantitative measures, such as the following?
 - #s of feet of buffer
 - #s or trees or acres of forest
 - % of land area conserved in natural open space
- Should the basic process and general (qualitative) criteria be

See Another Checklist natural resource inventory

A natural resource inventory and assessment identifies and prioritizes the natural resources that a community should manage through its plans and policies including development review strategies such as density bonuses. See the "Natural Resource Inventory and Analysis for City or County" Checklist..

See Another Checklist natural area overlay district

One tool a community can use to protect and conserve natural areas is a natural area overlay district ordinance used in conjunction with their zoning ordinance. See the "Natural Environmental Areas Overlay District Ordinance" Checklist.

adopted in an ordinance and the specific submission requirements and any specific (quantitative) criteria in separate administrative procedures (not codified in ordinance)?

- Will the people responsible for reviewing submissions be adequately qualified?

Preservation and/or restoration

- Will density bonuses only be given for “preservation” of existing natural resources, or can they be given for “restoration” or both?
 - What forms of “restoration” of natural resources could be counted towards a density bonus?
 - Does preservation of any type of existing feature result in more density bonus credit than restoration?
 - For example, would credit be given for replanting (restoration) a native plant community as a buffer for an existing natural area or restoration of any undeveloped open space?

Enforcement and maintenance

- How will protection of any area conserved for a density bonus be enforced both during construction and in perpetuity?
 - Under what conditions will permanent easements, covenants, or deed restrictions be required and who will hold them?
 - How will conservation areas be maintained and managed? (see comments below on marking buffers with monuments - which could apply to other types of conservation areas)
- Will a long term maintenance plan (natural resource management plan) and agreement be required?
 - How will this be enforced?
- Will prescribed burning be permitted (and accepted by adjoining neighbors) if that is advisable for managing the natural area?
- Does money need to be held in escrow or a bond established to cover problems or damage that might occur during construction?
- Who is responsible for any repair, mitigation, maintenance, etc. for subsequent problems?

See Another Checklist

natural area management plan

Once a community designates a site for protection as a natural area, a site-specific inventory and management plan is needed. The elements of this type of plan are outlined in the “**Natural Area Management Plan**” Checklist.

Phasing

Larger scale phased projects or larger scale contiguous areas with multiple landowners will go through city review and approvals at different times.

- Will coordinated environmental review, such as through an

- Alternative Urban Areawide Review (AUAR), be used?
- How should the review and approval of density bonuses for natural resource conservation be coordinated for different phases of a project or for different projects within an AUAR study area?
- How can the location and type of natural open spaces and greenways be coordinated?
- For example, if 20 acres of a 100 acre development were coming through the review process, could conservation open space and easements be designated for future phases at the time the first 20 acres is reviewed and approved?

B. Criteria for Conserving Natural Resources

The following are some possible general criteria as well as some options to consider.

Shoreland/Riparian Setbacks

Increase the setback of buildings, etc. from lakes, streams, and wetlands.

- For example, to get a density bonus should the setback have to be double what is otherwise required?

Greenways

Assure connection across the property for any relevant greenway corridor designated by the community.

- Should the land of this corridor be dedicated (deeded) to the city?
- Should extra greenway width be required to be dedicated to the local unit to qualify for a density bonus?

Habitat

Preserve and protect large blocks of intact native habitat (such as native forest, prairie, etc.).

- How will the native habitats whose protection results in a density bonus be identified?
 - Should this include natural plant communities identified through the Minnesota Land Cover Classification System?
 - Should it focus on areas of ecologically high quality (relatively undisturbed) native plant communities and habitat for rare and endangered species as identified by the Minnesota County Biological Survey (MCBS)?
 - What other types or areas of locally important habitat should be conserved?
 - What are the preferred or minimum sizes and shapes of protection areas that would receive credit? I.e., how can ecological considerations on the habitat type

Resources

Minnesota Land Cover Classification System (MLCCS)

is a new GIS-based inventory method useful in providing land cover information for land use decision making which is being used throughout the Twin Cities Metro Region. It uses aerial photo interpretation and ground truthing to develop a GIS data layer with detailed native plant community and cultural land cover mapping to 1-2 acre polygon resolution. Contact MnDNR, Metro Region, bart.richardson@dnr.state.mn.us.

