FROM NATIONAL MONUMENT TO NATIONAL PARK: CHANGES IN COMMUNITY CAPITALS

by

TAYLOR RICKETTS

A REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTERS OF REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING

Department of Landscape Architecture/Regional and Community Planning
College of Architecture, Planning and Design

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Manhattan, Kansas

2015

Approved by:

Major Professor
Huston Gibson

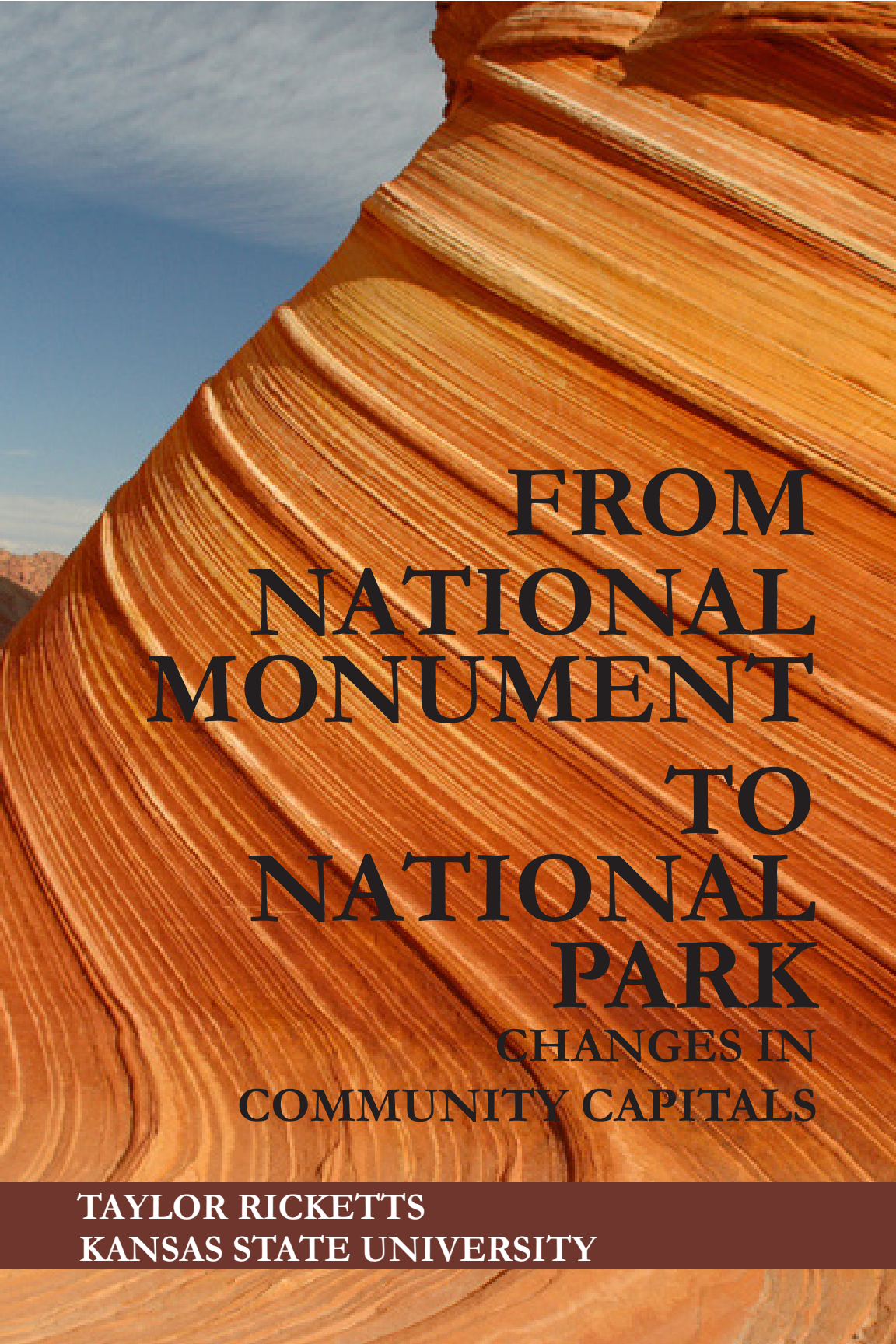
Abstract

National monument to national park re-designation can be identified as a controversial issue that poses an array of implications for surrounding communities. These perceived implications have the ability to create or change policies, regulations, economic development, marketing, quality of life and other direct or indirect impacts to communities.

In 2010, Grand Junction, Colorado proposed re-designation of the Colorado National Monument to a national park. The community expressed split views on the issue expressing concerns on issues such as the preservation, traffic, regulated uses, restrictions, government imposition, property values, infrastructure, costs, economic prosperity and other impacts that might occur from re-designation.

A multiple case study was conducted in order to determine if there were any significant impacts to other communities that had gone through similar re-designation efforts. The Community Capital Framework was used in determining the assets investigated for the years of 2000 and 2010.

The findings of this study suggest that there are no substantial apparent impacts within the locations of past re-designation. Grand Junction had somewhat parallel findings to the other sites, even without the presence of re-designation. Suggesting, the re-designation efforts should be focused less on the community impacts and more on the short-term vs long-term park/monument effects.



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Cover Photo: Nature Color Palette, 2013
Alaskan Dude, From Buzzfeed

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"I hope that the United States of America is not so rich that she can afford to let these wildernesses pass by. Or so poor that she cannot afford to keep them."

- Margaret (Mardy) Murie
Former Wilderness Society council member

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"If you know wilderness in the way that you know love, you would be unwilling to let it go. ... This is the story of our past and it will be the story of our future."

- Terry Tempest Williams
Writer

Acknowledgment

I would like to first thank the members of my family who have always encouraged, supported and believed in me throughout this long and exciting journey. I would like to specifically thank my mom, dad, step-dad, sister, brothers, and best friend, Sami Hess, who have always encouraged me to become the best version of myself both as a student and a person. Without them, I would not be the person I am today. I also would like to express my deepest gratitude to my major professor, Huston Gibson for his excellent guidance and patience throughout my time as a student at Kansas State University. I would also like to thank my committee members, John Keller and Wendy Griswold for their time, assistance and insights throughout this process. My deepest graditude goes out to Dr. Cornelia Flora who influenced and guided me through her and her husbands works, as well as the wonderful community members of Grand Junction, Montrose and Alamosa, Colorado who took the time to help me understand their communities. My project, academic and college experience, was made possible and memorable thanks to the contributions of my wolfpack at Kansas State: Eric Conner, Ryan Kacirek, Dominic Ruiz and Alexsis Stensland. Each of them have made an impact in not only in my personal life but also in shaping the skills and desire to become the planner I am and will continue to have a lasting impression after my stay at Kansas State is over.

"Laws change; people die; the land remains."

- Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States

INTRODUCTION

EXPLANATION OF STUDY

The United States is home to extraordinary natural landscapes that can only be described as "unique," "rare," "natural wonders," or "national treasures." Specifically, national monuments and national parks are viewed as public land set aside to inspire, promote, protect, and preserve areas of significant historical, natural phenomenon or some outstanding scenic feature; for present and future generations to enjoy. National monuments usually protect single national significant resources and national parks intend to protect vast areas with a variety of national significant resources. The differences are also seen in the ways they are established, regulated, perceived, marketed and used. National parks are filled with a variety of natural resources as well as a natural resource, themselves. The resources and benefits that these lands can provide can be seen in many useful methods and may have the potential to impact surrounding communities.

Re-designation has been periodically brought up as a controversial topic for the city of Grand Junction, Colorado. Most recently, the community had spent several years debating over the re-designation of the Colorado National Monument; from a national monument to a national park. The community seemed to be split on the issue and was unable to come to an agreement. The community expressed concerns on issues such as the preservation, traffic, regulated uses, restrictions, government imposition, property values, infrastructure, costs, economic prosperity and other impacts that might occur from re-designation.

Most of the expressed concerns about re-designation have somehow become over-emphasized, superficial, uneducated and exaggerated claims of the impacts on communities. Understanding what could happen to a community due to re-designation is a way to educate and inform the community to make recommendations, decisions or even just form alternative opinions.

I pose the following question:

How might the community of Grand Junction, CO, be impacted if it were to be re-designated as National Park and how might it differ if it were to be left as a National Monument?

In order to determine potential impacts of the community of Grand Junction, I have executed a multiple case study that utilizes the Community Capital Framework (CCF) (Flora & Flora, 2013). The CCF consists of seven capitals; natural, cultural, human, social, political, financial and built. The case study evaluates several assets within each capital for the years of 2000 and 2010 for each location. In addition to the Colorado National Monument, I have analyzed Black Canyon of Gunnison National Park, Colorado and Great Sand Dunes National Park, Colorado.

"National parks and reserves are an integral aspect of intelligent use of natural resources. It is the course of wisdom to set aside an ample portion of our natural resources as national parks and reserves, thus ensuring that future generations may know the majesty of the earth as we know it today."

- John F. Kennedy
President of the United States

BACKGROUND

2

NATIONAL PARKS

Natural areas were once feared by early white settlers as they were skeptical of the rugged and mountainous areas of the west because they were beyond human control. The first national park, Yellowstone, declared in 1872 was at the beginning of the National Parks Movement (Shaw & Williams, 1994, p. 226). However, this movement was at odds with the white settlers and the American Indians own social construction. The National Parks Movement was established to preserve areas of wilderness and in the beginning was to attract visitors to remote, and at that time unknown, spectacular places. A large amount of resources were locked away in these national parks. Therefore, the NPM was trying to build support to counteract the economic and political interests of the area. "By 1915, wilderness was to be cherished rather than conquered" (Shaw & Williams, 1994, p. 227).

Congress used the National Park Service Organic Act in order to create the NPS on August 25, 1916. "The National Park Service (NPS) is the U.S. federal agency that manages all national parks, many national monuments, and other conservation and historical properties with various title designations" (National Park Service Background, 2010, p. 1).

The image of social parks altered in the mid to late 19th century and became more positive as a public good that offered restorative and psychological benefits that can also divert from the stresses of urban-industrial life. By the end of the century, the national parks had grown in popularity due to the greater accessibility provided by the railways and eventually automobiles, as well as an expanding American middle class that provided more leisure time and increased income. The national parks were provided services under the New Deal that built facilities, cleared roads and trails, an array of other physical development activities, as well as an economic boost that played a key role for the parks during such a time when other industries were declining in popularity and prosperity. There was not much progress during the World War II era, but following the return of the soldiers there was a significant increase in the economic development.

By 1945, national parks were seen more as national playgrounds and began to expand in popularity. This expansion included the increase of population, disposable incomes from wartime work, pent-up desire to purchase and travel and individual mobility (Machlis & Field, 2000, p. 54). It was not till 1960, when the public concern began to grow over exploitation of the wilderness and began to focus more on preserving and recreating, if necessary. The Wilderness Act of 1964 was enacted to help keep the parks in more pristine conditions. They set aside large expanses within the parks that had no roads, limited the number of visitors and were only meant for short visits (Shaw & Williams, 1194, p. 229). Since the 1970s, the strategies for establishing national parks have been based on national values that resulted in an importance of the community and economic possibilities.

PARKS VS MONUMENTS

Natural spaces to be preserved are areas that are considered to be of national importance. National parks can only be established by an act of congress. National monuments on lands under federal jurisdiction can be designated by the president through the use of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (U.S. law to provide general protection for any general kind of cultural or natural resource-NPS). Monuments usually protect single nationally significant resources of historic, prehistoric, or scientific interest; whereas, parks are intended to protect vast areas with a variety of nationally significant resource or natural phenomena. National parks are filled with a variety of natural resources as well as being a natural resource, themselves.

The NPS reviews all proposals for designation and a potential park should meet all of the following standards set by the NPS management policies (NPS, 2006):

> It is an outstanding example of a particular type of resource.
> It possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural or cultural themes of our Nation's heritage.
> It offers superlative opportunities for recreation, for public use and enjoyment, or for scientific study.
> It retains a high degree of integrity as a true, accurate, and relatively unspoiled example of the resource.

A national park and a national monument are of two different reservation classes, each with different or specialized regulation and permitted use. Parks and monuments probably differ the most in the perceptions and scale of the area. Parks tend to be perceived as larger areas that are intended to be visited and/or explored, while monuments usually emanate ideas of singular structures or area. This perception is a useful and successful marketing tool, incentively and enticing tourists to visit their communities. The resources and benefits that these lands can provide can be seen in many different methods and may have the potential to positively or negatively impact surrounding communities.

NATIONAL PARK TOURISM

National parks play a key role in the sense that they have created a way to standardize tourism. They hold a national idea of service and, for the most part, maintain the existing fabric of the community from impacts that may occur in unregulated tourist destinations. National parks can function as replacements for declining sectors, serve as a shield guarding against the consequences of comprehensive transformation, create corridors of influence where change occurs more rapidly, and also serve as a hedge against the dislocating and seemingly pointless transformation that so often accompanies tourist development (Machlis & Field, 2000). National parks are rare circumstances that stem from their history, cultural features, or natural attributes. They are rarely, if ever, created as economic catalysts but can usually end up producing the same effect. This produces the need for the management of these natural resources for a variety of uses, specifically recreational. In return, "businesses in surrounding communities respond to increased recreational use of this resource base through development of supporting retail and service amenities (restaurants, overnight accommodations and amusements)" (Machlis & Field, 2000, p. 44) created the national park tourist destination. Regions that are fortunate enough to acquire a national park have a sturdier economic base in which they can build up from or build onto their existing economic structure. National parks can offer a prosperous road that help declining rural areas that can often withstand a changing economic climate (Machlis & Field, 2000, pp. 43-46).

RE-DESIGNATION

Designation has the ability to be a particularly powerful policy tool that can alter public lands. Re-designation from a national monument to a national park must go through and be approved by congress. This would alter the official name as well as establish the borders and designation. Without a national park status, the president is empowered to remove the designation or alter the borders without consent from congress. Re-designation can generate local and regional economic implications. For many smaller or rural communities, they rely on tourism income as vital component of the local economy and designation or re-designation can create these benefits that can substantially help communities. Re-designation emphasizes the importance and interest of a site, giving a different perception that can create adverse effects, including economic or social impacts (Weiler, 2001).

As of 2013, there have been 59 national parks designated. Out of these 59 parks, 12 have been re-designated from a national monument into a national park (NPS, 2013).

FIGURE 1: GRAND CANYON

Arizona

Acres
1,217,403.32

Visitors (2013)
4,564,840

Game Preserve-November 28, 1906
National Monument- 1908
National Park- February 26, 1919

Source: Seven Natural Wonders, 2014

FIGURE 2: MT. ST. HELEN'S/CASCADES

Washington

Acres
504,780.94

Visitors (2013)
21,623

National Monument- August 27, 1982
National Park- October 2, 1968

Source: Flickr, 2012

FIGURE 3: ARCHES

Utah

Acres
76,518.98

Visitors (2013)
1,082,866

National Monument-April 12,1929
National Park- November 12, 1971

Source: Open Travel, 2015

FIGURE 4: CHANNEL ISLANDS

California

Acres
249,561

Visitors (2013)
4,564,840

National Monument- April 26, 1938
National Park- March 5, 1980

Source: National Geographic, 1997

FIGURE 5: BISCAYNE

Florida

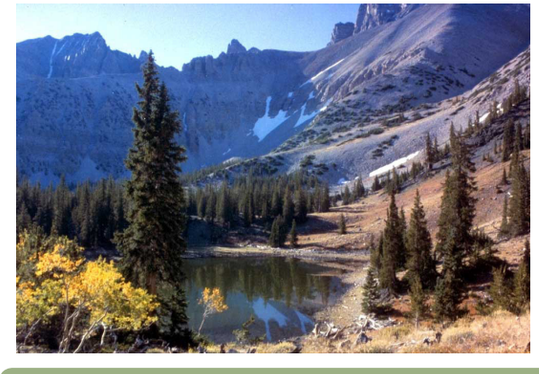
Acres
172,924.07

Visitors (2013)
486,848

National Monument- October 18, 1968
National Park- June 28, 1980

Source: National Park Service, 2012

FIGURE 6: GREAT BASIN



Nevada

Acres
77,180

Visitors (2013)
92,893

National Monument-January 24, 1922
National Park- October 27, 1986

Source: National Park Service, 2005

FIGURE 7: SAGUARO

Arizona

Acres
91,439.71

Visitors (2013)
678,261

National Monument-March 1, 1933
National Park- October 14, 1994

Source: Planet Ware, 2015

FIGURE 8: DEATH VALLEY

California,
Nevada

Acres
3,372,401.96

Visitors (2013)
951,972

National Monument- February 11, 1933
National Park- October 31, 1994

Source: Santa Barbara City College, 2015

FIGURE 9: JOSHUA TREE

California

Acres
789,745.47

Visitors (2013)
1,383,340

National Monument- August 10, 1936
National Park- October 31, 1994

Source: Kyle Hammons, 2010

FIGURE 10: GREAT SAND DUNES

Colorado

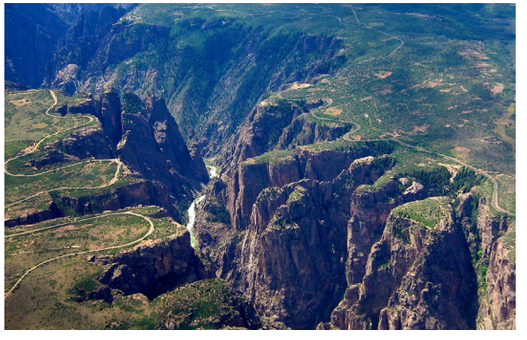
Acres
42,983.74

Visitors (2013)
242,841

National Monument-March 17, 1932
National Park- September 13, 2004

Source: Jack Brauer, 2009

FIGURE 11: BLACK CANYON



Colorado

Acres
32,950.03

Visitors (2013)
175,852

National Monument-March 2, 1933
National Park- October 21, 1999

Source: Senior Citizen Travel, 2015

FIGURE 12: PINNACLES

California

Acres
26,605.73

Visitors (2013)
237,677

Forest Reserve- July 8,1906
National Monument- January 16, 1908
National Park- January 10, 2013

Source: Joe Parks, 2013

HISTORY

Colorado as a state was surveyed in 2010 on their political affiliations, their results indicated: 37% Republican, 33% Democrat, 29% unaffiliated and 1% said other. It is important to also remember that 40% of Colorado land is used for public recreation, 37% is owned by the federal government, and 2/3 of that land is located West of Denver (Cronin & Loevy, 2012). The community of Grand Junction is located at the foot of the Colorado National Monument, in what is known as the Grand Valley. The valley is surrounded by vast lands that are managed by federal government agencies. In fact, 73% of Mesa County (where the park and communities are located) is managed by the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service. Western Colorado is usually associated with vast mineral deposits, boom and bust cycles and disagreements with federal regulations. It is said that western Colorado feels exploited, underrepresented and unheard in regards to policies and politics. Similarly Southern Colorado feels disgruntle about being ignored by the larger metro area and faces more challenges of poverty and property/water rights (Cronin & Loevy, 2012).

GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

Grand Junction occupies a land area of 38.05 square miles (CAFR, 2010) and is located on the Western slope of Colorado, near the Western border. On the Western slope, it is the most populous city with 58,566 residents and is the 15th most populous city in Colorado according to the 2010 Census. Grand Junction is located along the Colorado River and Interstate 70, where it serves as a major commercial and transportation hub. The city is mostly surrounded by public lands as well as canyons and mesas to the West of the city.

Grand Junction was once home to the Ute Indians until they were forced off the land by the U.S. government. Once relocated, white settlers moved in and began forming a small town. Grand Junction was incorporated July 22, 1882. The city began as farming and ranching town and then expanded once the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad came through the town in November of 1882. Farming, fruit growing and cattle-raising continued to be the top economic activities. Education and healthcare have been leading economic drivers since the 1950's and in the 1980's, while wineries began to have an additional impact and thrived in the environment. Throughout the years, the city, as well as many other Western towns, experienced 'boom and bust' cycles. "Agriculture crisis, the Great Depression, the growth and decline of the uranium industry and the departure of the oil shale companies left visible reminders of their impact on the community" (City of Grand Junction, 2015).

2010 GRAND JUNCTION

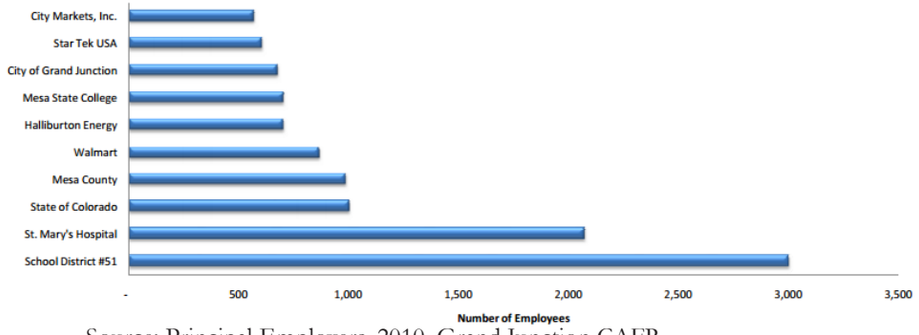
I have researched statistics for Grand Junction for the years of 2000 and 2010. To give a general sense of what the city was like by the end of 2010, I have provided several demographic and economic statistics as well as graphs that have been produced by the of the city. This information was obtained from the 2010 Grand Junction Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR, 2010), that can be found on the City of Grand Junction website.

The 2010 Grand Junction Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR, 2010) lists several of the capital assets as:

1 Police station
5 Fire stations
38.05 sq miles of Public Works area
365.22 acres of Developed Parks
389 acres of Undeveloped Parks
185.03 miles of Storm Sewer
595.27 miles of Sanitary sewer
929 Building permits issues (2002-2010 average 1587 permits)
Valuing $128,551,321 (2002-2010 average value $198,104,702)

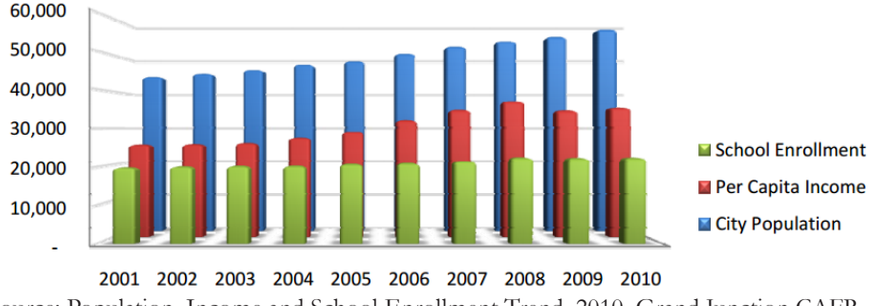
Figure 13 shows the top employers which are still the education and healthcare services. Figure 14, depicts the relationship of how the school enrollment, per capita income, and population have changed over the years. Population ans per capita income have continued to increase at a seemingly steady rate. Per capita income did however decrease some after 2008 and school enrollment stayed at a pretty constant rate.

Figure 13: Top 10 Grand Junction Principal Employers



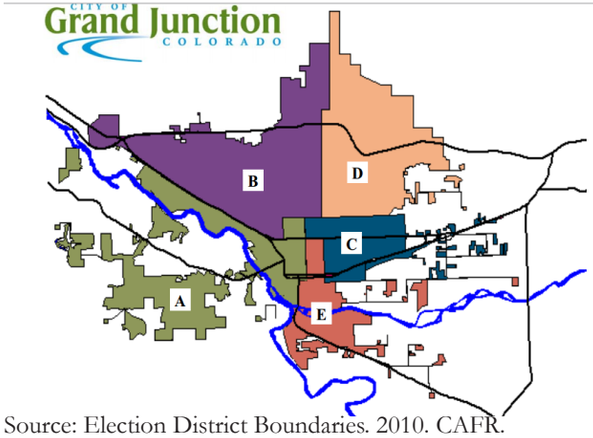
Source: Principal Employers, 2010. Grand Junction CAFR

Figure 14: Population, Income and school Enrollment Trend



Source: Population, Income and School Enrollment Trend, 2010. Grand Junction CAFR

Figure 15: Grand Junction Election District Boundaries



Source: Election District Boundaries. 2010. CAFR.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

2010 City Council representatives and their designated districts, shown in Figure 15. The following biographies were obtained via email from the Grand Junction City Council:

TOM KENYON- Mayor- District A.
Professional career as a Realtor with Bray and Company. Employee of the state parks for 31 years believes parks and municipalities share problems. Law enforcement, roads, infrastructure and lots of complaints from the public. Advocate for small businesses, protecting them from stricter oil and gas

BILL PITTS- Mayor Pro Tem- At Large
Professionally, started several businesses, as well as a business owner, a broker of the Right Realty co. Educational chairman. Private pilot who helps transport underprivileged persons in need of medical attention.

TERESA COONS- District E
Executive Director for the Western Colorado Math & Science Center. Also, has served as an appointed member of the Mesa County Board of Health, the Grand Junction Housing Authority, the Mesa County Methamphetamine Task Force Executive Committee and Club 20's Healthcare Subcommittee.

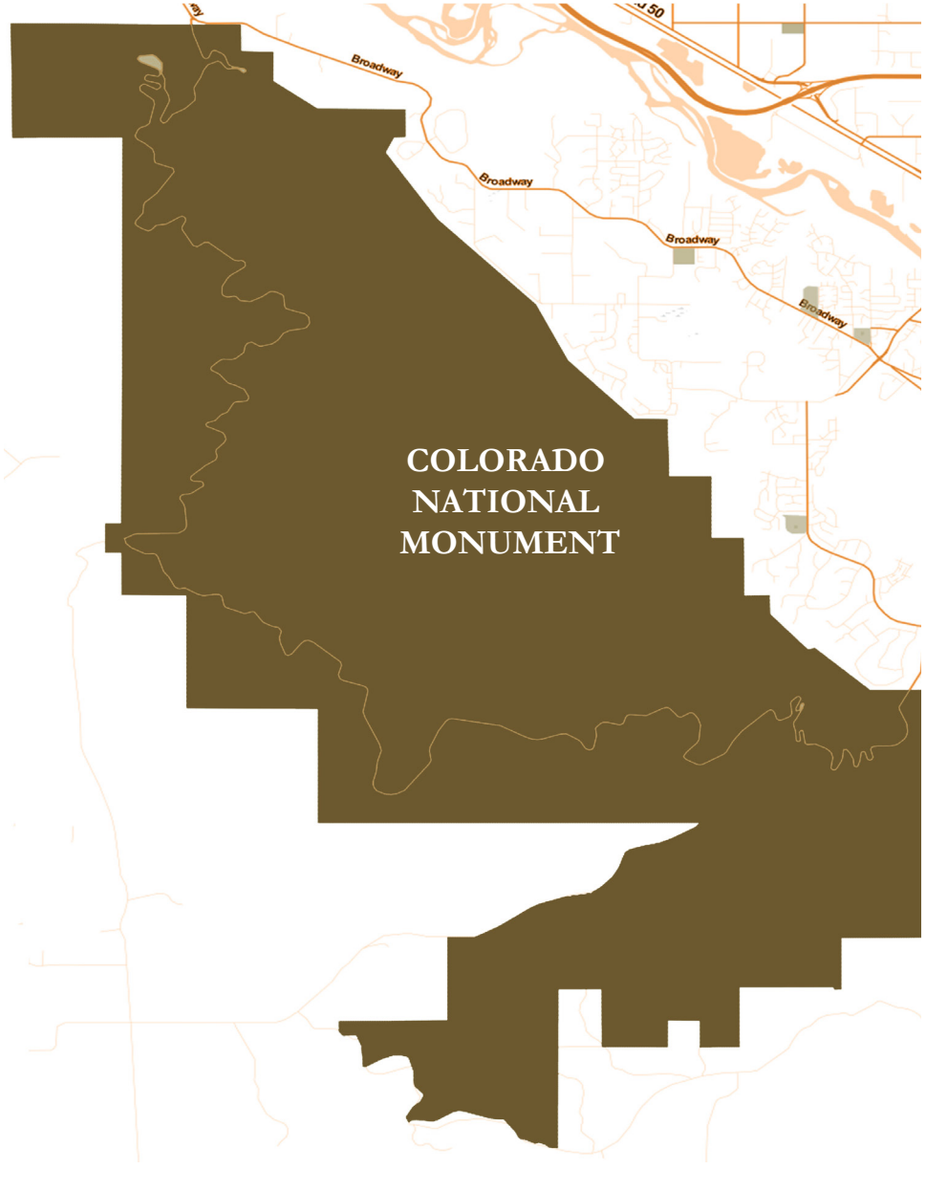
LAURA LUKE- District D
Professional career includes work as a Stockbroker, Financial Advisor and Consultant. Participation in Chamber of Commerce and work in Family Service Counseling as well as a strong proponent of business development activities promoting job creation while maintaining fiscal responsibility within the community.

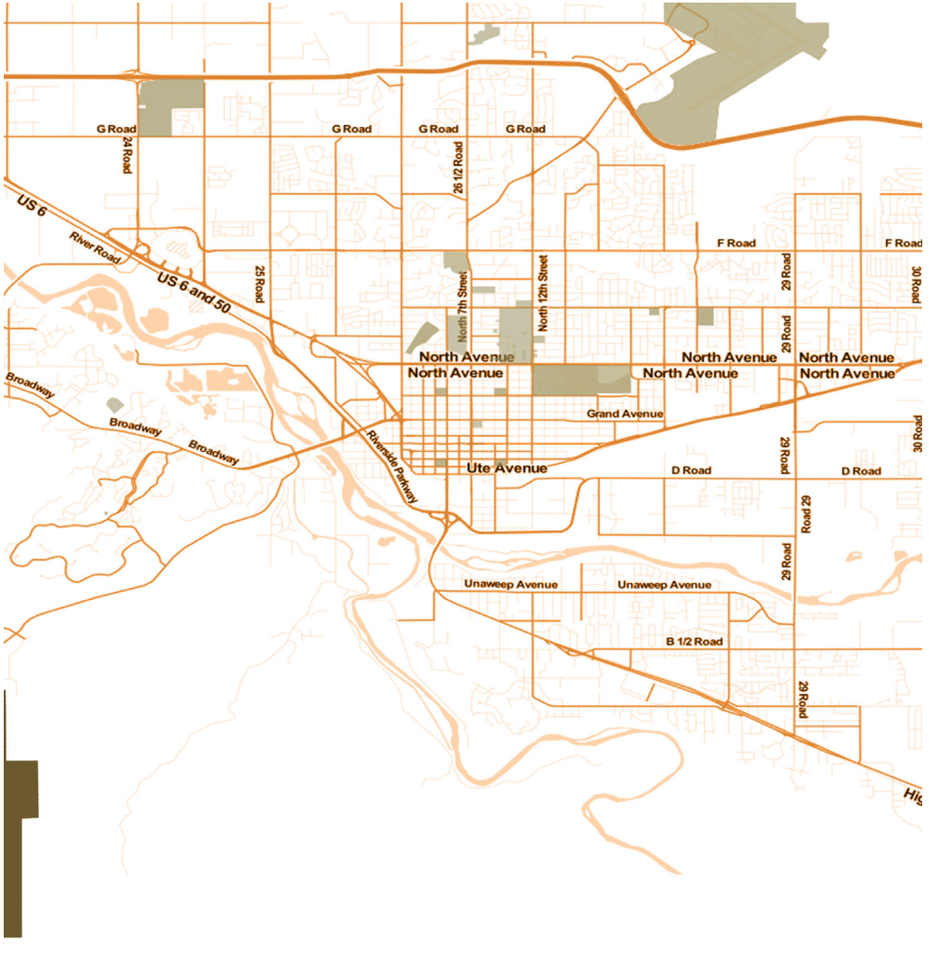
SAM SUSURAS- District B
Professional Career in commercial banking. Served as a member for The Colorado Economic Development and International Trade, Business Development Representative, Mesa County Planning Commission, various Parks and Recreation Boards, and as a member of the School District Long-Range Planning and Budget Committee.

BENNETT BOESCHENSTEIN- District C
Has been a professional planner over the past 40 years and is now a semi-retired urban planner. He has been the president of the Colorado Chapter of the American Planning Association and is interested in open space, parks, outdoor activities and other social events.

JIM DOODY- At Large
Founder of the Western Slope Vietnam War Memorial Park at the Colorado Welcome Center in Fruita, CO. Has previously served on the City Council as well as Mayor.

Figure 16: Map of Grand Junction
Source: MapStack, 2015





GRAND JUNCTION

FIGURE 17: COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Source: Western Colorado Congress, 2014

Colorado National Monument (CNM) is one of the many extraordinary natural landscapes that make up the American West. This monument is located along the Western edge of Colorado, near the city of Grand Junction, Colorado. It is situated high upon the Colorado Plateau located within Mesa County in a semi-arid environment. It is a popular attraction for the local residents, and visitors, encouraging various activities such as hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, and scenic driving. The park gained early recognition in the 1980's partly due to the major international bicycle race, the Coors Classic. The race included a stage of the race within the monument that became known as 'The Tour of the Moon' for its dramatic landscapes." Today, it continues to be considered one of the premier recreational rides in the western United States" (Tour of the Moon, 2015). Time and again, the issue of national park status has arose during bust cycles brought on by uranium industry and later oil and gas.

Colorado National Monument is a natural area of significance that was established to preserve study and enjoyment of the exceptional geological features; specifically the "extraordinary examples of weathering and erosion" (NPS, 2015). It was established on May 24, 1911 by President Taft under the authority of the Antiquates Act. Colorado National Monument is much more than just a monument, it is a vast natural landscape covering approximately 20,533 acres (NPS, 2015), which is home to towering monoliths and spectacular deep cut canyons. The monument contains 20 named rock formations and 11 named canyons. The canyons are composed of multi-colored rock; the oldest of the rocks date back 1.7 billion years (NPS, 2015).

The National Park Service manages and operates the monument with the purpose to preserve the cultural resources and provide enjoyment and understanding for visitors. In 2005, a Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement was created to provide guidance as well as address issues the park might face in the near future. "The main issues addressed by this plan revolved around the rapid urbanization occurring around the monument, and how to manage the monument in the face of change" (NPS, 2015). The National Park Service has documented an estimated total of 454,510 visitors (NPS, 2012).

Establishing the Colorado National Monument became a realistic proposal at the beginning of the parks movement. Due to the fact that the NPS was not established until 1916, local efforts were necessary to lobby for national park status. In 1907 there was a big push by individuals to make this land a national park, but the support was limited due to the lack of interest or knowledge of park creation. Congress denied the monument as national park due to public land laws at the time; efforts began to focus more on the economic value that the park could bring. This led to the joint efforts of the Grand Junction Chamber of Congress and the local newspaper working with citizens to promote the park. It wasn't

until 1911 when the petition was sent to President Taft that the park was established as a national monument. The petition included the history of the community's involvement and the importance that the park had on the local community.

MONTROSE, COLORADO

Montrose City officially became a town in 1882, originally to provide supplies to nearby mining communities. Agriculture took over as the major economy once mining began to decline. A railroad was built through Montrose in the late 1880's, establishing it as a hub for transportation and commerce, which is still an asset to the community today. Montrose's strategic location serves as a gateway to Western Colorado (City of Montrose, 2014). According to the National Census, Montrose city had a population of 19,132 and a median household income of $45,721 in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

In 2010, Montrose had been experiencing an increase in unemployment as well as a decrease in the labor force. The county labor force between 2006-2010 can be seen in Figure 18 below. (Montrose Economic Development Meeting, 2011). In 2010, the top industries were

1) Educational, health care & social assistance
2) Construction
3) Retail Trade
4) Manufacturing
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation & other food/accommodation

Figure 18: Annual Montrose County Labor Force-2006-2010

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
Labor Force	20,524	20,984	20,851	20,573	20251	**20,637**
Employed	19,688	20,207	19,804	18,874	18181	**19,351**
Unemployed	836	777	1,047	1,698	2070	**1,286**
Rate	4.1	3.7	5.0	8.3	10	**6**

Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, 2011

BLACK CANYON

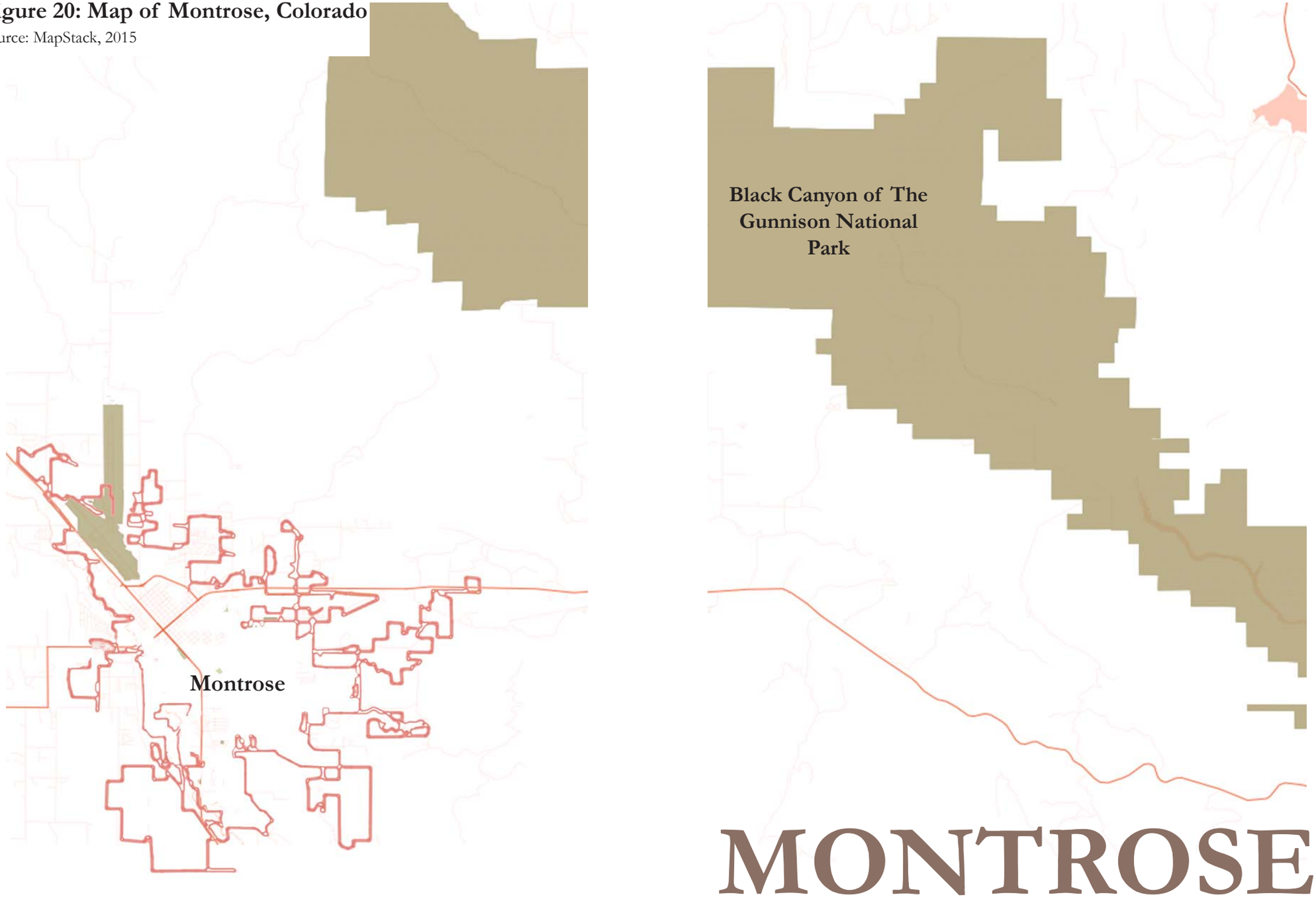
Black Canyon of Gunnison National Park is located in Montrose City and Montrose County, Colorado. The park encompasses an area of 30,750 acres that includes a steep, dark and rugged canyon where in some places the gorge's depths reach over 2,000 ft. Black Canyon was established as a national monument on March 2, 1933 and eventually upgraded to national park status on October 21, 1999. In 2007, the park had an estimated 219,576 visitors who enjoy activities such as, but not limited to, scenic drives, camping, hiking, nature trails, rock climbing and rafting (New World Encyclopedia, 2008).

