Draft Plan for Public Review

Please submit comments by:
September 9, 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS
ADA  Americans with Disabilities Act
AOB  Annual Operations Budget, State Parks Division
BLM  United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
BOR  United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
CIP  Capital Improvement Plan, State Parks Division
DGF  New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
EMNRD New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department
FTE  Full-time equivalent employee
FY   Fiscal year
GPS  Global positioning system
LEO  Law enforcement officer
MEO  Marine enforcement officer
NM   New Mexico
NMAC New Mexico Administrative Code
NMDOT New Mexico Department of Transportation
OPDMD Other Power Driven Mobility Devices
PVT  Private sector, Volunteers, Friends Groups
RTP  Recreational Trails Program
RV   Recreational vehicle
SHPO New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division,
     State Historic Preservation Office
SPD  Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department - State Parks Division
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State Parks Division and
Navajo Lake State Park

Mission:
Protect and enhance natural and cultural resources,
provide first-class recreational and education facilities and opportunities,
and promote public safety to benefit and enrich the lives of visitors.
INTRODUCTION

This document presents the River Plan, the second part of the Navajo Lake Park Management Plan. It addresses only those issues specific to the San Juan River Recreation Area of Navajo Lake State Park (Park). The Lake Plan, which was approved in 2012, includes all general park information.

Description

The San Juan River Recreation Area, encompassing the tail waters and five miles of river reach below the Navajo Dam, was added to Navajo Lake State Park in 1982. The river area was operated as a separate state park until 1995, when it was combined with Pine and Sims Mesa. The San Juan River portion of the park includes the Special Trout Waters, with adjacent day use areas providing fishing access, the Cottonwood campground, and access to the North and South San Juan River trails and the Simon Canyon Trail, on adjacent BLM property.

Park Map
LAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>San Juan River Recreation Area Land Status</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Parks Division owned</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Johnson Tract” at Crusher Hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leased from BOR</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPD owns 1887 priority water rights amounting to 92.6 acre feet per annum associated with the “Johnson Tract” property.
RECREATION

Fishing

The first 4.25 miles of river below the Navajo Dam are designated as “Special Trout Waters,” for which specific rules apply. Fly fishing is the primary activity. (For details on specific fishing rules each season in the Special Trout Waters, the DGF website should be consulted.) The Special Trout Waters offer year-round world class fishing for rainbow and brown cutthroat trout. Less restrictive fishing is allowed downstream of the Special Trout Waters.

Boating

Motorized vessels are prohibited on the San Juan River, within Navajo Lake State Park. The use of non-motorized vessels on the San Juan River within Navajo Lake State Park is authorized but is limited to the purpose of fishing in the Special Trout Waters section unless otherwise authorized by the State Parks Division Director. Two boat ramps are located along the river within the park boundary, the put-in boat ramp is at the Texas Hole Day Use Area and the take-out boat ramp is at Crusher Hole Day Use Area.

Campgrounds

Cottonwood is the only campground on the river within park boundaries. The campground has 48 developed campsites, plus a camp host site, as well as two comfort stations and a dump station. Some of the campsites are served with water and electric hook-ups.

Day Use Areas

Numerous day use areas are located along the river, primarily to provide fishing and hunting access, as well as access to hiking trails. Day Use Areas are indicated on the map and include BOR, Texas Hole, Munoz, Simon Point, Crusher Hole, Pump House, Cottonwood, and Bolack. All of the day use areas, except BOR and Bolack, have vault toilets. The Texas Hole Day Use Area has three ADA accessible fishing piers. Construction is expected to begin on two ADA accessible fishing piers at Cottonwood in 2013.

Hunting

The river area is popular for duck hunting, the season for which typically extends from October through January. The river area is closed to big game hunting.

Trails

The San Juan River Trails follow the river on the north and the south banks. They provide access to the river for fishing, as well as for abundant bird and wildlife watching opportunities throughout the year. The Simon Canyon Trail is on BLM property, adjacent to Navajo Lake State Park. The BOR Trail is a very steep, switchback trail that provides access to the tail waters at the base of Navajo Dam and is primarily used by fishermen.
All developed trails are shown on the following map. Numerous informal trails have also been forged by fishermen and hunters through the dense brush along the river in an effort to find premier fishing and hunting locations.