- influence reasonable size and shape for preservation?
- How will consideration be given on if/how such habitat is contiguous with (extends on to) adjoining property with opportunities to preserve larger, interconnected areas?
- How do such areas need to be preserved and managed to qualify for a density bonus?
 - How can the area's soil and ground layer of vegetation be protected from disturbance?
 - S For example, how would a natural forest be protected from being graded, mowed, and grazed?
 - How will rare and endangered plant species (and other forms of sensitive habitat) be protected from disturbance?
 - Will creation of buffer areas of natural vegetation be required?
 - Will human access be restricted or trails relocated?
 - Will a long term management plan be required which provides for ongoing protection of habitat?

Wooded Areas/Working Forests

Conserve wooded areas and/or trees (potentially including pine plantations, Christmas tree farms, and orchards).

- How will forested areas to conserve for a density bonus be identified? (see habitat discussion)
 - Will preference be given to conserving larger, contiguous areas of forest?
 - Will wetland mitigation plans be prohibited from destroying or impacting existing upland forest
- What forest management practices will be allowed or required?
 - Will forest conservation include assuring the "right to practice forestry"? That is, will active forest management practices, such as the harvest of trees for Christmas trees or timber and associated silvacultural practices, be allowed or promoted?
 - Will an ongoing forest management plan (particularly for plantations) be required?
- Will individual tree protection qualify for density bonus?
 - If individual tree protection is allowed, how will best management practices be used to protect the root zone and preventing construction damage?

Buffers

Provide a buffer between the development and natural areas of concern.

- What natural areas and other features, such as the following, would be identified as needed buffers?
 - wetlands
 - shorelands
 - steep slopes and bluffs
 - MCBS-identified native plant communities
 - designated greenways
- What width, use, demarcation, and vegetation management is required for a “buffer” to be considered for a density bonus?
 - Does the area would need to be established in native vegetation and appropriately maintained (e.g., not mowed, unless for wildfire hazard mitigation)?
 - How would the minimum width (depth) of a buffer be based upon the buffer’s function, slope, and vegetative cover, using information such as the following?
 - S various research suggest a minimum depth of from 30' to 600'
 - S Forest Management Guidelines for riparian buffers suggest a minimum of 200' from the water’s edge
- Would a buffer have to be visibly marked and differentiated from residential yards to discourage adjoining residents from mowing or encroaching on the buffer with non-native landscape alterations, such as through the following?
 - S short, small, attractive signs
 - S landscape timbers
 - S monuments with locations recorded with GPS coordinates

Undeveloped Open Space

Conserve in perpetuity at least 50% of the site in undeveloped open space.

- How does the community define “undeveloped open space” which could count for a density bonus?
 - Are areas (other than trails) excluded which are impervious (such as parking lots, tennis courts, etc.)?
 - Does it need to be established and maintained in non-mowed native vegetation (except for wildfire breaks)?
 - Is restoring and maintaining pre-settlement native plant communities in this open space given priority?
 - Can it be a working forest/tree plantation or agriculture if appropriate best management practices are applied?
 - Must this area be protected from disturbance during the construction process (e.g., not graded, driven upon, nor used for construction storage, staging, nor parking)?

- If any of this area is disturbed during construction, does its soil have to be “renovated” before replanting, such as through the following?
 - S deep tilling, etc. to reduce any compaction or hard pan layers
 - S incorporation of organic material

Low Impact Stormwater Management

Manage stormwater onsite through Low Impact Development (LID) techniques in order that runoff leaving the site does not exceed the rate or total volume that would exist if the site were undeveloped.

- How will density bonuses be given for features appropriately designed for site conditions which filter and infiltrate stormwater such as the following?
 - rural road sections with unmowed vegetated swales
 - rain gardens, etc.

Impervious Surfaces

Limit the amount of imperviousness, such as through reduced pavement width and length in streets and driveways.

- What reduction in imperviousness (such as the following) would qualify for a density bonus?
 - no more than 20% of the site in impervious surface
 - reduce the amount of imperviousness by ____ square feet for each additional housing unit provided through the density bonus

Shared Facilities/Utilities

Provide jointly-used (rather than individual owner) facilities whenever possible.

- What types of shared facilities (such as the following) would qualify for a density bonus?
 - shared dock or water access
 - installation of utilities in a common right-of-way and/or trench to minimize disruption of the site

Definitions & Resource
low impact development (LID)
 a new comprehensive land planning and engineering design approach with a goal of maintaining and enhancing the pre-development hydrologic regime of urban and developing watersheds.