Figure 19: Black Canyon National Park

Source: Senior Citizen Travel, 2015

Figure 20: Map of Montrose, Colorado

Source: MapStack, 2015



ALAMOSA, COLORADO

Alamosa City was incorporated on August 12, 1878. The city became a rail center for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and now serves as the largest full-service and retail hub for the San Luis Valley (City of Alamosa, 2015). Alamosa is named after the cottonwood forests that grow throughout the town, this comes from the Spanish adjective meaning "of cottonwood." The town features a semi-arid climate and specializes in cool weather crops.

The 2010 Census stated that the city of Alamosa, Colorado had a population of 8,780 and a median household income of $31,396. The top 5 industries were as follows: (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010)

1) Educational, health care & social assistance
2) Retail Trade
3) Arts, entertainment, recreation & other food/accommodation
4) Construction
5) Public Administration

The city had an unemployment rate of about 15% and 17% of families below the poverty level.

GREAT SAND DUNES

Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve is located in Alamosa City and Alamosa County, Colorado. The Great Sand Dunes National Monument was established on March 17, 1932. The Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve Act of 2000 was signed November 22, 2000 by Bill Clinton, ultimately aiming for national park status, which occurred on September 13, 2004. The park is one of the most biologically and geologically diverse parks in the United States and includes 44,246 acres of the tallest sand dunes in North America. In 2012, there were an estimated 254,674 visitors (NPS, 2014).

Figure 21: Great Sand Dunes National Park

Source: Jack Brauer, 2009

Figure 22: Map of Alamosa, Colorado
Source: MapStack, 2015

ALAMOSA

Author Note:

The events that have occurred throughout the history of the Colorado National Monument and the issues relating to re-designation can be interpreted in a variety of ways. I have tried to remain unbiased while conveying the events via compiled information from interviews with local residents and stakeholders of the area, The Daily Sentinel reports and other local sources. I stress that these accounts are what I have understood and took from the situation. Without being a community member, without visiting the sites and biased information; it is difficult to determine how accurate the following story actually is. It is important however, to get a sense and some insight of the situation to be able to understand the problem that Grand Junction, Colorado faced.

THE STORY

The Colorado National Monument is portion of a 20,533 acre canyon located near the communities of Grand Junction and Fruita, Colorado. The National Park Service was not established until 1916, so local efforts were necessary to lobby for national park status. In 1907 there was a big push by individuals to make this land a national park, but the support was limited due to the lack of interest or knowledge of park creation. Congress denied the monument as a national park due to public land laws at the time and efforts began to focus more on the economic value that the park could bring. This led to the joint efforts of the Grand Junction Chamber of Congress and the local newspaper working with citizens to promote the park. The petition included the history of the community's involvement and the importance that the park had on the local community. It wasn't until 1911 when the petition was sent to President Taft that the park was established as a national monument. Through the use of the Antiquates Act the Colorado National Monument was established on May 24, 1911.

The NPS were now the new owners of the property but lacked any funding for improvements. The community and Chamber of Commerce decided to work together to develop and build the main road through the monument known as the 'Rim Rock Drive.' This road was significant for accessing the properties to the South and West, known as Glade Park, where many of the ranchers inhabited long before the monument was even established. Over the past 100+ years of history, there have been many conflicts between the community and the NPS. Specifically, several years after the road was completed the local ranchers took the NPS to court for disallowing use of the road for private property owners and ranchers. Thankfully the ranchers prevailed in restoring access to their homes through the use of the road.

Formerly, re-designation has brought up controversial views for the city of Grand Junction, Colorado, in regards to the Colorado National Monument. Yet, in 2010 the discussion for re-designating the monument into a national park was revisited at the behest of the monument superintendent and the Friends of the Monument support group. There was talk about much support for the re-designation that grabbed the attention of Colorado Senator, Mark Udall. On February 23, 2011, Udall held a listening session where approximately 200 community members were in attendance, sharing their comments of concern and support. One issue that was brought up by several was in regards to expansion of the monument. Many claimed they would be in support of the re-designation if the boundaries of the monument were left alone so they would not impede with the adjacent National Conservation Area, known as the McInnis Canyons NCA. The McInnis Canyons were named after the previous Congressman, Scott McInnis, who had worked on re-designation of two parks in Colorado, Black Canyon and Great Sand Dunes National Parks. The concern for absorption of the McInnis Canyons with the Monument was justified by the claims that the McInnis Canyons were more frequently used and accessible than that of a monument or national park.

The listening session indicated the need to create a community group that would look into the implications and impacts of such a change and allow the voice of the community to be a part of the legislation process. The Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce and Club 20, an organization "with the purpose of speaking with a single unified voice on issues of mutual concerns" (Club 20, 2011) insisted that the community at large would need to be in support of the re-designation.

Re-designation efforts must start in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Colorado National Monument is located within the 3rd congressional district that was at the time, represented by Congressman Scott. Senator Udall reached out to Congressman Tipton to help initiate the re-designation discussions and efforts. Tipton had said from the start that he could support the re-designation efforts if there was significant community support. On May 19, 2011, the congressman and senator appointed a 16 member committee to be the driving force behind the community run project. The Colorado National Monument Working Committee included the following members:

- Tom Kenyon, Mayor of Grand Junction
- Barbara Bowman, Director of Sales & Division Manager, Grand Junction Visitor and Convention Bureau
- Diane Schwenke, President and CEO, Grand Junction Area Chamber
- Ken Henry, Mayor of Fruita
- Roger Granat, Mayor of Palisade
- Jack Neckels, Vice Chair Colorado National Monument Association and former Superintendent of Grand Teton National Park
- Bonnie Petersen, Club 20 Executive director
- Owen O'Fallon, President, Colorado Canyons Conservation Area Association
- Jay Seaton, Publisher, Daily Sentinel
- Scott McInnis, Former U.S. Representative
- Lynn Grose, Glade Park Community Association
- A member of the Glade Park ranching community
- Greg Mikolai, Mesa County District 51 School Board, Producer for Rocky Mountain PBS
- Dr. Bill Hood, Nationally known geologist
- Dr. John Redifer, Professor, Mesa State College
- Steve Acquafresca, Mesa County Commissioner

This committee was the voice for several stakeholders and communities that could be affected by the re-designation. The committee initially investigated common concerns that they initially had as well as the issues the community brought up. The group met once a month from approximately June 27, 2011 to April 25, 2012. Some issues that were highlighted by the group included:

- The management of a monument is under the same rules as a national park; the biggest difference may come in the form of the superintendent's management plan which is allowed significant discretion;
- The monument is currently protected and would not employ any additional protection as a national park;
- Traffic congestion could become a problem and Rim Rock Drive is on the National Historic Registry so it is unlikely the capacity could be altered or increased ;
- There could be no additional funding expected for a park by the NPS but management plans (such as travel management) could be implemented ;
- NPS stated that air quality regulations would not change and the monument has no water rights and that would also not change.

The committee conducted a community wide survey as well as hosted a number of open houses to share the information they had obtained as well as evaluating the views and concerns of the community. May 2012, the results from the survey and open houses were reviewed. Such results suggested that the public was split 40% in favor of re-designation, 40% opposed to the change and 20% who had no opinion. Udall and Tipton realized from the group's results that the introduction of legislation would be fairly divisive in the community. Over a several month period, it had seemed that the support was gaining momentum. A new effort had begun with the help of a vocal supporting group and with the supportive exposure provided by the local newspaper, The Daily Sentinel. They concluded that if they were to proceed, the community should play a strong role in the writing of the legislation in order to better address the communities concerns.

Senator Udall and Congressman Tipton worked with the Chamber of Commerce to convene a community group to assist in writing the legislation to move the re-designation forward. On June 8, 2013, five appointed community members began writing a draft bill for the re-designation from a national monument to a national park (Appendix A). The Chamber of Commerce stated that they would support the re-designation only if certain provisions regarding to the communities concerns were included within the bill. These provisions included:

- No expansion of the monuments footprint;
- No water rights and would not pursue any water rights;
- Residents of Glade Park would have continued access to their homes and properties using Rim Rock Drive;
- The community would be included in decisions regarding management of the property;
- No buffer zone requirements - if applied could wipe out most of the privately held land in the valley;
- Air quality would not be upgraded.

Draft language for a bill was presented by the community group and struck up opposition in the form of calls to legislators as well as the vocal opposition of the National Park Employee Retirement Association having issues with the provisions the community felt were necessary.

April 1, 2014, Udall and Tipton held a 90 day comment period to identify the community's position on the idea of re-designation and a listening session on May 17, 2014 to address the drafted proposed bill. The comment period and listening session indicated that the results were similar to those of the 2012 community group, stating that the community remained divided on the issue. Without the community solidly behind the effort, Congressman Tipton indicated he could not move forward with the bill. On July 7, 2014, the monument upgrade project had been halted for at least a year or until after the upcoming election. Congressman Tipton and Senator Udall were both up for re-election in 2014, where Tipton was re-elected but Udall was not. Currently, it appears that the re-designation discussion will not be raised for an unknown period of time.

STAKEHOLDERS

Throughout the whole process of re-designation, a number of people and groups have been addressed and have made an impact one way or another. The following is a list of stakeholders that I have come across so far, but not limited to:

- Colorado Senator Mark Udall (Democrat)
- 3rd Congressional District Representative: Congressman Scott Tipton (Republican)
- Previous Congressman; Scott McInnis (Republican- firsthand knowledge of the re-designation process)
- National Park Employee Retirement Association (wanted the NPS to have an opportunity to do everything that the community group wanted to guard against for economic vitality of the region)
- Friends of the Colorado National Monument (opposed community group)
- Grand Valley Region Citizen's for a National Park (supporting non-profit group)
- Colorado National Monument working group-Udall and Tipton's appointed group
- CLUB 20- organization of counties, communities, tribes, businesses, individuals and associations in Western Colorado (held no position but the CLUB 20 Tourism Committee provided recommendation for support used by the Chamber)
- West Slope Chapter of the Colorado Oil and Gas Association (Wrote a letter in support)
- The communities of Grand Mesa, CO (Grand Junction and Fruita in support)
- Chamber of Commerce (in support with provisions in bill)
- The Visitor and Convention Bureau (In support)
- Tourist companies (Tauck International in support)
- The Daily Sentinel- Local Newspaper (was always supportive and provided significant exposure)
- Palisade board of Trustees (In Support)
- National Park Service (no publicly stated position)

"We must not only protect the country side and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities … Once our natural splendor is destroyed, it can never be recaptured. And once man can no longer walk with beauty or wonder at nature, his spirit will wither and his sustenance be wasted."

- Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States

METHODS

3

METHODOLOGY

CASE STUDY

Case study is defined as an in depth empirical inquiry of an existing phenomena that relies on multiple sources of evidence and theories (Yin, 2009). Case studies differ from other methods due to its all-encompassing methods; "covering the logic of design, data collection techniques, and specific approaches to data analysis" (Yin, 2009, p. 18). Case study research can be achieved through two different variations; single, and multiple, case studies. Single-case studies are more appropriate when testing a well-formulated theory, rare circumstances, a typical case or where a case serves a revelatory or longitudinal purpose (Yin, 2009, p. 52). A multiple-case study is a more comparable study that can be seen through a set of experiments with different conditions that have undergone the same phenomena.

MULTIPLE CASE STUDY

Multiple-case studies can use the logic of replication. This logic suggests the theories and results from a particular experiment are then used on other cases to duplicate the results. The first, and rather important, step is the development of a theoretical framework. The framework defines the conditions where a phenomenon can or cannot be found (Yin, 2009, p. 56).

Figure 23 shows the replication approach to multiple-case studies. This approach begins with a "define and design" segment. Within this segment there is an initial step of developing a theory or framework that leads to the selection of cases, as well as designing the data collection protocol. This then leads to the 'prepare, collect, and analyze' section where each case study will be conducted and result in an individual case report for each case study. Between conducting the case studies and writing the individual reports, we see a dashed line. This dashed line represents a feedback loop leading back to the theory. This enables one to alter or manipulate the original theory to better accommodate for discoveries that may occur. The final segment, 'analyze and conclude,' is where one compiles the individual case results to draw cross-case conclusions, modify theory, develop policy implications and write a final cross case report (Yin, 2009, p. 57).

METHODS

DESCRIPTION OF MEASURE

The issue of designating the Colorado National Monument into a national park has created community opposition and controversy within the city of Grand Junction, Colorado. The re-designation was proposed in 2010 and since then the community has expressed concerns regarding not only the park but the impacts on the community. To help the community understand the actual impacts that could occur due to re-designation, I will be conducting a multiple case study utilizing the Community Capitals Framework, focusing on similar locations where re-designation has occurred. The communities that will be assessed in comparison to Grand Junction, Colorado will be Alamosa, Colorado and Montrose, Colorado. These communities were chosen because they are the two most recent re-designated national parks before 2010. All three locations will be evaluated based on the seven community capitals: natural, cultural, human, social, political, financial, and built for the years 2000 and 2010. The results will be compared against each other as well as compared to the state of Colorado to determine if there are any significant impacts that might be caused due to re-designation. The findings are anticipated to inform the community and affected stakeholders of, if any, impacts that might occur. The results can be used as informative generalizations about re-designation on a community as well as determine what assets might need to be more closely focused on.

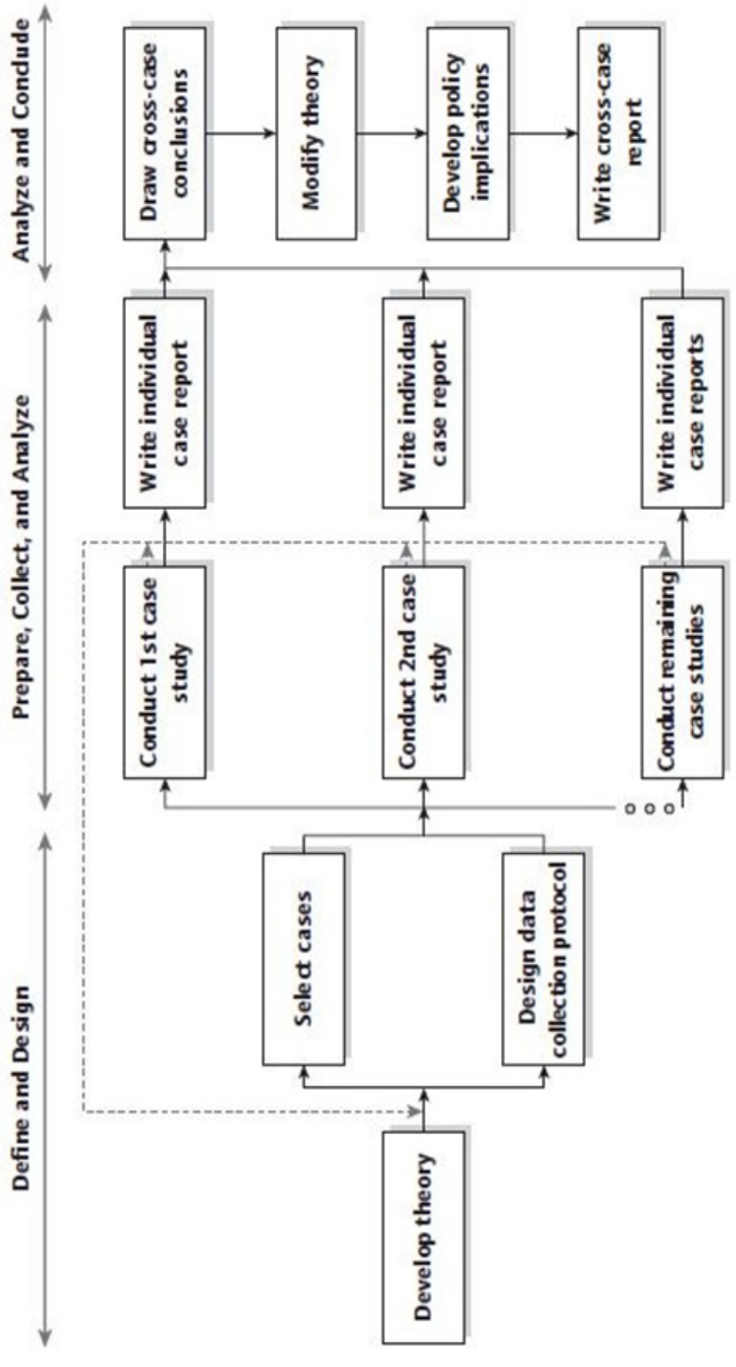


Figure 23: Replication Approach of Multiple Case Studies

Source: Yin 2009, p. 57

DATA COLLECTION

According to Yin, there are three principles of data collection:

1.) Use multiple sources of evidence:
2.) Create a case study database; and,
3.) Maintain a chain of evidence. These principles combined together and used properly can help construct validity and reliability (Yin, 2009, p. 114).