River Area Trail Map

OPERATIONS
The following are descriptions of the facilities and infrastructure along the river. For a complete listing of park facilities, see the Lake Plan.

PARK FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

Utilities and Infrastructure
Water: Water is supplied to the Cottonwood Campground by a submersible pump in the river that delivers water to a water treatment plant with the capacity to treat about 14 gallons per minute. The water is stored in a 16,000-gallon storage tank and distributed by gravity to campground facilities.

Wastewater: Wastewater from the two comfort stations is treated in a septic tank and leach field in the campground. Waste from the dump station in the campground is disposed of in the septic system. Vault toilets are pumped periodically, and material is disposed of in a sewage lagoon at Lower Government Camp.
## Utility Providers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Provider</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>City of Farmington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Gas</td>
<td>New Mexico Gas Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>LP Gas</td>
<td>Amerigas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wastewater</td>
<td>Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste</td>
<td>Transit Waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PARK MANAGEMENT

#### Staffing
Park staffing is addressed in the Lake Plan. No SPD staff members are dedicated solely to the river’s management.

#### Partners
The park works closely with the BOR, and the DGF on all resource management and construction activities. The BOR is the landowner and manages the dam and associated facilities. DGF has primary responsibility for managing hunting and fishing, including habitat management, stocking and regulatory compliance. The Park also works closely with the BLM, which owns land adjacent to the park.

Volunteers are also critically important in the Park’s management. Two campground hosts are in residence at the Cottonwood campground during the busy season.

The Park has a partnership with the “San Juan Fly Fishing Federation (SJFFF)”, a community based non-profit organization that holds several events on the river each year. SJFFF members are concerned citizens whose main purpose is the “promotion, education and conservation of the sport of fly fishing”. SJFFF activities include co-sponsoring the annual “Youth Fly Fishing Adventure” educating youth in the sport of fly fishing, two free-to-the-public fly fishing seminars on the San Juan River each year, two river cleanups each year, and various fishing, tying, or rod building events the third Saturday of each month.

#### Guides
Owing to the internationally renowned fishing along the San Juan River, guiding is an important economic driver there. In 2013, 33 permitted commercial fishing guide outfitters were operating in the Park, with 175 guides. It is estimated that more than 6800 visitors used the guide system during the period January through July 2013.
Budget
For FY13, 7/1/12 through 6/30/13, total revenues for Navajo Lake State Park amounted to $636,071.

Visitation
In the last two years, visitation to Navajo Lake State Park averaged 449,408 visitors annually, somewhat down from the 2006-2010 FY average of 499,619 (from Navajo Lake SP Lake Management Plan, 2012). From 1/1/12 to 5/26/13, visitation amounted to 255,821 at the Lake Area and 295,418 at the River Area. Texas Hole Day Use Area accounted for 41% of visitors to the River Area. Visitation to the River Area averages nearly 4000 visitors per week, with the highest visitation occurring in June. During the first six months of 2013, visitation to Navajo Lake State Park increased nearly 18% over that of the comparable period in 2012. For the period July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013, visitation to Navajo Lake State Park increased by 10% over the same period the previous fiscal year, while the visitation for State Parks overall decreased by 9%. 
RECOMMENDATIONS

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues are concerns, problems, threats, or opportunities. The issues were raised by individual staff during the group planning workshops, by stakeholders, or by the public. Not all issues will result in an action. Some issues may be beyond SPD’s control, or may not be a priority issue during this planning period.

The proposed actions (shown with ➤) are also listed in the “Action Plan” following this section, along with estimated costs and timeframes. Some actions will require further research, evaluation, planning, or design before they can be implemented. Each action is contingent upon available funding and other resources, and there is no guarantee that it will be feasible or that it can be funded and implemented in the proposed timeframe.