For more information, go to www.lowimpactdevelopment.org.

APPENDIX 3: SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES SUBDIVISION

***SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES
SUBDIVISION***

Priority Parcels for Potential County Acquisition	U-2 West Side of Greenbelt Trail
Parcels Adjacent to Existing Greenbelt	Parcel #
U-2 East side of Greenbelt Trail	702-65-800
Parcel #	702-65-820
702-65-790	702-65-860
702-65-830	702-66-530
702-65-880	702-66-420
702-65-870	702-66-410
702-66-520	702-66-400
702-66-530	702-66-390
702-66-500	702-66-380
702-66-430	702-66-350
702-66-440	702-66-340
702-66-490	702-66-330
702-66-450	702-66-320
702-66-370	702-66-310
702-66-360	702-66-300
702-66-140	Sangre DE Cristo Ranches
702-66-150	F-3
702-66-170	Parcel #
702-66-180	702-23-770
702-66-270	702-23-800
702-66-280	702-23-730
702-66-290	702-23-740
702-66-511	702-23-680
702-66-260	702-23-690
702-66-250	702-23-700
702-66-240	702-23-280
	702-23-270
	702-23-320
	702-23-310

702-23-200	702-34-120
702-23-980	702-34-130
702-23-950	702-34-140
702-23-940	702-34-150
702-23-930	702-34-160
702-23-920	702-34-170
702-23-910	702-33-810
702-24-000	702-33-800
702-23-990	702-33-790
702-23-180	702-33-780
702-23-190	702-33-770
702-23-250	702-33-760
702-23-260	702-33-750
702-23-710	702-33-740
702-23-720	702-33-730
702-23-810	702-33-720
702-23-790	702-33-540
702-23-780	702-33-520
	702-33-470
Sangre de Cristo Ranches	702-33-550
D-3	702-33-710
Parcel #	702-34-240
702-15-620	702-34-250
702-15-630	702-34-260
702-15-610	702-34-270
	702-33-820
Sangre de Cristo Ranches	702-33-930
I - West side of south end of Greenbelt Trail	702-33-940
Parcel #	702-33-950
702-34-060	702-33-960
702-34-070	702-33-970
702-34-080	702-33-980
702-34-090	702-33-990
702-34-100	702-33-991
702-34-110	702-34-000

702-34-010
702-34-040
702-34-050
702-34-320
702-34-321

Sangre de Cristo Ranches

W-2

Parcel #

702-69-580
702-76-700
702-69-560
702-69-550
702-69-640
702-69-470
702-69-600
702-69-190
702-69-180
702-69-170
702-69-150
702-69-140
702-69-130
702-69-120
702-69-160
702-69-210
702-69-200
702-69-340
702-69-490
702-69-460
702-69-480
702-69-510
702-69-520
702-69-530
702-69-570
702-69-590

APPENDIX 4: RIO GRANDE RANCHOS AND RIVER RANCHES SUBDIVISIONS

Rio Grande Ranchos Subdivision		715-44-230	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 16 LOT 2
Parcels that Border Costilla County Deeded Land		715-44-450	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 17 LOT 2
Southern End BLK 2, BLK 3, BLK 1, BLK4		715-44-610	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 18 LOT 2
		715-44-880	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 2
BLK 2		715-45-070	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 21
Parcel # Legal Description		715-45-110	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 20 LOT 2
715-01-600	R.G.R UNIT 2 BLK 0 LOT 46	715-45-260	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 21 LOT 2
715-40-920	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 1	715-45-490	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 22 LOT 2
715-40-930	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 2	715-45-750	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 23 LOT 2
715-40-940	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 3	715-46-000	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 24 LOT 2
715-40-650	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 4	715-46-230	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 25 LOT 2
715-40-970	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 6	715-46-410	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 26 LOT 2
715-40-980	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 7	715-46-560	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 27 LOT 2
715-40-990	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 8	715-46-670	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 28 LOT 2
715-41-000	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 9	715-46-710	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 29 LOT 2
715-41-010	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 10	715-46-840	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 30 LOT 2
715-41-020	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 11	715-46-950	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 31 LOT 2
715-41-040	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 13	715-47-140	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 32 LOT 2
715-41-041	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 14	715-47-360	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 33 LOT 2
715-41-050	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 15	715-47-680	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 36 LOT 2
715-41-080	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 18	715-47-960	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 38 LOT 2
715-41-090	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 19	715-48-220	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 39 LOT 2
715-41-100	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK2 LOT 20	715-48-450	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 40 LOT 2
715-41-550	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK4 LOT 2	715-48-690	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 41 LOT 2
715-41-690	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK5 LOT 2		
715-41-990	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK27LOT 2	BLK 3	
715-42-150	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK8 LOT 2	Parcel # Leal Description	
715-42-280	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK9 LOT 2	715-02-770	R.G.R UNIT 3 BLK 0 LOT 46
715-42-750	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK11 LOT 2	715-40-740	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 3
715-42-990	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 12 LOT 2	715-41-110	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 1
715-43-270	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 13 LOT 2	715-41-120	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 2
715-43-510	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 14 LOT 2	715-41-130	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 3
715-43-770	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 15 LOT 2	715-41-140	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 4