As stated in the definition, a case study uses multiple sources of evidence. There are generally six sources of evidence that are most commonly used: documentation, archival records, interviews, direct observations, participation-observation and physical artifacts. A good case study will use a variety of sources because they are highly complementary of each other, resulting in more comprehensive findings (Yin, 2009, p. 101).

Creating a case study database is the way to organize and document the collected data (Yin, 2009, p. 118). Maintaining a chain of evidence is how one ensures reliability throughout a case study. The chain of evidence is used throughout the case study, from initial research to the ultimate case study conclusion, to allow an external observer/reader to be able to follow the processes in either direction. With the chain of evidence one is able to understand the process and if so chooses, able to recreate the experiment.

APPLYING CASE STUDIES

I used and manipulated, the replication approach of multiple-case studies. In Figure 24 you can see my version of this approach with my steps indicated within. I begin the Define and Design process by using the Community Capitals Framework. I continued by selecting the best cases for my particular project and create a matrix. In the Prepare, Collect, and Analyze section, I identify my case studies as Black Canyon, Colorado, Great Sand Dunes, Colorado and Grand Junction, Colorado. I collected data from 2000 and 2010 for the information I have identified within my matrix. I additionally collected data for Colorado as a whole so that I was able to see what the state trend was. The Analyze and Conclude section was completed by calculating the growth rate from 2000 to 2010 using the Excel rate formula =Rate (10,,-2000 data, 2010 data). I subtracted each case studies growth rate by the state's growth rate to come up with an estimated total of growth above or below the state of Colorado. I compared these totals against each other to identify any significant increase or decrease to a certain capital.

METHOD MATRIX

The Capitals Matrix is my version of the case study database. Within this database, I have broken down the seven community capitals and identified many different characteristic for each community capital that I intend on researching. The capitals framework was selected as an indicator for determining the status of said community. Identifying and incorporating the seven capitals will be used as a standard of a community prior and post re-designation. The next chapter breaks down each of the capitals and identifies the data that was collected within each capital.

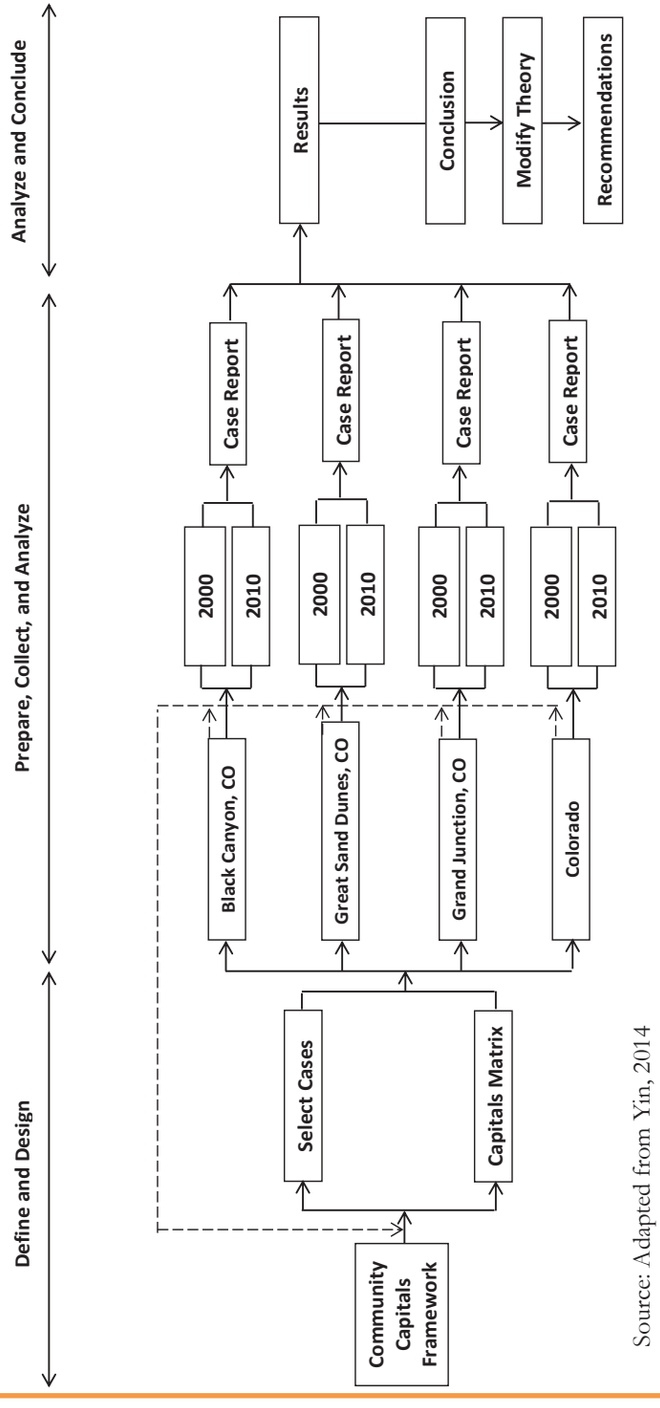


Figure 24: Adaptation of the Replication Approach of Multiple Case Studies

Source: Adapted from Yin, 2014

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

I have chosen my base case studies; Black Canyon of Gunnison National Park, Colorado, Great Sand Dunes National Park, Colorado, Colorado National Park and the State of Colorado. Black Canyon and Great Sand Dunes are currently the most recent national monuments to national park re-designation that has occurred before 2010. I stipulated these parks needed to be established prior to 2010 because I intended to retrieve locational data from the US Census and the last National Census which took place in 2010. The fact that all three cases are located in Colorado is a significant basis for the data to ensure similar results. Other criteria considered when selecting case studies were: population, density per sq. mi, the medium income per household, and the presence and size of an airport and/or university. Figure 25 shows the locations of each case study as well as a brief snapshot of the criteria data from 2010 that was used for the selection of case study locations.

Figure 25: Colorado Map

Colorado National Monument
Grand Junction, Colorado

Black Canyon
Montrose, Colorado

Great Sand Dunes
Alamosa, Colorado

Source: Google maps, 2015

DATA

The data researched was for the sites of Colorado: Colorado National Monument, Black Canyon and Great Sand Dunes. In order to have a consistent and reliable study I have chosen the specific years 2000 and 2010 to collect data from. These years were chosen based on the fact that the U.S. Census was used as a primary data source and the national census was conducted in both 2000 and 2010. The Census is also seen as an unbiased third party that helps insure the study stays objective rather than subjective. There is the issue that the Black Canyon Monument was re-designated in late 1999s and not in 2000. However, I use the 2000 Census as my pre re-designation data because the 2000 data would most likely reflect more accurate data than the census of 1990. If I were to have used the 1990 Census, this would have been an even larger gap for the re-designation of Great Sand Dunes and therefore, become a less reliable source. I found it useful to have a range of sites that were (or were not) designated as a park; Black Canyon 1999, Great sand Dunes 2004 and Colorado National Monument not yet designated.

After researching articles that have attempted to measure one or more capital of a community, it is found that each article had chosen criteria for measurement based on: what information and data was available, different methods of collecting data and what their intended outcomes were trying to answer. With such a high variability of reasoning of criteria, I have concluded that the main reason behind my decision of characteristics is the availability of consistent and reliable data throughout time. Consistent and reliable data is crucial for the outcome of my report. This data is quantitative, meaning I am able to compile and calculate the results in order to compare and conclude my findings.

ANALYTICAL SUMMATION

This study is designed to determine the potential community impacts that may occur due to re-designation. Evaluating a community can be difficult and requires specific reasoning and criteria in order to adequately convey a specific message to the audience. Examining case studies with the Community Capitals Framework allows one to identify community's assets and further evaluate the changes over time, perhaps due to such events like re-designation. Some limitations that were encountered were the availability of adequate data for both 2000 and 2010. Another difficulty was the amount of overlap the CCF encountered and seemed to limit the data within each capital.

COMMUNITY CAPITAL FRAMEWORK

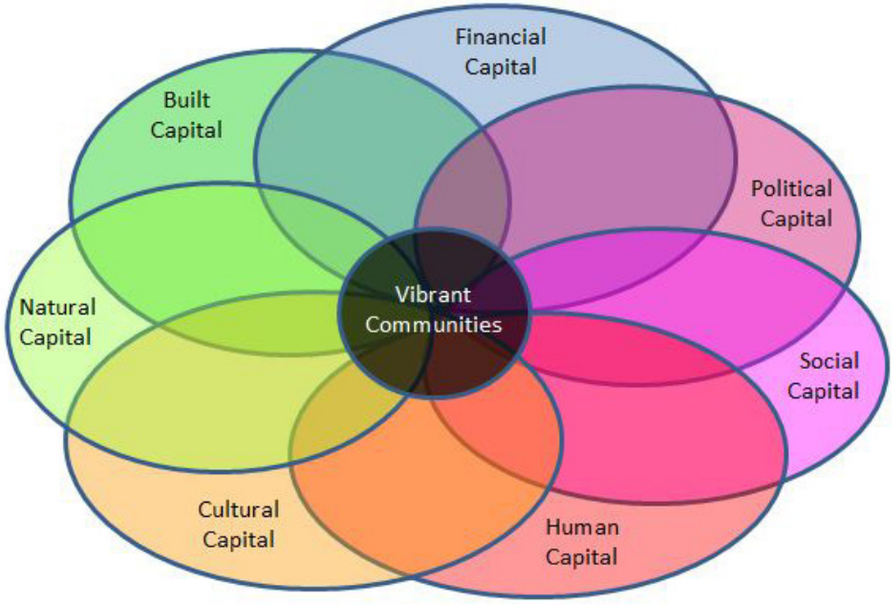
This study will use Flora & Flora's concept of community due to the fact that this study will be incorporating their Community Capital Framework. Community provides a geographically defined place where people interact, otherwise known as locality. Flora & Flora's concept addresses communities of place that are crosscut by communities of interest. Communities may or may not provide the social system needed by its members or provide a sense of identity (2013, pp. 8-10).

Community is a term that can be defined in a variety of ways, yet all essentially share a similar meaning. There are more than 100 separate definitions of community but the most identifiable definition I found comes from the New Oxford's American Dictionary. They define community as: a group of people who live in the same area (such as a city, town, or neighborhood), a group of people with similar characteristics or interests (history, social, economic, or political) or a group with a feeling of fellowship resulting from similarities (Stevenson, 2010). Similarly, the Discovery Encyclopedia defines community as "a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs. They may live in the same area, such as a neighborhood or small area" (World Book, 2013, pp. 158-159). They also may share similar interests or physical characteristics. Wilkinson (1991) uses three elements to define community: place, social interactions and common interests.

The Assets of a community are the "gifts, skills and capacities" of "individuals, associations and institutions" (Kretzmann and McKnight, 1993, p. 25). To fulfill a community's needs it is often beneficial to address the community's assets first and use their strengths to achieve a communities intended goals (Green, 2012, p. 10). Green uses the term asset when addressing the forms of community capital in order to suggest that there are underused resources in the community. Flora & Flora choose to use the term capital when defining their CCF. In this case capital is used in a broader sense, stating that capital is created through the community's resources or assets and invested creating new resources (2013, p. 10). Capital differs from assets in a sense that it is often associated with wealth and the creation of more wealth (Green & Haines, 2012, p. 12).

Communities of place crosscut with communities of interest are the primary focus of Flora's Community Capital Framework (Flora & Flora, 2013, p. 9). Community Capital framework is defined as an approach to define how communities operate. "The Community Capitals Framework allows community members to see the whole system and how the various capitals interact with one another" (Flora & Flora, 2013, p. 381). By paying attention to the seven capitals, it was discovered that communities were more successful in supporting healthy sustainable communities and economic development. In Figure 26, it is depicted how the capitals interact and work together to create more vibrant communities. The capitals not only enhance a community on their own but the CCF also identifies the role each capital plays interacting with one another. The CCF is a useful tool to map strategies, impact and evaluation while also contributing towards research and outreach efforts (Flora & Flora, 2008).

Figure 26: Community Capitals



Source: Adapted from Flora & Flora, 2013

CULTURAL CAPITAL

Local culture is an asset for a community. Differentiating places from one another, makes them distinctive and unique. Culture is cultivated through many avenues that provide different people different perspectives. "Culture is a system of meanings that is learned within a particular group or society" (Green & Haines, 2012, p. 256). Influential elements of Cultural Capital "determines how one sees the world, what one takes for granted, what one values and what things one thinks are possible to change" (Flora & Flora, 2013, p. 10). Cultural Capital can be categorized into three different states: embodied (born with), objectified (from surroundings), and institutionalized (learned). The external factors of a person's community, family background and educational qualification impose values, connections, representations, ideas and beliefs; formulate a system of meaning.

The Cultural Capital of a community can be seen through their unique histories, diversity, societies and celebrations (Green and Haines, 2012). The data for Cultural Capital will be a combination of research from the case studies local websites as well as census data. The data, shown in Table 1, will consist of community population, race/ethnicity, education attainment, industry type, total household income, veterans and religious membership.

Table 1: Cultural Capital Assets

Measurement
Total Population
Race/Ethnicity
Education Attainment
Industry Type
Total Household Income
Veterans
Religious Membership*

NATURAL CAPITAL

Natural Capital is the natural assets and ecosystem services provided by the Earth's biosphere that provide resources and services for economic production and are imperative for survival and well-being. Several assets include, but not limited to; air, soil, water, biodiversity and weather that surrounds us. Natural Capital has the ability to turn the natural resources provided to us and turn them into or enhance financial, cultural and built capitals (IISD, 2013, GDRC, 2015 & OECD, 2001). Land use, water and biodiversity are key components of Natural Capital, based on Flora and Flora's writings. These are elements that have influenced communities for centuries and will continue to influence them for future generations. Availability and access to clean drinking water, adequate air quality and energy consumption are all elements that are important for human survival and well-being (Flora & Flora, 2013).

Natural Capitals are the elements of the earth that are naturally created; they can be seen through the land, water and biosphere of communities. I have chosen to focus this capital based upon those features that are continuously and historically monitored, which have a significant impact on the population of the case study sites, these features are listed in Table 2. Climate data is retrieved from National Climate Data Center and from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which includes annual temperature, precipitation, water pH and national park air quality. The national park air quality was a sector of information that was obtainable for both years 2000 and 2010. The data was obtained from the EPA's guidance for estimating naturally visible conditions under the Regional Haze Program.

The Regional Haze Program was designed as a guideline that describes the default or refined approaches for estimating natural conditions in order to protect the visual air quality within the national parks and wilderness areas. These areas are classified by the EPA as "mandatory Federal Class I areas," the criteria for this designation as: "all national parks greater than 6,000 acres, all national wilderness areas and national memorial parks greater than 5,000 acres and one international park" (EPA, 2015). The average natural levels of Aerosol components have been stated in the EPA's Regional Haze Program guidance and can be seen in Figure 27 below. The case study sites evaluated are located in the West section defined by the guidelines.

Figure 27: Average Natural Air Concentrations

	Average Natural Concentration		Error Factor	Dry Extinction Efficiency (m^2/g)
	West ($\mu g/m^3$)	East ($\mu g/m^3$)		
Ammonium sulfate [b]	0.12	0.23	2	3
Ammonium nitrate	0.10	0.10	2	3
Organic carbon mass [c]	0.47	1.40	2	4
Elemental carbon	0.02	0.02	2-3	10
Soil	0.50	0.50	1½ - 2	1
Coarse Mass	3.0	3.0	1½ - 2	0.6

Source: GENVCURHP, 2003, pp. 2-1 & 2-2.

1. Sulfates* - from combustion of fuels containing sulfur (e.g., coal power plants)
2. Nitrates* - high temperature combustion, mostly motor vehicles
3. Organics* - from wood burning, motor vehicles, industry
4. Elemental Carbon - incomplete combustion, typically wood burning
5. Soil Dust – agricultural fields, roads, natural dust

* Formed by gas-to-particle conversion in atmosphere (DEQ, 2009, p.6).

Table 2: Natural Capital Assets

Measurement
Mean Annual Temperature
Total Annual Precipitation
Water pH
National Park Air Quality

Elements
Ammonium Sulfate
Ammonium Nitrate
Organic Caron Mass
Elemental Carbon
Soil
Coarse Mass

"Human Capital consists of the assets that each person possesses: health, formal education, skills, knowledge, leadership and talents" (Flora & Flora, 2013, p. 84). These assets are determined by the interactions of nature (genetic) and nurture (social interactions and the environment) and have the ability to strengthen a community. Human Capital influences different aspects of quality of life which includes: general education background, labor market experience/skills, health and self-esteem. Human Capital is evaluated through the community's population, education, skills, and health (NCRCRD, 2005).

Human Capital differs from some of the other capitals that are similar due to the fact that it deals with assets that individuals possess. I have collected the following data in Table 3 from the U.S. Census Bureau for 2000 and 2010 for assets including: total population, native residents, in-migrant residents, fertility rates, marital status and occupation type and school enrollment

Table 3: Human Capital Assets

Measurement
Total Population
Native Born Residents
In-Migrated Residents
Total Babies Born*
Marital Status
Occupation Type
School Enrollment

Social Capital is an interactive group-level phenomenon. Communities build Social Capital through organizations and interactions. Social Capital is the relationships and networks that are developed and utilized from people within different social groups with a sense of a same future. There are two portions of Social Capital: bonding and bridging. Connections among individuals and groups with similar backgrounds are considered bonding of Social Capital. These ties are affective or emotionally charged and can be based on class, ethnicity, kinship, gender, or other similar social characteristics. On the contrary, bridging of Social Capital is usually single-purpose or instrumental and connects diverse groups to other groups within and outside the community (Flora & Flora, 2013).

Social Capital is difficult to define because it is made up of qualitative elements that are variable. In order to be able to quantitatively assess the past and more recent Social Capital of each community, I evaluated the national park/monument, active voters, number of religious congregations and select social establishments. These elements in Table 4 show the degree in which the residents of the community interact in a social environment or in a social way.

Table 4: Social Capital Assets

Measurement
Park Visitors
Average Number of Voters
Number of Religious Congregations*
Select Social Establishments*

* County data instead of city data

POLITICAL CAPITAL

"Political Capital consists of organizations, connections, voice and power as citizens turn shared norms and values into standards that are codified into rules, regulations and resource distributions that are enforced" (Flora & Flora, 2012, p. 144). Political Capital comes from those individuals and groups that influence and make things happen. This power to has the ability to affect the distribution of public and private resources and can come from several sources.

The dominant Cultural Capital is generally where the political capital lies. Political Capital can also be seen by the dominant industries, local businesses, involved non-profit organizations and the backgrounds of the members of the Board of County Commissioners. It can also be seen within the governing parties, the way people vote is an indication equality and involvement of a community (Jacobs 2011, p. 2). Table 5 indicated that I have gathered register voter data, the results from the 2000 and 2008 presidential elections, and the industry type of the communities.