715-41-150	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 5	715-46-420	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 26 LOT 3
715-41-160	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 6	715-46-570	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 27 LOT 3
715-41-170	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 7	715-46-680	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 28 LOT 3
715-41-180	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 8	715-46-720	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 29 LOT 3
715-41-190	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 9	715-46-850	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 30 LOT 3 & 4
715-41-200	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 10	715-46-960	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 31 LOT 3
715-41-210	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 11	715-47-150	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 32 LOT 3
715-41-220	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 12	715-47-370	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 33 LOT 3
715-41-230	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 13	715-47-570	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 34 LOT 3
715-41-240	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 14	715-47-690	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 36 LOT 3
715-41-450	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 15	715-47-780	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 37 LOT 3
715-41-460	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 16	715-47-970	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 38 LOT 3
715-41-470	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 17	715-48-230	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 39 LOT 3
715-41-480	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 18	715-48-460	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 40 LOT 3
715-41-490	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 19	715-48-700	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 41 LOT 3
715-41-500	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 20		
715-41-510	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 21	BLK 1	
715-41-700	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 5 LOT 3	Parcel # Legal Description	
715-42-160	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 8 LOT 3	715-00-440	R.G.R UNIT 1 BLK 0 LOT 46
715-42-290	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 9 LOT 3	715-40-720	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 1
715-42-760	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 11 LOT 3	715-40-810	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 10
715-43-000	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 12 LOT 3	715-40-820	R.G.R.UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 11
715-43-280	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 13 LOT 3	715-40-880	R.G.R.UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 17
715-43-520	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 14 LOT 3	715-40-890	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 18
715-43-780	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 15 LOT 3	715-40-900	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 19
715-44-240	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 16 LOT 3	715-40-910	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 20
715-44-460	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 17 LOT 3	715-40-740	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 3
715-44-620	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 18 LOT 3	715-40-750	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 4
715-44-890	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 3	715-40-760	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 5
715-45-120	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 20 LOT 3	715-40-800	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 9
715-45-270	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 21 LOT 3	715-40-830	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 12
715-45-500	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 22 LOT 3	715-40-840	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 13
715-45-760	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 23 LOT 3	715-40-850	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 14
715-45-010	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 24 LOT 3	715-40-860	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 15
715-46-240	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 25 LOT 3	715-40-870	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 16

715-40-730	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 2	715-48-440	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 40 LOT 1
715-40-770	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 6	715-41-680	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 5 LOT 1
715-40-780	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 7	715-41-810	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 6 LOT 1
715-40-790	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 8	715-41-980	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 7 LOT 1
715-42-480	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 10 LOT 1	715-42-270	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 9 LOT 1
715-42-740	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 11 LOT 1	715-45-990	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 24 LOT 1
715-42-980	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 12 LOT 1	715-46-400	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 26 LOT 1
715-43-260	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 13 LOT 1	715-47-550	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 34 LOT 1
715-43-500	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 14 LOT 1	715-48-680	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 41 LOT 1
715-43-760	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 15 LOT 1		
715-44-220	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 16 LOT 1	BLK 4	
715-44-440	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 17 LOT 1	Parcel #	Legal Description
715-44-600	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 18 LOT 1	715-40-750	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 1 LOT 4
715-44-870	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 1	715-40-950	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 2 LOT 4
715-45-070	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 21	715-41-140	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 4
715-40-920	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 2 LOT 1	715-41-540	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 1
715-45-100	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 20 LOT 1	715-41-550	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 2
715-45-250	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 21 LOT 1	715-41-560	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 3
715-45-480	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 22 LOT 1	715-41-570	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 4
715-45-740	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 23 LOT 1	715-41-580	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 5
715-46-220	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 25 LOT 1	715-41-590	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 6
715-46-550	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 27 LOT 1	715-41-600	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 7
715-46-660	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 28 LOT 1	715-41-610	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 8
715-46-700	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 29 LOT 1	715-41-620	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 9
715-41-110	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 3 LOT 1	715-41-630	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 10
715-46-830	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 30 LOT 1	715-41-640	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 11
715-46-940	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 31 LOT 1	715-41-650	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 12
715-47-130	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 32 LOT 1	715-41-660	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 13
715-47-350	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 33 LOT 1	715-41-670	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 14
715-47-610	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 35 LOT 1	715-41-710	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 5 LOT 4
715-47-670	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 36 LOT 1	715-41-840	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 6 LOT 4
715-47-760	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 37 LOT 1	715-42-010	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 7 LOT 4
715-47-950	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 38 LOT 1	715-42-300	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 9 LOT 4
715-48-210	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 39 LOT 1	715-42-510	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 10 LOT 4
715-41-540	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 4 LOT 1	715-42-770	R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 11 LOT 4

715-43-010 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 12 LOT 4
 715-43-290 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 13 LOT 4
 715-43-530 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 14 LOT 4
 715-43-790 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 15 LOT 4
 715-44-250 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 16 LOT 4
 715-44-470 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 17 LOT 4
 715-44-900 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 19 LOT 4
 715-45-130 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 20 LOT 4
 715-45-280 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 21 LOT 4
 715-45-510 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 22 LOT 4
 715-45-770 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 23 LOT 4
 715-46-020 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 24 LOT 4
 715-46-250 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 25 LOT 4
 715-46-430 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 26 LOT 4
 715-46-580 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 27 LOT 4
 715-46-690 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 28 LOT 4
 715-46-721 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 29 LOT 4
 715-46-850 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 30 LOT 3&4
 715-46-970 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 31 LOT 4
 715-47-160 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 32 LOT 4
 715-47-380 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 33 LOT 4
 715-47-580 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 34 LOT 4
 715-47-640 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 35 LOT 4
 715-47-700 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 36 LOT 4
 715-47-790 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 37 LOT 4
 715-47-980 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 38 LOT 4
 715-48-240 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 39 LOT 4
 715-48-470 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 40 LOT 4
 715-48-710 R.G.R UNIT 46 BLK 41 LOT 4

Southern end - South to North

Unit 14

Parcel #

715-15-370

715-15-361

715-15-360

715-15-350

715-15-340

715-15-280

715-15-270

715-15-260

715-15-250

715-15-140

715-15-230

715-15-220

715-15-210

715-15-200

715-15-190

715-15-180

715-15-170

Rio Grande River Ranches

Southern End

Unit 1

Parcel #

716-15-910 = 62 lots

716-15-901 = 18 lots

719-00-410 = 2 lots

716-00-400 = 2 lots

716-00-390 = 1 lot

716-00-380 = 1 lot

716-15-901 = 39 lots

Rio Grande Ranchos and Rio Grande River Ranches Subdivisions

Potential County Priority Acquisition Parcels

Parcels Adjacent to County Deeded Land and River

Northern End

Unit 1

104 lots	715-15-930
20 Owners	715-15-920
Parcel #	715-15-910
716-15-921	715-15-900
Mount Blanca Estates U.S Dept of Interior/Fish & Wildlife	715-15-730
716-15-921	715-15-720
716-15-922	715-15-710
716-15-923	715-15-700
716-15-920	715-15-690
716-15-924	715-15-680
716-15-933	715-15-490
716-15-934	715-15-480
716-15-930	715-18-290
716-16-030	715-18-280
716-16-060	715-18-270
716-16-040	715-18-070
716-16-025	715-17-820
716-16-022	715-17-810
716-16-024	715-17-800
	715-17-790
Parcel #	715-17-780
716-16-026	715-17-770
716-16-023	715-18-850
716-16-021	715-18-840
716-16-020	715-18-830
716-16-050	715-18-820
	715-18-810
Unit 15, Unit 17, Unit 18	715-18-800
Parcel #	715-18-790
715-15-990	715-18-780
715-15-980	715-18-770
715-15-970	715-18-760
715-15-960	715-18-650
715-15-950	715-18-640
715-15-940	715-18-630