Table 5: Political Capital Assets

Measurement
Registered Voters
Presidential Election Results
Industry Type

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Financial Capital is the assets that are able to be translated into monetary instruments. "Capital is any resource that is capable of producing other resources "(Flora & Flora, 2013, p.175). For Financial Capital, these assets are used in a way that produces income. However, money is not the only form of Financial Capital. Financial Capital is highly mobile and can be in forms of Built Capital (capital goods), Natural Capital (land) and other physical objects that are invested in order to create a monetary incentive or to generate new resources. Capital can be privately (by individual/group) or publicly (by community) invested and is depended on by most, if not all communities (Flora & Flora, 2013).

The data collected in Table 6 is from the U.S. Census includes: medium value of owner-occupied units, owner-occupied housing with mortgage, average rent, median household income, commuting patterns, commute time, percent of families below the poverty level, total population unemployed and number of businesses.

Table 6: Financial Capital Assets

Measurement
Medium Value of Owner-Occupied Units
Owner-Occupied Housing with Mortgage
Average Rent
Median Household Income
Commuting Patterns
Commute Time
Percent of Families Below Poverty Level
Total Population Unemployed
Number of Businesses*

* County data instead of city data

BUILT CAPITAL

Built Capital refers to the permanent physical installations and facilities that support human activity. These community facilities can include housing, public and commercial buildings, hospitals, schools, fire and police protection, airports, roads, streets, utility systems, disposal facilities and other built facilities and amenities. "Built Capital of a community refers to the physical infrastructure that enables network communication and access to services and markets" (Flora & Flora, 2013, p. 214). The infrastructure of a community must be used in productive ways to enable individuals and businesses to thrive within a community. Built Capital can be defined in two dimensions: access and consumption. Figure 28 depicts these different types of goods and services within a Built Capital. There are two types of consumption and access. Private goods are characterized by exclusive access and rival consumption. This could be seen in the form of a landfill in which customers pay a fee to dispose of garbage. Toll goods or services are also exclusive access with a joint consumption. This differs from a private good because anyone is allowed to use toll goods or services as long as they can afford the usually required fee, such as a toll road. Inclusive access, meaning no fee is required can be seen in facilities such as public schools when paired with rival consumption. Public schools are a rival consumption due to the limited number of people they can accommodate. Inclusive access linked with joint consumption can be seen as streets, roads and public sidewalks; there is no fee and anyone is able to use them. Communities rely on the availability of facilities as well as thrive from choices of these facilities (Flora & Flora, 2013).

Built Capital assets in Table 7 that were identified and analyzed included: total housing units, occupied housing, renter-occupied housing, population using public transportation, total number of businesses and other select business establishments.

Figure 28: Types of Goods and Services

	Consumption	
Access	Joint	Rival
Inclusive	Collective	Common-pool
Exclusive	Toll	Private

Source: Flora & Flora, 2013, pg. 215

Table 7: Built Capital Assets

Measurement
Total Housing Units
Occupied Housing
Renter-Occupied Housing
Population Using Public Transportation
Total Number Of Businesses*
Select Business Establishments*

* County data instead of city data

The data for each capital were chosen largely based on the writings and ideas of Flora & Flora (2012) as well as availability. The assets within each capital have been condensed into a list of a few assets that ensured the highest possibility of availability, historically obtainable and objectivity.

"There is a delight in the hardy life of the open. There are no words that can tell the hidden spirit of the wilderness that can reveal its mystery, its melancholy and its charm. The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value. Conservation means development as much as it does protection."

- Theodore Roosevelt
President of the United States

FINDINGS

4

FINDINGS

A multiple case study was conducted for the sites of the Colorado cities: Grand Junction, Alamosa, Montrose, as well as for the state of Colorado. Each study evaluated select assets within the seven capitals defined by the Community Capital Framework (CCF), in the years of 2000 and 2010. It just so happen that the three Colorado case studies are all situated in different times throughout the years that were studied. This information is important because it can provide a variety of answers in reference to potential impacts of re-designation on sites that have-have not experienced the re-designation process at different time: Grand Junction (Colorado National Monument) has not yet been re-designated, Alamosa (Great Sand Dunes) was re-designated in 2004 and Montrose (Black Canyon) was re-designated in 1999. I additionally collected data for the state of Colorado in order to be able to identify a state-wide trend that could be taken into account when evaluating the findings. I calculated the growth rate from 2000 to 2010 using the Excel rate formula of =Rate (10,,-2000 data, 2010 data). I subtracted each case studies growth rate by the state's growth rate to come up with an estimated percent of growth above or below the state of Colorado. I compared these totals against each other to identify any significant increase or decrease to a certain capital.

The results indicated that there were no apparent impacts relating to the causes of monument to park designation. Each capital, for each site, displayed slightly different outcomes with no real consistency between or within the study sites. To evaluate the findings I have broken down the results into the seven capitals below. The excel tables with all additional data for several capitals and sites are located within Appendix B through G.

NATURAL CAPITAL

Natural Capital was a fairly tricky capital to categorize. This capital showed elements such as average temperature, pH and air quality. The air quality was specific to the national parks so there was no data for Grand Junction. Altogether, this capital is more informative than comparative. The national park air quality was the information that was obtainable for both years 2000 and 2010. Each state is able to identify their own average natural levels based on circumstances within the state. The guidelines indicate what the average natural concentration levels for natural conditions. In Table 8 we can see that all of the data points are above the natural levels. Colorado's national park's air qualities have all together increased specifically -contamination levels in the national parks of Great sand Dunes and Black Canyon have decreased with respect to ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, organic carbon mass, elemental carbon and slightly in coarse mass.

Table 8: National Park Air Quality

	Average Natural Levels	Colorado 2000	Colorado 2010	Alamosa 2000	Alamosa 2010	Montrose 2000	Montrose 2010
Ammonium Sulfate	0.12	1.22	0.58	0.82	0.6	0.81	0.55
Ammonium Nitrate	0.10	0.33	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.14	0.1
Organic Carbon Mass	0.47	1.78	0.8	1.49	0.96	1.00	0.79
Elemental Carbon	0.02	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.09	1.15	0.08
Soil	0.05	0.73	0.94	1.1	1.19	0.39	1.11
Coarse Mass	3	4.84	3.16	6.51	3.22	2.26	4.05

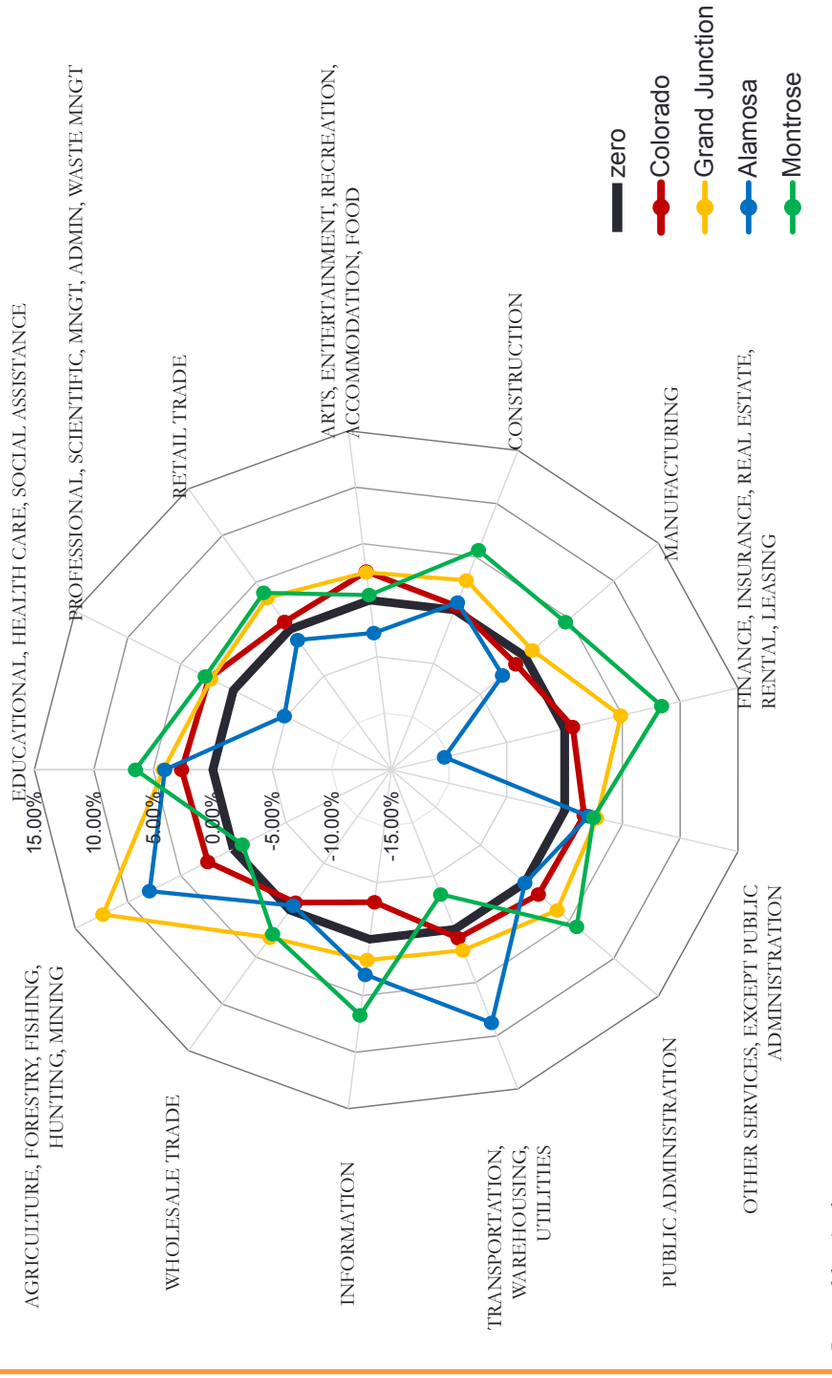
CULTURAL CAPITAL

Cultural Capital had a much larger array of categories that were further broken down. These included categories such as population by age, race, veteran status, education attainment, industry, household income and religion. This capital was one of the only categories that had far more growth in all cities than any other category. Grand Junction and Montrose had more growth than Alamosa but all together there were lesser growth categories.

Figure 29 shows the industry growth rate from 2000 to 2010 in order to show which industries grew the most. Here we can see that compared to the other sites, Grand Junction had the highest growth in the agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining industry, Alamosa had the highest growth in the transportation, warehousing and utilities industry, and Montrose has the highest growth in the finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industry.

Figures 30-33 compare each locations industries for 2000 and 2010 through the use of a bar graph and using the line graph on top of the industries to see which industries grew the most and where they are located in regards to key industries. In Figure 31, Grand Junction key industries are educational, health care and social assistances industry as well as retail trade. The agricultural industry that saw the highest growth, however, it is about the seventh (out of 13) key industries. Montrose key industries, shown in Figure32, are also educational, health care and social assistances industry, retail trade and construction industries. The largest growth was seen in the finance industry which is the eighth key industry. Alamosa's key industry is educational, health care and social assistances industries. Figure 33 allows you to see how the transportation industries showed the greatest growth but again are only the eighth key industry. This is important to note because there may be substantial growth within a particular industry but that industry could still be a fairly insignificant industry comparatively speaking.

Figure 29: Industry Growth Rate 2000-2010



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 30: Colorado Industry

Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 31: Grand Junction Industry

Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

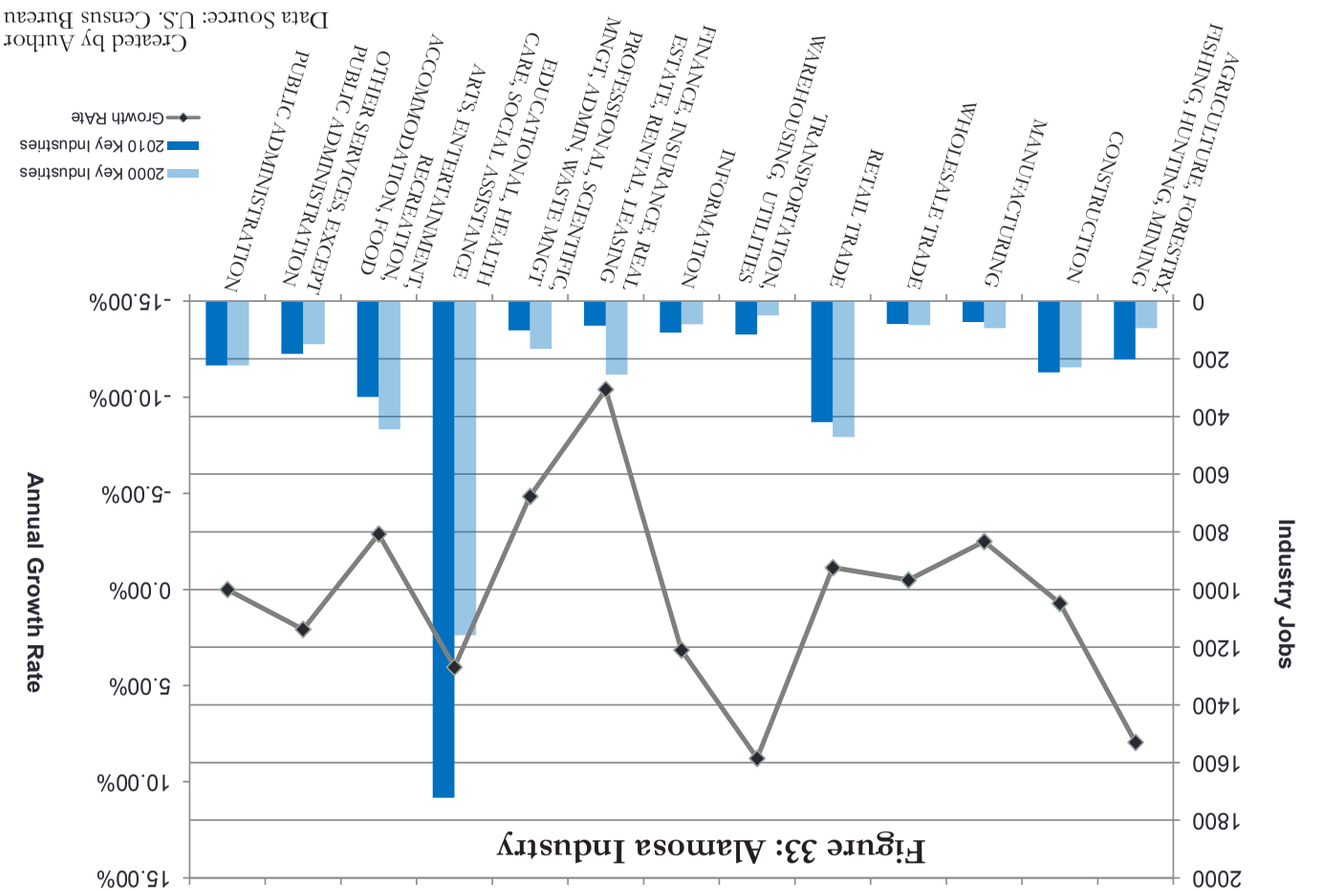
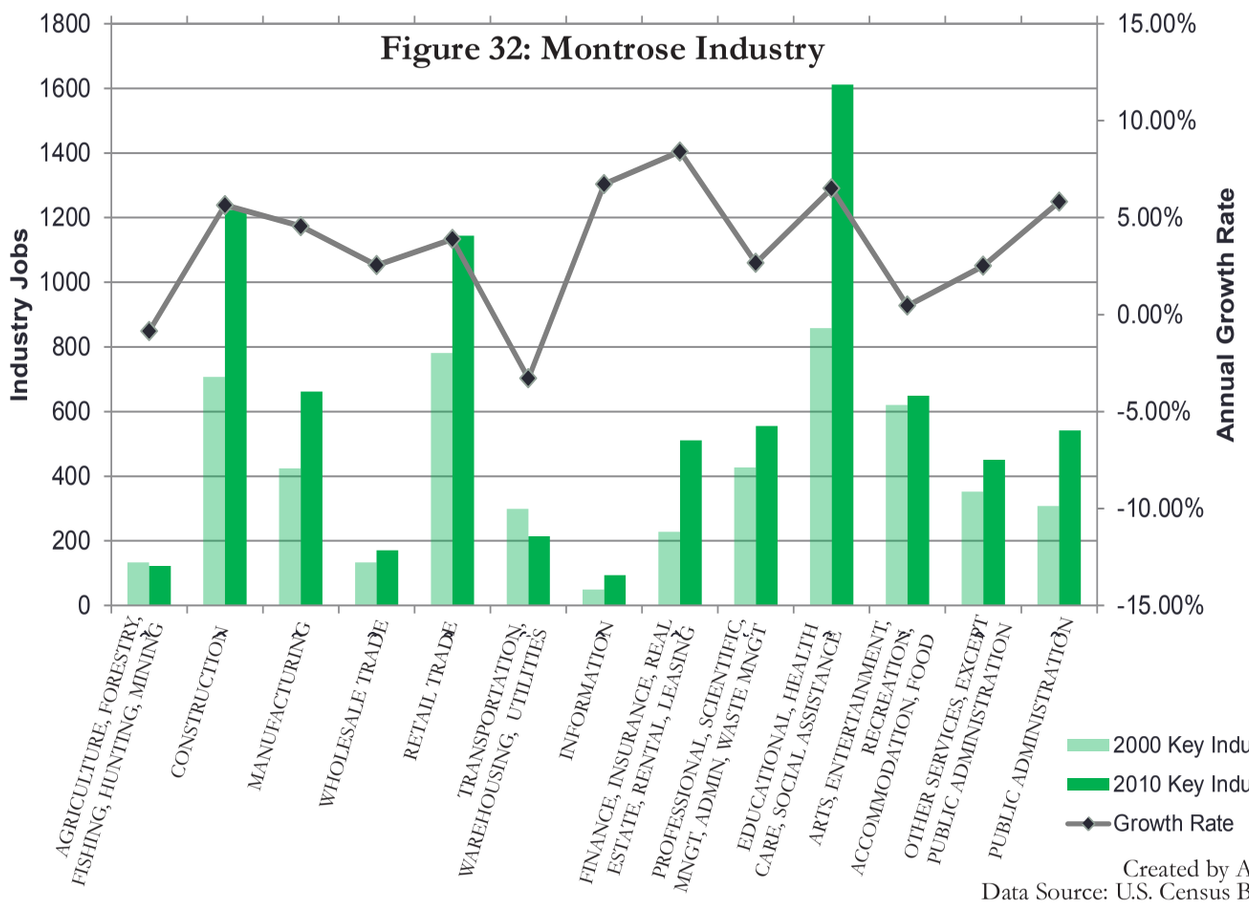


Figure 33: Alamosa Industry

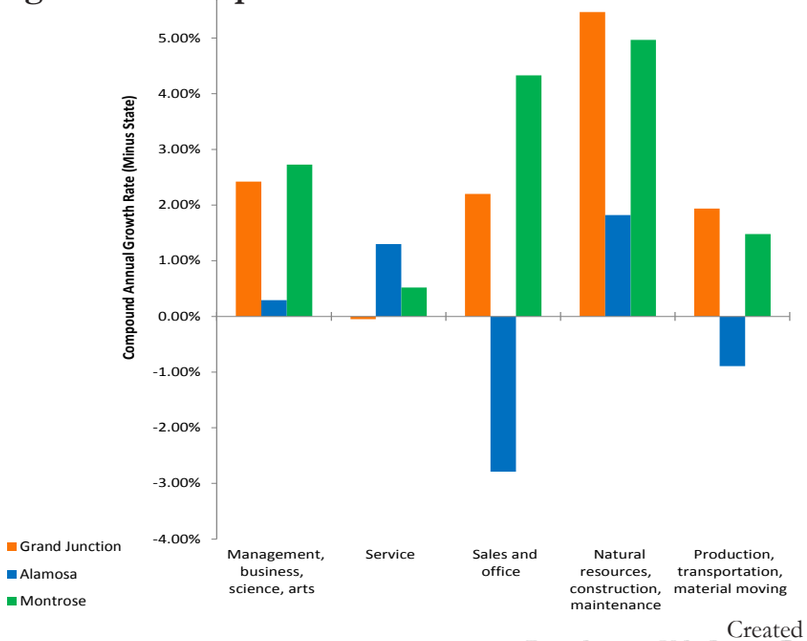


HUMAN CAPITAL

Human Capital looked at elements such as population, native residents, marital status, occupation and number of students enrolled. Within Human Capital it appears that Grand Junction and Montrose had a higher growth rate than the state of Colorado for several categories. Alamosa on the other hand, showed several areas where the growth rate was significantly lower than the state of Colorado.