715-18-620
715-18-610
715-18-600
715-18-590
715-18-412
715-18-420
715-18-410
715-18-400
715-18-390
715-18-380

Unit 39 - South end of Greenbelt

Parcel #

715-36-140
715-36-130
715-36-120
715-36-110
715-36-100
715-36-090
715-36-080
715-36-070
715-36-060
715-36-030
715-36-040
715-36-030
715-36-020
715-36-010
715-36-000
715-35-991
715-35-990
715-35-980
715-35-970
715-35-960
715-31-820
715-31-950

715-31-960
715-31-970

Unit 39

Parcel #

715-32-060
715-32-050
715-32-070
715-32-080
715-32-090
715-32-100
715-32-141
715-32-150
715-32-160
715-32-170
715-32-180
715-31-990
715-32-000
715-32-050
715-32-060
715-31-970
715-32-090
715-31-940
715-32-040
715-32-070

Units 19 & 24

Parcel #

715-19-460
715-19-470
715-19-480
715-19-490
715-19-500
715-19-510
715-19-520

715-19-530	715-24-480
715-19-540	715-24-470
715-19-550	
715-19-610	Unit 25 & 26
715-19-620	Parcel #
715-19-630	715-25-320
715-19-640	715-25-310
715-19-650	715-25-300
715-19-660	715-25-290
715-19-670	715-25-280
715-19-680	715-25-270
715-19-690	715-25-260
715-19-700	715-25-250
715-19-710	715-25-240
715-19-720	715-25-230
715-19-730	715-25-220
715-19-740	715-25-210
715-24-650	715-25-200
715-24-640	715-25-190
715-24-620	715-25-180
715-24-210	715-25-170
715-24-600	715-25-150
715-24-590	
715-24-580	715-25-690
715-24-570	715-25-680
715-24-560	715-25-660
715-24-550	715-25-450
715-24-540	
715-24-532	
715-24-531	
715-24-530	
715-24-520	
715-24-510	
715-24-500	
715-24-490	

APPENDIX 5: PUBLIC COMMENT MATERIALS

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SANT LUIS, CO 81152
PERMIT #1



COSTILLA COUNTY
P.O. Box 100
352 Main Street
San Luis, CO 81152
WWW.COSTILLACOUNTY-CO.GOV

Costilla County
Postal Patron

SAVE THE DATE!!
Get Outdoors Costilla County!
Friday, October 14, 2011
10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Carpenter
Ranch
Free and Open to the Public

Raffle - Horseshoes - Volleyball - Food Bouncy
House - Outdoor Skills Demonstrations

Visit www.costillacounty-co.gov
for more information.



Dear Costilla County resident,

In January 2011, Costilla County began planning a county-wide Trails, Recreation, & Open Space Master Plan in partnership with the National Park Service and other community organizations. This task force envisioned, "A system of trails, recreation resources, & protected lands & water systems that represent the unique natural & cultural heritage of the county to benefit its residents & visitors."

When completed, the document will identify the county's significant cultural & natural resources & provide strategies & recommendations for priority projects that will protect open space, create new recreational opportunities, improve existing parks, develop and improve trails, & preserve & showcase the county's unique heritage.

As part of the planning process, the partnership surveyed county residents & visitors in April & July 2011 to identify a list of projects & opportunities that are of interest & priority to the community. We want to ensure that all voices and ideas are heard and incorporated into this planning effort - including yours!

Please give us your opinion by answering the questions on the back of this sheet & mailing it with the enclosed envelope or dropping it off at the County Commissioners Office, at 352 Main St., San Luis, CO.

Your ideas will help ensure that Costilla County is a place people will want to live and visit...AND by completing this survey, you will be entered in a drawing to win one of three \$50 Visa cards! Winners will be announced at the Get Outdoors Costilla County event.

Thank you for your participation!

1. Which of the following criteria should the county consider when prioritizing projects?

Mark all that apply.

Benefits/Impacts of the project, such as:
 ___ Increase opportunities for public use & enjoyment of open lands (allows access)
 ___ Protect wildlife areas
 ___ Protect scenic areas
 ___ Protect water resources (rivers, wetlands)
 ___ Protect agricultural land (farms and ranches)

___ Protect water rights (such as acequias)
 ___ Protect historic/cultural resources
 ___ Serve as an example for other projects

Costs/Feasibility of the project, such as:

___ Costs Less
 ___ Matching funds (projects which are already partly funded)
 ___ Cooperative land owners
 ___ Supportive partners
 ___ Need/opportunity for short term action (e.g. property is for sale)
 ___ Sustainability

2. How would you be willing to support open space & trails in Costilla County?

___ volunteering time to support their initial development (helping with grant proposals or support letters)
 ___ volunteering time to support their management
 ___ donating funds
 ___ increase local taxes or fees
 ___ participating in programs & events
 ___ protecting open space that you own

Other _____

3. Which of the following projects & opportunities would you like the county to

consider supporting? Mark all that apply.
 ___ Develop a picnic area in (or overlooking) La Vega

___ Improve existing county-owned parks
 ___ Fort Garland Park
 ___ Blanca Park
 ___ Rito Seco Park
 ___ Stabilization Recreation Area
 ___ Veteran's Park

___ Improve & maintain the Greenbelt Trail (in Sangre de Cristo Subdivision)
 ___ Develop safe bicycle routes along major Roadways
 ___ Expand the Fort Garland trail to the Town of Blanca

___ Consolidate subdivision parcels to create larger tracts of protected open space (for public access)
 ___ Identify opportunities for conservation easements to protect privately-owned open space (farms and ranches)
 ___ Develop youth service projects
 ___ Develop walking/driving tours of heritage sites in San Luis

___ Provide signage & information to direct residents & visitors to parks & trails & historic/cultural sites
 ___ Organize & maintain a County program for open space, parks, & trails
 ___ Establish & enforce rules & regulations for the use of parks & trails

Other _____

4. Which of the following recreational areas would you like to see improved?

Please mark those that you feel you would use

___ Fort Garland Park
 ___ Blanca Park
 ___ Town of San Luis Park
 ___ Stabilization recreation area
 ___ Rito Seco Park
 ___ Veteran's Park
 ___ Smith Reservoir
 ___ Sanchez Reservoir
 ___ Mountain Home Reservoir

Other _____

Of the areas that you marked above, how would you like to see each one improved?

If you have any additional comments or ideas that were not included here, please write them below:

Please provide the following information if you wish to receive updates on the project.

Your name will be entered into a raffle for a chance to win one of three \$50 Visa cards.

Name(s): _____
 Phone: _____
 Email: _____
 Mailing address: _____

Thank you for your interest in the Costilla County Trails, Recreation, and Open Space Project!

Comment Card

Costilla County Trails, Recreation and Open Space

The Costilla County Trails, Recreation and Open Space Task Force are seeking your input for a county plan. These questions are the best possible of what you would like to see, regardless of cost and land ownership constraints, and will initiate ideas for the plan. We are exploring funding options for the development, operation and maintenance of the trails, recreation and open space system. We would like to have your thoughts on the following questions.

1. Where do you live?

2. What types of parks and recreation facilities are you most interested in seeing developed/further developed?
(rank your top three choices)
____ Recreation Center
____ Community parks (15-30 acres, service radius 2 miles)
____ Neighborhood parks (5-15 acres, service radius 0.5 miles)
____ Regional parks (Over 50 acres, service radius 25 mile)
____ District parks (30-50 acres, service radius 5 miles)
____ School parks
____ Pocket parks (< acres, service radius 0.25 miles)
____ Other _____
____ Specialty parks (ranging in size, usually for special recreational activities such as skateboarding or extreme mountain biking)
3. What would be your primary activity in a park? (rank your top three choices)
____ Picnicking
____ Basketball
____ Passive recreation (sit on a park bench)
____ Education/Interpretive
____ Sports (sports fields)
____ Playground
____ Walking & bicycling
____ Other _____

7. What types of open space are you most interested in seeing protected? (rank your top three choices)
- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| ___ | Natural scenic views | ___ | Farm and ranch land |
| ___ | Wildlife habitat | ___ | Local, passive open space |
| ___ | River/riparian corridors | ___ | Sloped lands |
| ___ | Areas of biological significance | ___ | Areas of fire or soil erosion hazard |
| ___ | Heritage landscapes | ___ | Other _____ |
8. Who should manage and operate the parks, open space and trail system?
- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| ___ | Combination of Towns and County |
| ___ | Regional Authority |
| ___ | Costilla County |
| ___ | Other _____ |
9. How important is it to you that facilities are developed to showcase heritage to visitors (such as a historical walking trail through San Luis)?
- | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| ___ | High | ___ | Medium | ___ | Low |
|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
- Such as:
10. What specific trail, recreation and open space projects are you most interested in seeing developed?