Figure 34 separates the occupations by site. The baseline, or 0%, is the Colorado growth rate percentage so we can see which occupations from which sites are above or below the state average. Natural resources, construction and maintenance occupations were the highest for all three sites and specifically the highest for Grand Junction. Grand Junction is indicated in orange and is seen above or fairly similar to Colorado. Alamosa is indicated in blue and is above in all categories except sales and office occupations, where it is significantly below the state average. Montrose is green and above the state in all occupations.

Figure 34: Occupation



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social Capital was another difficult capital to determine specific categories because the social ties are not as quantifiable as some of the other capitals. The categories were based on what information was available as well as the establishments chosen because they are usually tied to tourism impacts. All three sites had fairly low percentages compared to the state, with Alamosa leading the way in a variety of assets lower than Colorado. Grand Junction and Montrose seemed to be relatively even within Colorado's growth.

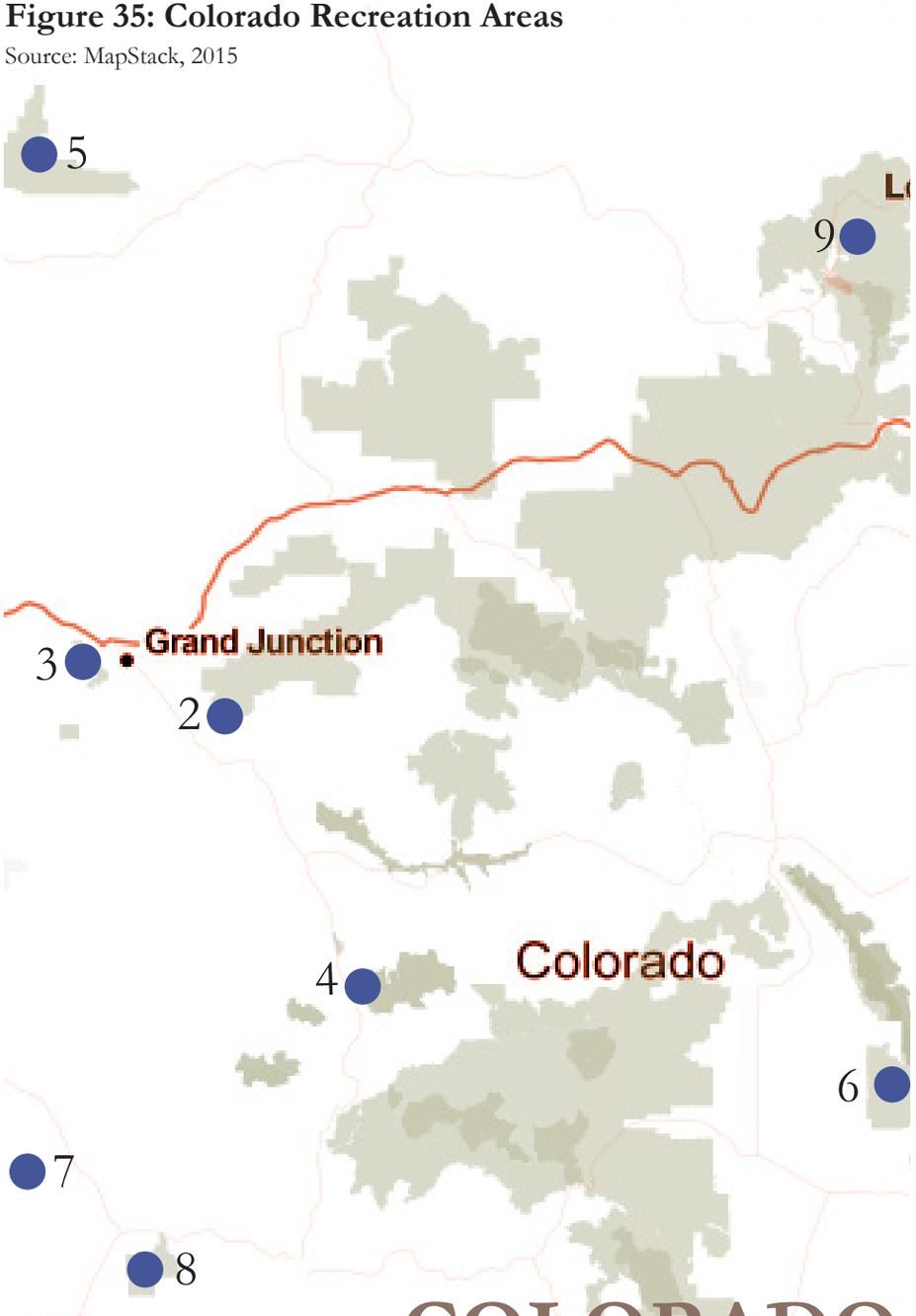
Grand Junction was the only city to have a higher growth in two of the categories: total park visitors and number of fitness, recreational and sport center buildings. The Colorado recreation areas used for the total Colorado visitors is listed below and shown in Figure 35.

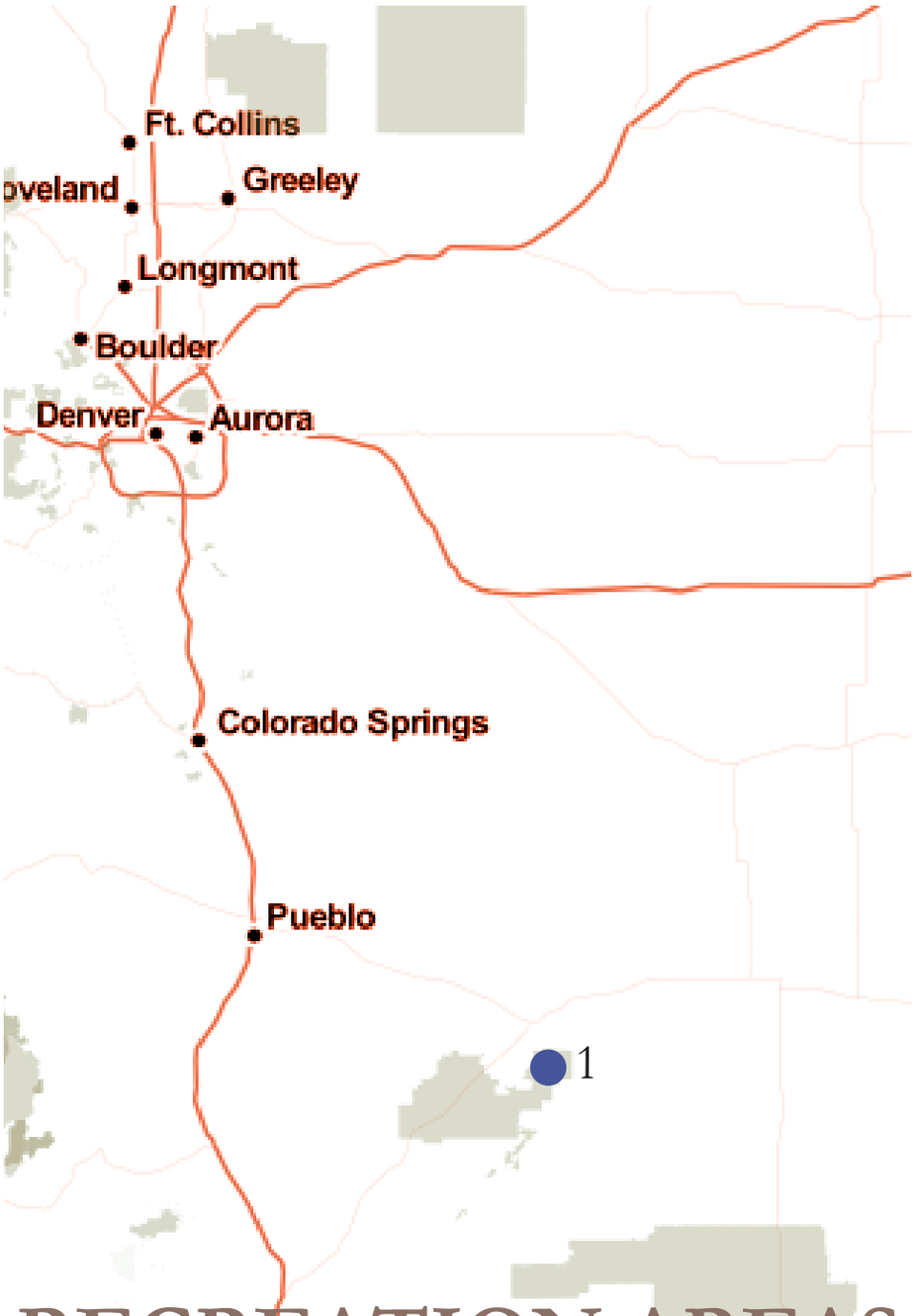
COLORADO RECREATION AREAS

1. Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
La Junta, CO
2. Black Canyon National Park
Montrose, CO
3. Colorado National Monument
Grand Junction, CO
4. Curecanti National Recreational Area
Gunnison, CO
5. Dinosaur National Monument
Dinosaur, CO
6. Great Sand Dunes National Park
Alamosa, CO
7. Hovenweep National Monument
Cortez, CO
8. Mesa Verde National Park
Cortez & Mancos, CO
9. Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park & Grand Lake, CO

Figure 35: Colorado Recreation Areas

Source: MapStack, 2015





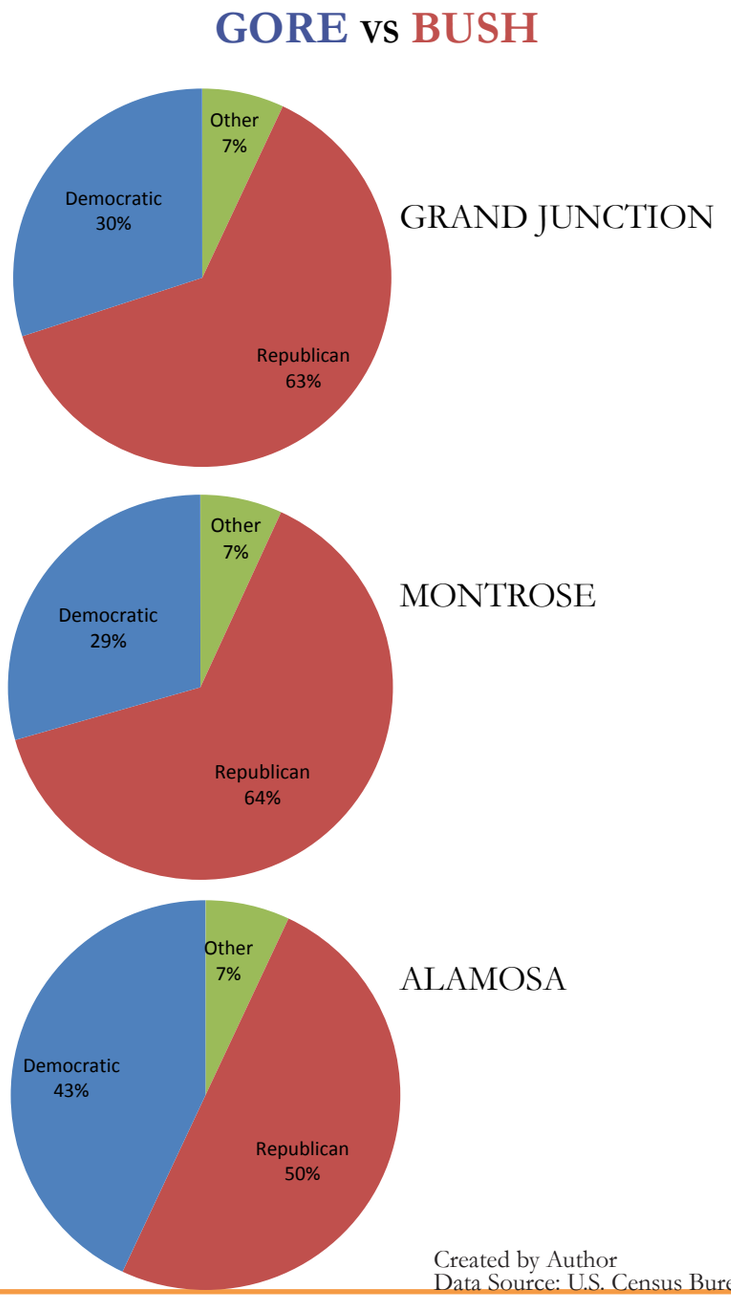
COLORADO RECREATION AREAS

POLITICAL CAPITAL

Political Capital seemed to have a greater mix of higher and lower growth compared to Colorado. The industries were analyzed because it is said that key industries play a role in the politics of a city (Flora & Flora, 2008). If we refer back to Figures 36-37 we can see the comparison between the growth of the industry compared to the key industries. Again, Montrose showed the greatest growth in the industry departments with only a few below the state level. The industries for Alamosa were either lower or fairly even with the state and Grand Junction was also slightly above the state level. All three cities seemed to have lower registered voters than the state as a whole.

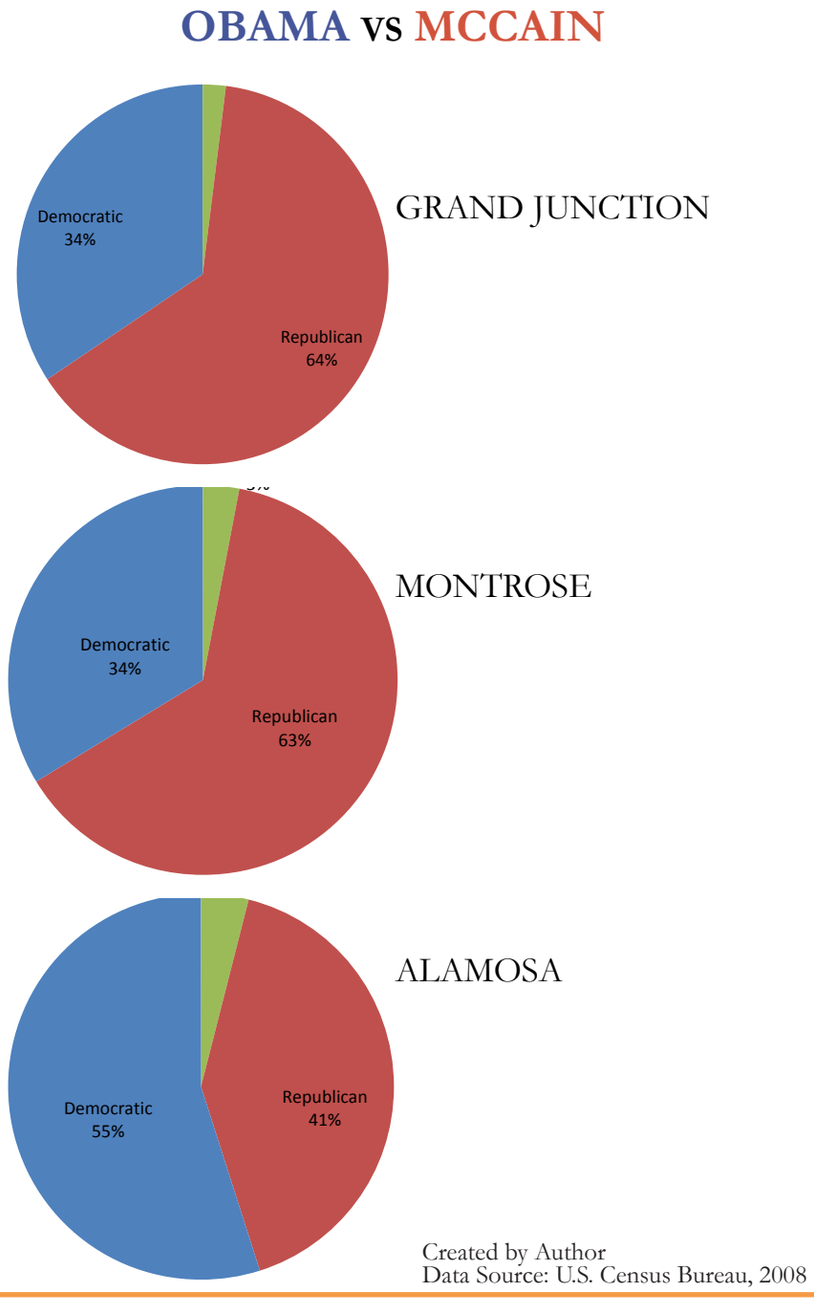
Political Capital was harder to qualitatively determine a set of assets than some of the other capitals. This was mainly due to information availability and I have focused on the past voter history as well as key industries to see if any particular group had emerged throughout the years. In Figures 36 and 37 I have displayed the results of the 2000 and 2008 presidential election to see how the cities political stances might have changes over the years. In 2000 all three cities voted republican. In 2008, Grand Junction and Montrose seem to be fairly similar to the 2000 results and Alamosa had a democratic majority vote.

Figure 36: 2000 Presidential Election



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Figure 37: 2008 Presidential Election



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Financial Capital is the assets that can translate into monetary instruments. These assets include categories such as the value of owner-occupied units, units with a mortgage, rent, number of businesses, families in poverty and unemployment. Financial Capital is somewhat split between green and yellow. This indicates that all the cities grew pretty similar to Colorado. Financial Capital appears to be the least diverse results of the capitals comparatively to Colorado.

The two areas that did differ from the state were unemployment rate and percent of families in poverty. Unemployment is seen lower than the state for Grand Junction and Alamosa, however, this is a positive. This means that Grand Junction and Alamosa's unemployment rate hasn't increased as a fast as the state. Additionally, the percent of families in poverty is lower than the states, indicating fewer families in poverty.