APPENDIX 6: COLORADO OPEN LANDS DATA SOURCE FOR THE CONSERVATION PRIORITY ANALYSIS MODEL

Conservation Priority Analysis Mapping Model

Data and Methods

Colorado Open Lands worked with students at the University of Colorado Denver, supervised by Professor Amanda Weaver in the Geography and Environmental Sciences Department to collect data on different types of conservation values in Costilla County. Conservation values are divided into four groups: Habitat, Riparian, Agriculture, and Scenic values. The Habitat category is comprised of economically and ecologically important species. The Riparian category consists of all mapped water bodies. The Agricultural category contains prime and unique soils and irrigation ditch service areas and the Scenic Values category consists of a single layer with a buffer around the prominent highways in the County. Data in each category is further identified below by source.

Once the data was compiled, Colorado Open Lands converted all shape files (polygons) to raster files, in order to weight and add the cells. The individual cell size is 25 meters and the extent was the Costilla County boundary. As shown by the model illustration, the Habitat category contains three subcategories: ecologically important species, economically important species, and Potential Conservation Areas – the data within each subcategory is added to create a single raster and then the three subcategories are equally weighted and added to create the Habitat category (raster). This is done with each of the four major categories. The final model weights each of the four categories based on the community priorities identified by the TROS community survey. The result of the data set is a final raster layer which contains all of the combined, weighted data – each raster is a single number – the higher the number, the greater amount of conservation values within that 25 meter area.

Habitat Data by Source:

Colorado Parks and Wildlife Natural Diversity Information Source FTP Server

<http://www.arcgis.com/home/search.html?q=Colorado%20Parks%20and%20Wildlife&t=groups>

Bald Eagle Winter Concentration Area
Peregrine Potential Nesting Sites
Lynx Potential Habitat
Elk Highway Crossing
Elk Production Area
Elk Winter Concentration Area
Mule Deer Highway Crossing
Mule Deer Resident Population
Mule Deer Winter Range
Turkey Winter Range
Bighorn Overall Range
Pronghorn Resident Population
Pronghorn Winter Population

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Rocky Mountain Regional Planning Office

Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout Current Streams
Southwest Willow Flycatcher Habitat

Gunnison Sage Grouse Suitable Habitat

Colorado Natural Heritage Program

<http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu/exchange/request.asp>

Potential Conservation Areas (PCA)*

* A PCA represents CNHP's best estimate of the primary area supporting the long-term survival of targeted global- or state-rare species, infraspecies, or unique natural community

(these are describes in the Survey of Critical Wetlands and Riparian Areas in Southern Alamosa and Costilla Counties, San Luis Valley, Colorado available at

[http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu/download/documents/2004/Southern Alamosa and Costilla Wetlands.pdf](http://www.cnhp.colostate.edu/download/documents/2004/Southern%20Alamosa%20and%20Costilla%20Wetlands.pdf))

Riparian Data by Source:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory

<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Data-Download.html>

Wetlands*

*as defined in the following document: <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Documents/Data-Collection-Requirements-and-Procedures-for-Mapping-Wetland-Deepwater-and-Related-Habitats-of-the-United-States.pdf>

Colorado Division of Water Resources

<http://water.state.co.us/datamaps/gisandmaps/pages/gisdownloads.aspx>

Rio Grande Basin Rivers (clipped to Costilla County with a 50 foot buffer from the river centerline)

Agriculture Data by Source:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service

<http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Prime Soil if Irrigated

Soil of Statewide Significance

Colorado Decision Support Systems

<http://cdss.state.co.us/GIS/Pages/GISDataHome.aspx>

Agricultural Ditch Service Area

Scenic Data by Source:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<http://www.coloradodot.info/>

Highways 159 and 160 were selected from the Highways data layer; a 60 foot buffer was created from the centerline of each highway