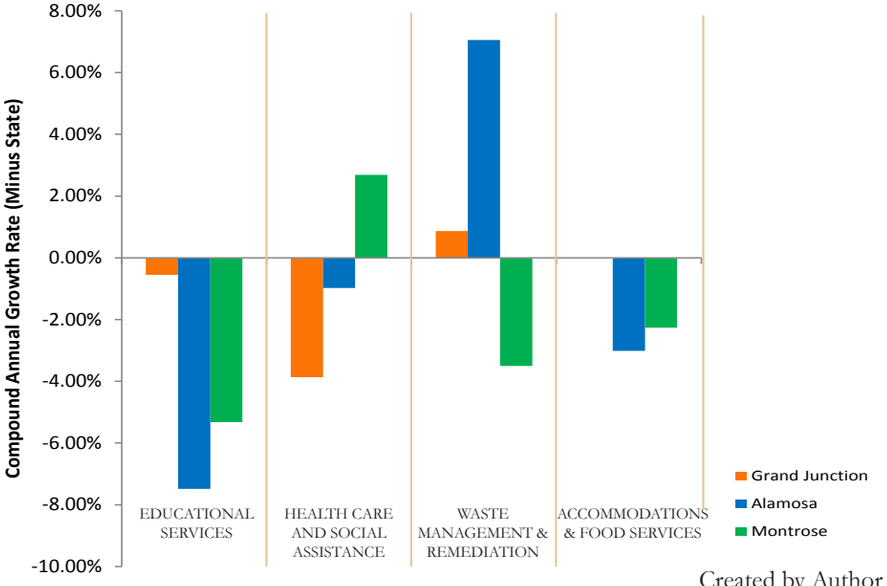
BUILT CAPITAL

Built Capital ranged in criteria between homes, utilities, businesses and other accommodation services. Built Capital showed significant lower growth in all three cities comparatively to the state. Alamosa, again, had all lower growth in majority of the categories. Grand Junction did have a couple growth categories within the food and accommodation services. Montrose was more level with the state besides a few of the categories.

Figure 38 selected certain built establishments: educational service, health care and social assistance, waste management and remediation, and accommodation and food industries. There are less of these built establishments.

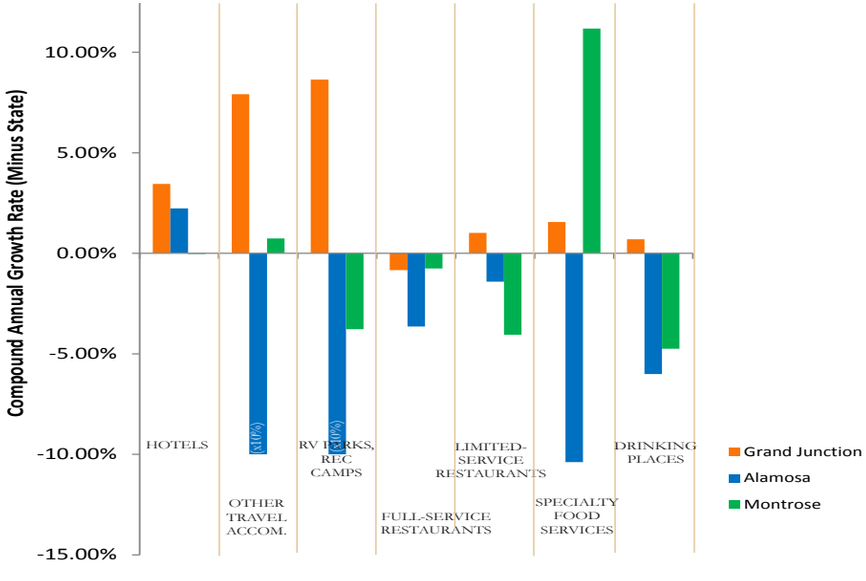
To further look into the accommodation and food services, Figure 39 breaks this category down into: hotels, other travel accommodations, RV parks and recreation camps, full-service restaurants, limited-service restaurants, specialty food services and drinking places. Montrose has a pretty significant growth in specialty food service establishments while Grand Junction has growth in RV parks, recreational camps and other travel accommodation establishments. Oppositely, Alamosa was significantly lower than Colorado in RV parks, recreational camps and other travel accommodations and specialty food service establishments.

Figure 38: Select Built Establishments



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010

Figure 39: Food & Accommodation Establishments



Created by Author
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

"What a country chooses to save is what a country chooses to say about itself."

- Mollie Beattie
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSIONS

A multiple case study was executed that utilizes the Community Capital Framework, in order to determine potential impacts of the community of Grand Junction. The CCF consists of the following seven capitals; natural, cultural, human, social, political, financial and built. Each case study evaluated several assets within each capital for the years of 2000 and 2010. In addition to Grand Junction (Colorado National Monument), I have analyzed Montrose, Colorado (Black Canyon of Gunnison National Park), and Alamosa, Colorado (Great Sand Dunes National Park). This study aimed to answer the following question: How might the community of Grand Junction, Colorado, be impacted if it were to be re-designated as a National Park and how might it differ if it were to be left as a National Monument?

After analyzing the results of the capital assets, the findings suggest that there are no apparent substantial impacts due directly from re-designation over the studied amount of time. All three sites had resulted in fairly similar findings, even though each site had re-designation occurring/or not occurring during different times throughout 2000 and 2010. The results from this report indicate that re-designation or not, had no significant influence on the community's growth. It is interesting to note that with a few exceptions, Grand Junction (without the presence of re-designation) and Montrose had similar growth that was somewhat higher than the state and Alamosa was more slightly behind the Colorado's growth. A decade of activity, events and changes has occurred, making the data that much more vulnerable to external influence. This makes indicating the actual cause of growth somewhat unknown and up for interpretation. Several inferences can be made of the influences affecting some of the higher results. There is no evidence that suggest re-designation will negatively or positively affect the future growth surrounding communities. With the amount of data obtained that was insignificant, I have chosen to further analyze the most significant results within each capital. The discussion section incorporates research, interviews as well as general knowledge to justify some of the research results.

DISCUSSION

There are plenty of reasons and explanations for several of the findings that were addressed previously. I have spoken with several members of each community as well as research to come up with some explanations. These discussions are only meant to be speculations and generalizations as to what was going on at this time. I have broken these inferences down by case study location to get a sense of what might have been going on between 2000 and 2010.

Grand Junction

Without park designation, the monument received more park visitors than the other sites as well as more than all other parks (identified in the Social Capital findings) located in Colorado. The location of Grand Junction allows for passing through tourists to be able to stop and enjoy the park if they so desire. The popularity and knowledge of the park has also increased, inevitably drawing more people to the area. The location of Grand Junction might also explain the lower unemployment rate compared to Colorado. Grand Junction also showed a fairly significant increase in RV Park and recreational camps compared to the state and I can only assume that this is also due to the popularity and increase in visitation of the monument. The city had the greatest growth in the agriculture, forestry, fishery, hunting and mining industries, which could be due to boom and bust cycles, specifically the mining boom. I have found that farming land decreased in size but was increased in the amount of separate agriculture parcels. Grand Junction continues to vote republican. This is an interesting fact since it is noted that "since 2000 and beyond, Colorado was losing its generally republican reputation" (Cronin & Loevy, 2012, p. 23), but Grand Junction continues to generally stay a republican community.

Alamosa

Alamosa is a much smaller city compared to the other two case studies, but is the regional hub for the immediate area, San Luis Valley. Categorized as the hub, it generally allows for a greater number of jobs which could indicate why the unemployment rate was lower than the state's overall unemployment rate. Despite being the regional hub, the town is an isolated, poorer, slow growing region where not much has changed and is simply lagging behind Colorado's growth. The city experienced the greatest decrease in the finance, insurance, and real-estate, rental and leasing industries, other accommodation and recreation camp establishments as well as food establishments and performing arts and spectator sports establishments. However with all the lacking assets, Alamosa did experience a higher number of elementary school students enrolled. The elementary schools in Alamosa County were consolidated, located in Alamosa City. This school facilitates not only residents of Alamosa but also some smaller surrounding cities. Politically, Alamosa is known as a swing vote county. This can be seen during the presidential election results of 2000 and 2008. In 2000 Alamosa majority vote was republican and in 2008, voted democratically.

Montrose

Montrose is a smaller city in Colorado but is a highly desirable place to live and work. The economic development department does a good job in attracting companies to locate within their bounds. The emphases on bringing companies in could be a reason why the percent of families below the poverty line and unemployment rates are lower than the state. Montrose had a more consistent growth rate higher than the state, compared to the other two sites. Some instances can be seen in the school enrollment of elementary and college students. The elementary students can be accounted for a general higher younger population and the college students could be affected due to the Colorado Mesa University campus branch located in Montrose. This location is a much smaller population that appeals to more local residents as well as offering night courses. Recently, population and attendance has grown for this location. Another category that passed the state's growth rate that was interesting, was the specialty food services establishments. After speaking with some local members of the community, it is suggested that this is a result of healthy food initiatives such as one known as "farm to table" that makes fresh produce more readily available. The industry that experienced faster growth was the information industry. This can be associated with the changing times between 2000 and 2010 where cell phones, televisions and newspaper facilities were in a higher demand.

This research is open to a variety of interpretations as it is a general case study that has gathered data over a fairly substantial amount of time. Once some generalizations were made about the results, I contacted members from each community in order to determine some of the impact reasoning. After speaking with these members, it appears that re-designation has not made a substantial impact to the surrounding communities. Designation does have associated benefits that could justify re-designation. However, it would be my personal opinion that the use of re-designating to produce a significant economic boost would initially benefit the community but not be a sustaining entity in the long run. National parks are few in far between so I believe on their own they are worth much more than just the economic or social change they could produce. For years, communities have used these places as natural resources from: water, minerals, timber, environment as well as many more examples. Parks and monuments are like most natural resources, they are limited and cannot last forever.

This could suggest the need for re-designation efforts to be focused less on the community impacts and more on the short-term vs long-term park/monument effects.

Re-designation has periodically brought up controversial views for the city of Grand Junction, Colorado. Most recently, the community had spent several years debating over the re-designation of the Colorado National Monument from a national monument to a national park. The community as whole seemed to be split on the issue and was unable to come to an agreement in order to make any progress on this issue. The community expressed concerns on issues such as the preservation, traffic, regulated uses, restrictions, government imposition, property values, infrastructure, costs, economic prosperity and other impacts that might occur from re-designation.

Most of the expressed concerns have somehow become over-emphasized, superficial, uneducated and exaggerated claims from the re-designation impacts on communities. Understanding what could happen to a community due to re-designation is a way to educate and inform the community to make recommendations, decisions or even just form alternative opinions. The difficulty that the community of Grand Junction faces seems to lie somewhere between an economic and an environmental stance with no perfect solution.

There seems to be a present population divide between development and environment. One side in favor of using all resources available for economic gain; whereas, the other group is more in favor of preservation, conservation and regulations that limit certain development. Many of the local concerns against re-designation seem to stem from a place of fear of change that would affect not only the community as a whole but the individual residents. The residents should be concerned with some of these issues because they are the ones that have to deal with the consequences daily. Many of these concerns seem to be more inconveniences than actual problems that could be mitigated. The park area is a natural resource and should be treated like one. This means it will not last forever if it isn't properly maintained and managed. Without the park designation the park is left vulnerable to the occurrence designation loss or boundary changes declared by the president.

LIMITATIONS

This study had a variety of limitations that somewhat hindered the research. There was an abundance of informative and/or useful data available for 2010 that was not available for 2000. Also dealing with the different cities made it difficult to locate comparable data from the different sources. The sites at first appeared to be much more compatible than what the results may have indicated. The fact that Alamosa was much smaller than the other sites leaves me to believe that another site or other variable would have been more beneficial; however, this would most likely be just as difficult due to the prerequisites of occurrence between 2000 and 2010 as well as been difficult if it were located in another state besides Colorado.

I also have not and was not personally able to experience these communities for myself, so my knowledge of the community's situations is strictly from research. The research, media and personal interview s that were used are most likely biased one way or the other and as an outside party it is difficult to address what actually occurred. Another issue with the distance and data would be the type of data collected. Since I was unable to travel to the sites, I decided to only use quantitative data rather than qualitative date. I believe that after conducting my research that when using the Community Capital Framework, qualitative data would have been an essential piece to incorporate. Again, with using the CCF and only quantitative data, it limited the amount of available assets per capital since many assets overlapped within the capitals or was unobtainable.

OPPORTUNITIES

My suggestions for further research in regards to my project would be directed to the community of Grand Junction. My report and findings could be seen as a starting point that the community could continue and be used to help make more informed decisions. The data collected, as stated before, was only quantitative and so I propose that any continued research would address the qualitative data that could be obtained personally and or in conjunction with prominent members that are very familiar with each community. As of now, there were no significant impacts due to re-designation. If the results of the qualitative research could be compiled and again assessed, a much more comprehensive result and action could be identified. If the results again appear to not significantly impact the local communities, it would be my recommendation to inform and educate the general populations of the realistic impacts of re-designation over at least a decade and then begin to address other pressing issues such as the preservation, sustainability or even potential degradation of the surrounding environment.

"The supreme reality of our time is … the vulnerability of our planet."

- John F. Kennedy
President of the United States

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"In wildness is the preservation of the world."

- Henry David Thoreau
Writer

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A: DRAFT BILL

FLO13B34 S.L.C.

1/23/14

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. ■ ■

To designate Colorado National Monument in the State of Colorado as ''Rim Rock Canyons National Park''.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

■■■■■■■■■■

■■■■■■■■■■ introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on ■■■■■■■■■■

A BILL

To designate Colorado National Monument in the State of Colorado as ''Rim Rock Canyons National Park''.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Rim Rock Canyons National Park Act of 2013''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMITTEE.—The term ''Committee'' means the Rim Rock Canyons National Park Advisory Com-

(2) PARK.—The term ''Park'' means the Rim Rock Canyons National Park designed by section 3(a).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Colorado.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT AS RIM ROCK CANYONS NATIONAL PARK.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Colorado National Monument in the State shall be known and designated as the ''Rim Rock Canyons National Park''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United State to the Colorado National Monument shall be deemed to be a reference to the Rim Rock Canyons National Park.

SEC. 4. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) VALID EXISTING RIGHTS.—Nothing in this Act affects valid existing rights, including rights-of-way.

(b) WATER RIGHTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act—

(A) affects the use or allocation, in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, of any water, water right, or interest in water;

(B) affects any vested absolute or decreed conditional water right in existence on the date

of enactment of this Act, including any water right held by the United States;

(C) affects any interstate water compact in existence on the date of enactment of this Act;

(D) authorizes or imposes any new reserved Federal water rights; or

(E) shall be considered to be a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW WATER RIGHTS.—If the Secretary determines that a new water right is necessary for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary shall establish the water right in accordance with State law.

(c) FEDERAL AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS.—The Park—

(1) is designated as a Class II area under section 162(b) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7472(b)); and

(2) may be redesignated only—

(A) in accordance with the provisions of that Act; and

(B) at the request of Mesa County and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment~~the State~~.

(d) NO BUFFER ZONES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act creates a protective perimeter or buffer zone around the Park.

(2) ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE PARK.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Park can be seen or heard within the Park shall not preclude the activity or use outside the boundary of the Park, consistent with applicable law.

(e) BOUNDARIES.—Nothing in this Act expands the boundaries of the Park as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(f) GLADE PARK.—

(1) ACCESS.—Nothing in this Act affects the right of public access (including access by commercial vehicles) to Glade Park, Colorado, in accordance with the decision in Board of County Commissioners of Mesa County v. Watt, 634 F. Supp. 1265 (D. Colo. 1986).

(2) BYPASS LANE.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF BYPASS LANE.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary may construct a bypass lane at the east entrance of the Park for use by Glade Park residents.

(B) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the bypass lane under subparagraph (A), other than amounts made available for that purpose in an appropriations Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. RIM ROCK CANYONS NATIONAL PARK ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a Committee, to be known as the ''Rim Rock Canyons National Park Advisory Committee''.

(b) DUTIES OF COMMITTEE.—The Committee shall advise the Secretary with respect to the implementation of the applicable management plan for the Park.

(c) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall from time to time, but not less than annually, meet and consult with the Committee on policies and specific matters relating to the planning, administration, and development of the Park, including development of new policies and planning relating to the management of the Park.

(d) MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall be composed of 15 members appointed by the Secretary, of whom, to the extent practicable—

(A) 1 member shall be an elected official from Mesa County, Colorado;

(B) 1 member shall be an elected official from the City of Grand Junction, Colorado;

(C) 1 member shall be an elected official from the City of Fruita, Colorado;

(D) 1 member shall be an elected official from the Town of Palisade, Colorado;

(E) 1 member shall be a representative of the Glade Park residential area;

(F) 1 member shall be a representative of the Redlands residential area;

(G) 1 member shall be a representative of the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce;

(H) 1 member shall be a representative of the Western Slope Colorado Oil and Gas Association;

(I) 1 member shall be a representative of the Southern Ute Tribe; and

(J) 6 members shall—

(i) reside in, or near, Mesa County, Colorado; and

(ii) have backgrounds reflecting the interests of the stakeholders that are affected by the planning and management of

the Park, including tourism, outdoor recreation, and the protection and management of resources and values in the Park.

(2) TERM OF MEMBERS.—The Secretary shall appoint Committee members to staggered terms of not more than 3 years.

(3) VACANCIES.—A vacancy on the Committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(4) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Committee shall receive no compensation for serving on the Commission.

(c) APPLICABLE LAW.—The Committee shall be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 6. MEMORIAL TO COMMEMORATE THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF RIM ROCK DRIVE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Committee, may establish a memorial consisting of a plaque or other appropriate recognition on Federal land in the Park to commemorate the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps and other groups and individuals in constructing Rim Rock Drive.

(b) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds shall not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the memorial under this section, other than amounts made available for that purpose in an appropriations Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 7. ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.

Any signs, fixtures, alterations, or additions used in connection with the designation of the Park under this Act or for the advertisement of that designation shall be paid for only with non-Federal funds or amounts made available for that purpose by an appropriations Act enacted before the date of enactment of this Act.

Cultural Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Grand Junction Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010
Total Population	1.58%	3.38%	0.99%	4.48%
Under 5 years	1.46%	4.89%	3.16%	5.00%
5 to 9 years	1.23%	3.90%	1.13%	4.81%
10 to 14 years	0.66%	2.59%	-1.09%	4.70%
15 to 19 years	1.00%	2.30%	-1.46%	3.63%
20 to 24 years	1.30%	4.23%	0.72%	5.34%
25 to 34 years	0.90%	5.32%	2.25%	4.62%
35 to 44 years	-0.52%	0.79%	-1.43%	3.04%
45 to 54 years	1.92%	2.74%	1.42%	4.26%
55 to 59 years	5.36%	7.09%	5.50%	5.58%
60 to 64 years	6.42%	6.19%	5.34%	7.92%
65 to 74 years	3.20%	2.08%	1.46%	4.73%
75 to 84 years	1.85%	1.07%	-0.13%	2.20%
85 years and over	3.74%	3.81%	-1.31%	5.34%
White	1.40%	3.03%	1.17%	4.15%
Hispanic	3.51%	5.95%	2.30%	6.80%
Black or African American	2.03%	6.36%	2.62%	5.24%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.39%	4.18%	4.96%	7.00%
Asian	3.86%	7.26%	3.48%	6.79%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific	3.66%	2.72%	-4.68%	5.24%
Some other race	1.62%	7.38%	20.69%	7.22%
Total Population age 25+	1.64%	3.24%	1.46%	3.76%
Population with no diploma less than 12 grade	-0.54%	-0.76%	-0.87%	2.44%
Population Finished High School	1.41%	2.80%	1.55%	3.88%
Associates, Bachelor's, Graduate or Professional	2.69%	5.28%	3.20%	4.87%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	0.62%	2.79%	1.07%	4.10%

Cultural Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010 Continued

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.41%	12.37%	7.95%	-0.86%
Construction	0.40%	2.80%	0.72%	5.64%
Manufacturing	-1.02%	0.84%	-2.50%	4.56%
Wholesale trade	-0.82%	2.93%	-0.49%	2.54%
Retail trade	0.79%	3.36%	-1.14%	3.89%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	0.83%	1.97%	8.78%	-3.29%
Information	-3.27%	1.84%	3.14%	6.73%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	0.71%	4.87%	-10.40%	8.40%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste management	2.30%	2.12%	-4.85%	2.66%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	2.61%	4.16%	4.04%	6.51%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	2.54%	2.47%	-2.89%	0.46%
Other services, except public administration	1.70%	2.79%	2.08%	2.51%
Public administration	1.53%	3.62%	0.00%	5.81%
Total households	1.59%	2.90%	1.09%	3.51%
Less than $10,000	0.89%	-1.81%	2.17%	0.96%
$10,000 to $14,999	1.28%	-0.34%	-4.00%	-0.74%
$15,000 to $24,999	0.16%	-0.79%	-2.03%	-0.79%
$25,000 to $34,999	-0.95%	0.74%	-0.17%	2.52%
$35,000 to $49,999	-0.45%	0.45%	1.25%	2.48%
$50,000 to $74,999	0.45%	4.18%	2.64%	6.46%
$75,000 to $99,999	2.43%	11.45%	4.96%	8.67%
$100,000 to $149,999	6.09%	12.26%	6.17%	10.38%
$150,000 to $199,999	8.53%	10.27%	21.04%	8.99%
$200,000 or more	7.31%	8.60%	-100.00%	15.59%
Civilian population 18 years and over	1.60%	3.22%	1.14%	3.84%
Civilian veterans	-1.07%	0.70%	1.21%	0.88%
Total County Population	1.58%	2.35%	0.32%	2.13%
Evangelical Protestant	2.81%	6.34%	2.24%	-1.91%
Mainline Protestant	-1.80%	-0.68%	-3.74%	-3.76%
Orthodox	6.16%	-12.81%	0.00%	0.00%
Catholic	0.76%	4.07%	2.04%	3.84%
Other	1.56%	5.06%	2.89%	13.65%

Cultural Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand Junction and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose and Colorado
Total Population	1.81%	-0.59%	2.90%
Under 5 years	3.43%	1.70%	3.54%
5 to 9 years	2.67%	-0.10%	3.58%
10 to 14 years	1.93%	-1.75%	4.04%
15 to 19 years	1.30%	-2.46%	2.63%
20 to 24 years	2.93%	-0.58%	4.04%
25 to 34 years	4.42%	1.35%	3.72%
35 to 44 years	1.31%	-0.92%	3.55%
45 to 54 years	0.82%	-0.50%	2.34%
55 to 59 years	1.72%	0.14%	0.22%
60 to 64 years	-0.22%	-1.08%	1.50%
65 to 74 years	-1.12%	-1.73%	1.53%
75 to 84 years	-0.78%	-1.98%	0.35%
85 years and over	0.07%	-5.05%	1.60%
White	1.63%	-0.22%	2.76%
Hispanic	2.44%	-1.22%	3.29%
Black or African American	4.33%	0.59%	3.21%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.80%	2.57%	4.61%
Asian	3.40%	-0.38%	2.94%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific	-0.95%	-8.35%	1.58%
Some other race	5.75%	19.06%	5.59%
Total Population age 25+	1.60%	-0.18%	2.12%
Population with no diploma less than 12 grade	-0.22%	-0.33%	2.98%
Population Finished High School	1.39%	0.14%	2.47%
Associates, Bachelor's, Graduate or Professional	2.59%	0.51%	2.18%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2.17%	0.45%	3.48%

Cultural Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate Continued

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	9.96%	5.54%	-3.27%
Construction	2.40%	0.31%	5.24%
Manufacturing	1.87%	-1.47%	5.58%
Wholesale trade	3.74%	0.33%	3.36%
Retail trade	2.57%	-1.93%	3.10%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1.14%	7.95%	-4.12%
Information	5.11%	6.41%	10.00%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	4.16%	-11.11%	7.70%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste management	-0.18%	-7.14%	0.36%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	1.55%	1.42%	3.90%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	-0.07%	-5.43%	-2.08%
Other services, except public administration	1.09%	0.38%	0.81%
Public administration	2.09%	-1.53%	4.29%
Total households	1.32%	-0.49%	1.92%
Less than $10,000	-2.70%	1.28%	0.07%
$10,000 to $14,999	-1.62%	-5.28%	-2.02%
$15,000 to $24,999	-0.96%	-2.19%	-0.95%
$25,000 to $34,999	1.68%	0.78%	3.47%
$35,000 to $49,999	0.90%	1.69%	2.93%
$50,000 to $74,999	3.73%	2.18%	6.01%
$75,000 to $99,999	9.03%	2.53%	6.25%
$100,000 to $149,999	6.17%	0.08%	4.29%
$150,000 to $199,999	1.74%	12.51%	0.46%
$200,000 or more	1.30%	-107.31%	8.28%
Civilian population 18 years and over	1.63%	-0.45%	2.24%
Civilian veterans	1.77%	2.28%	1.95%
Total County Population	0.78%	-1.26%	0.55%
Evangelical Protestant	3.53%	-0.57%	-4.72%
Mainline Protestant	1.11%	-1.95%	-1.97%
Orthodox	-18.97%	-6.16%	-6.16%
Catholic	3.31%	1.28%	3.08%
Other	3.49%	1.32%	12.09%

Human Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Grand Junction Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010
Total Population	1.58%	3.38%	0.99%	4.48%
Native Residents	1.72%	3.07%	0.81%	2.98%
In migration residents	0.95%	3.33%	0.43%	3.87%
Total Live Births	0.14%	2.60%	0.16%	0.69%
Teen Births age 10-17	-4.37%	-2.74%	-3.31%	-2.84%
Population ages 15+	1.57%	3.16%	1.08%	3.73%
Marital Status- Married	0.93%	2.71%	-0.65%	3.97%
Marital Status-Single	1.79%	3.58%	2.35%	2.37%
Total Population age 16+	1.58%	2.97%	1.15%	3.78%
Population in laor force	1.54%	3.37%	1.19%	4.42%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	1.18%	3.42%	1.07%	4.10%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1.68%	4.10%	1.97%	4.40%
Service occupations	3.14%	3.09%	4.44%	3.66%
Sales and office occupations	0.21%	2.41%	-2.58%	4.54%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	0.25%	5.72%	2.07%	5.22%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	-0.15%	1.78%	-1.04%	1.33%
Total population age 3+ enrolled in School	1.26%	3.85%	1.27%	4.83%
Nursury school, preschool	1.19%	5.87%	-2.18%	7.18%
Kindergarten	0.90%	9.81%	9.82%	1.24%
Elementary School	0.58%	2.19%	-2.19%	4.22%
High School	1.09%	1.72%	2.75%	2.70%
College or Graduate School	2.58%	5.53%	2.00%	13.83%

Human Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand Junction and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose and Colorado
Total Population	1.81%	-0.6%	2.9%
Native Residents	1.35%	-0.9%	1.3%
In migration residents	2.38%	-0.5%	2.9%
Total Live Births	2.46%	0.0%	0.5%
Teen Births age 10-17	1.63%	1.1%	1.5%
Population ages 15+	1.59%	-0.5%	2.2%
Marital Status- Married	1.78%	-1.6%	3.0%
Marital Status-Single	1.79%	0.6%	0.6%
Total Population age 16+	1.39%	-0.4%	2.2%
Population in laor force	1.82%	-0.4%	2.9%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2.23%	-0.1%	2.9%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	2.42%	0.3%	2.7%
Service occupations	-0.05%	1.3%	0.5%
Sales and office occupations	2.20%	-2.8%	4.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5.47%	1.8%	5.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1.94%	-0.9%	1.5%
Total population age 3+ enrolled in School	2.59%	0.0%	3.6%
Nursury school, preschool	4.68%	-3.4%	6.0%
Kindergarten	8.91%	8.9%	0.3%
Elementary School	1.61%	-2.8%	3.6%
High School	0.63%	1.7%	1.6%
College or Graduate School	2.95%	-0.6%	11.3%

Social Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate	Grand Junction Compound Annual	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate
Total Visitors	-0.38%	4.88%	0.83%	-0.82%
Registered voters	4.22%	4.01%	0.97%	3.52%
total # of active voters	6.04%	5.87%	2.41%	5.59%
Number of religious congregations	2.64%	2.83%	3.97%	2.30%
Art, entertainment and Rec	1.98%	0.72%	-2.48%	0.61%
Museums, Historical sites	0.59%	-1.53%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Amusements, gambling & rec	1.93%	-1.61%	-6.70%	0.00%
Bowling Centers	-2.68%	-3.97%	0.00%	0.00%
Golf courses and country clubs	-0.37%	-4.98%	-6.70%	0.00%
Fitness and recreational sports centers	1.80%	4.97%	0.00%	1.84%
Performing arts, spectator sports...	3.47%	4.45%	-100.00%	0.00%

Social Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose
Total Visitors	5.26%	1.21%	-0.44%
Registered voters	-0.22%	-3.25%	-0.70%
total # of active voters	-0.17%	-3.63%	-0.45%
Number of religious congregations	0.19%	1.33%	-0.34%
Art, entertainment and Rec	-1.26%	-4.46%	-1.37%
Museums, Historical sites	-2.12%	-0.59%	-0.59%
Other Amusements, gambling & rec	-3.55%	-8.63%	-1.93%
Bowling Centers	-1.30%	2.68%	2.68%
Golf courses and country clubs	-4.61%	-6.33%	0.37%
Fitness and recreational sports cente	3.18%	-1.80%	0.04%
Performing arts, spectator sports...	0.98%	-103.47%	-3.47%

Political Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate	Grand Junction Compound Annual	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate
Registered voters	4.22%	4.01%	0.97%	3.52%
Republican	24.83%	21.03%	21.43%	27.18%
Democratic	35.15%	25.32%	26.26%	36.56%
Total Population	1.58%	3.38%	0.99%	4.48%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	0.62%	2.79%	1.07%	4.10%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.41%	12.37%	7.95%	-0.86%
Construction	0.40%	2.80%	0.72%	5.64%
Manufacturing	-1.02%	0.84%	-2.50%	4.56%
Wholesale trade	-0.82%	2.93%	-0.49%	2.54%
Retail trade	0.79%	3.36%	-1.14%	3.89%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	0.83%	1.97%	8.78%	-3.29%
Information	-3.27%	1.84%	3.14%	6.73%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	0.71%	4.87%	-10.40%	8.40%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste management	2.30%	2.12%	-4.85%	2.66%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	2.61%	4.16%	4.04%	6.51%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	2.54%	2.47%	-2.89%	0.46%
Other services, except public administration	1.70%	2.79%	2.08%	2.51%
Public administration	1.53%	3.62%	0.00%	5.81%

Political Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose
Registered voters	-0.22%	-3.25%	-0.70%
Republican	-3.80%	-3.40%	2.35%
Democratic	-9.83%	-8.89%	1.41%
Total Population	1.81%	-0.59%	2.90%
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	2.17%	0.45%	3.48%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	9.96%	5.54%	-3.27%
Construction	2.40%	0.31%	5.24%
Manufacturing	1.87%	-1.47%	5.58%
Wholesale trade	3.74%	0.33%	3.36%
Retail trade	2.57%	-1.93%	3.10%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1.14%	7.95%	-4.12%
Information	5.11%	6.41%	10.00%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, leasing	4.16%	-11.11%	7.70%
Professional, scientific, mngt, admin, waste management	-0.18%	-7.14%	0.36%
Educational services, health care and social assistance	1.55%	1.42%	3.90%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	-0.07%	-5.43%	-2.08%
Other services, except public administration	1.09%	0.38%	0.81%
Public administration	2.09%	-1.53%	4.29%

Financial Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Grand Junction Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010
Value of owner-occupied units	3.67%	6.47%	5.16%	4.98%
Units with mortgage	0.88%	1.17%	-2.11%	10.62%
Gross Rent	2.54%	4.50%	3.21%	4.19%
Household income	1.71%	3.86%	2.12%	3.08%
Commuting worker 16+	1.16%	3.30%	0.90%	4.09%
Drove alone to work	1.07%	3.45%	1.60%	4.30%
Mean travel time to work	0.04%	1.07%	0.51%	1.14%
Family poverty	3.56%	1.95%	-0.63%	-10.85%
Number of businesses	1.00%	1.78%	-0.27%	1.47%
Unemployment	7.59%	2.42%	2.03%	8.99%

Financial Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand Junction and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose and Colorado
Value of owner-occupied units	2.80%	1.49%	1.32%
Units with mortgage	0.29%	-2.99%	9.74%
Gross Rent	1.96%	0.68%	1.66%
Household income	2.15%	0.41%	1.37%
Commuting worker 16+	2.14%	-0.27%	2.93%
Drove alone to work	2.39%	0.53%	3.24%
Mean travel time to work	1.02%	0.47%	1.10%
Family poverty	-1.61%	-4.19%	-14.41%
Number of businesses	0.78%	-1.28%	0.47%
Unemployment	-5.17%	-5.56%	1.40%

Built Capital Growth Rate Between 2000-2010

	Colorado Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Grand Junction Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Alamosa Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010	Montrose Compound Annual Growth Rate 2000-2010
Total number of housing Units	1.99%	2.93%	1.52%	3.62%
Total number of occcupied housing units	1.59%	2.90%	1.15%	3.47%
Renter-occupied units	1.55%	2.42%	0.52%	2.16%
Built 2000 or later	-5.73%	-11.70%	-3.39%	-7.02%
Population using Public transportation	1.46%	-6.38%	0.00%	4.52%
Total number of Businesses	1.00%	1.78%	-0.27%	1.47%
Total Utilities establishments	0.48%	2.66%	-8.76%	-2.48%
Electric power generation, transmission, & distriution	1.62%	2.92%	0.00%	0.00%
Natural gas distribution	-1.65%	-6.70%	-100.00%	4.14%
water, sewage and other systems	0.37%	8.84%	-10.40%	3.24%
Educaitonal Services establishments	3.51%	0.00%	-3.97%	1.84%
Elementary & secondary schools	0.52%	2.92%	-100.00%	-6.70%
Junior Colleges	1.76%	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%
Technical & trade school	1.04%	-3.97%	0.00%	0.00%
Other schools & instruction	4.93%	2.14%	4.14%	-2.84%
Educational Support services	4.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Business, computer & management training	4.22%	-3.97%	0.00%	0.00%
Health care and social assistance establishments	3.02%	2.47%	2.04%	5.71%
Waste management & Remediation services	4.56%	0.69%	#NUM!	1.06%
Total Accommodations & food services	1.82%	2.68%	-1.19%	-0.44%
Total Accommodations	-0.16%	4.35%	-0.95%	-1.81%
Hotels	0.03%	3.48%	2.26%	0.00%
Other traveler accommodations	-0.74%	7.18%	-100.00%	0.00%
RV parks and recreational camps	-0.19%	8.45%	-100.00%	-3.97%
Total Food Services and drinking places	2.14%	2.39%	-1.26%	0.00%
Full-service restaurants	1.05%	0.21%	-2.59%	0.29%
Limited-service restaurants	3.66%	4.68%	2.26%	-0.39%
Specialty food services	3.69%	5.24%	-6.70%	14.87%
Drinking Places	-0.69%	0.00%	-6.70%	-5.44%

Built Capital Growth Rate Minus State Growth Rate

	Difference of Growth Rate between Grand Junction and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Alamosa and Colorado	Difference of Growth Rate between Montrose and Colorado
Total number of housing Units	0.94%	-0.47%	1.63%
Total number of occcupied housing units	1.30%	-0.44%	1.88%
Renter-occupied units	0.87%	-1.03%	0.61%
Built 2000 or later	-5.97%	2.34%	-1.29%
Population using Public transportation	-7.84%	-1.46%	3.05%
Total number of Businesses	0.78%	-1.28%	0.47%
Total Utilities establishments	2.18%	-9.24%	-2.96%
Electric power generation, transmission, & distriution	1.30%	-1.62%	-1.62%
Natural gas distribution	-5.05%	-98.35%	5.78%
water, sewage and other systems	8.47%	-10.77%	2.87%
Educaitonal Services establishments	-3.51%	-7.49%	-1.67%
Elementary & secondary schools	2.40%	-100.52%	-7.22%
Junior Colleges	-1.76%	-1.76%	-101.76%
Technical & trade school	-5.01%	-1.04%	-1.04%
Other schools & instruction	-2.79%	-0.79%	-7.76%
Educational Support services	-4.64%	-4.64%	-4.64%
Business, computer & management training	-8.19%	-4.22%	-4.22%
Health care and social assistance establishments	-0.55%	-0.98%	2.69%
Waste management & Remediation services	-3.87%	#NUM!	-3.50%
Total Accommodations & food services	0.86%	-3.01%	-2.26%
Total Accommodations	4.52%	-0.79%	-1.64%
Hotels	3.45%	2.23%	-0.03%
Other traveler accommodations	7.92%	-99.26%	0.74%
RV parks and recreational camps	8.64%	-99.80%	-3.78%
Total Food Services and drinking places	0.25%	-3.40%	-2.14%
Full-service restaurants	-0.84%	-3.64%	-0.76%
Limited-service restaurants	1.02%	-1.41%	-4.06%
Specialty food services	1.55%	-10.38%	11.18%
Drinking Places	0.69%	-6.00%	-4.75%

"Without wilderness, we will eventually lose the capacity to understand America. Our drive, our ruggedness, our unquenchable optimism and zeal and elan go back to the challenges of the untrammeled wilderness.

Britain won its wars on the playing fields of Eton. America developed its mettle at the muddy gaps of the Cumberlands, in the swift rapids of its rivers, on the limitless reaches of its western plains, in the silent vastness of primeval forests, and in the blizzard-ridden passes of the Rockies and Coast ranges.

If we lose wilderness, we lose forever the knowledge of what the world was and what it might, with understanding and loving husbandry, yet become. These are islands in time — with nothing to date them on the calendar of mankind. In these areas it is as though a person were looking backward into the ages and forward untold years. Here are bits of eternity, which have a preciousness beyond all accounting."

- Harvey Broome
Co-founder, The Wilderness Society