RECREATION

As lake levels around the state decline, more and more visitors are looking to Navajo Lake State Park for recreation opportunities. This trend is expected to continue, as Navajo Lake is not as adversely affected by drought conditions as other locations in New Mexico, and drought predictions continue to be dire. Improving the condition of and expanding capacity at Navajo Lake’s campgrounds will help prepare the Park to accommodate this increase in visitation. In addition, the Park has received complaints about congestion on the river and along its banks. Improving existing day use areas and providing additional points of access to the San Juan River can address these issues of congestion in developed areas, particularly as visitation increases. Expansion of access points to the San Juan River should help alleviate some concerns that have been expressed about carrying capacity of the river area, but consideration should continue to be given to defining those limits so as to retain the quality visitor experience the river provides, as well as to protect the integrity of the resource.

Cottonwood Campground

Water System:
Infrastructure at the Cottonwood Campground is aging, causing ongoing maintenance problems. The water production facility was installed in the early 1980s. Water is drawn from an infiltration gallery in the river and is filtered and treated with sand filters and chlorinators. It is pumped up to a 16,000 gallon storage tank, from which it is conveyed to the campground via gravity. The water treatment system has a capacity of 14 gallons per minute. However, during times of high turbidity in the river, potable water production can be limited to about six gallons per minute owing to increasingly stringent turbidity standards and the increased monitoring required on the system at such times. This production level is barely sufficient to serve the campground and comfort stations. The existing filter needs to be backflushed after only eight hours of use. The pump
operates continuously, and the 16,000 gallon storage tank limits availability of treated water.

In addition, the aging pipes in the distribution system and old water hydrants have high breakage rates, demanding considerable maintenance time. The existing water lines are 2-1/2” PVC pipe, and staff has difficulty finding replacement parts. The absence of isolation valves makes identifying leaks problematic, and the absence of air relief valves causes pressure to build up in the pipes, causing air hammer and increasing the frequency of breakage. Aging water hydrants, each currently shared by 2-4 campsites, are also causing maintenance issues, as well as conflicts amongst the visitors as to “ownership” of the hydrants.

➢ Procure engineering services to redesign and upgrade the water system with the goals of reducing maintenance time and expenditure, increasing efficiency, and conserving water.
➢ Add an additional 16,000-gallon water tank next to the existing tank to increase storage capacity.
➢ Replace the piping in the distribution system with 2” or 3” polyethylene piping and install the appropriate isolation and air relief valves.
➢ Install new, frost-free hydrants with backflow preventers and shut off valves at each campsite.
➢ Upgrade the water treatment plant by installing a larger pump with sand filters. This would require construction of a new building to house this larger equipment.

Comfort Stations:
Two comfort stations are located within the campground, one at either end. They do not have showers, as there is concern about the wastewater facility being able to handle the water generated by showers. The men’s sections in the comfort stations have two water closets, two urinals and two sinks; the women’s sections have three water closets and three sinks. They are stainless steel prison fixtures. The main issue now is that the roofs leak badly and need replacement. The roof overhangs are located such that rainwater drips in front of the doors. The west comfort station building also houses the water treatment equipment.

➢ Replace the roof on both campground comfort stations and reconfigure the drainage.
➢ Remove the water treatment equipment in the existing building to allow the space to be used as storage (assuming a new structure is built to house the new water treatment system).

Electric Service:
Increasing demands are being placed on the electric service to the campsites by the new, larger RVs. Some of the campground’s larger sites can accommodate these RVs, but the
existing 200-amp transformer for the campground and 30-amp electric service for the campsites is inadequate.

- Add an additional 200-amp transformer. Procure the services of an electrical engineer to design the upgrade to adequately serve the entire campground.
- Upgrade the larger campsites to 50 amp service.

Campground Capacity:
The campground, with 48 sites plus a camp host site, is generally very pleasant and well maintained. Only two sites are ADA accessible, and three are required for the size of the campground to be in compliance with ADA standards. While the main camping area seems fully developed with electrical RV sites, space exists at the east end of the campground to develop more primitive, walk-in tent campsites, which would appeal to a different type of visitor. The area is well vegetated and in close proximity to the river. The landform in the area, with a sandstone cliff, provides for excellent acoustics, making it an ideal location for a small amphitheater or interpretive area.

- Add an additional ADA accessible campsite served with electric and water in the RV camping area.
- Expand the campground to the east to accommodate 8-10 walk in tent sites with a tent pad, picnic table, and grill. Additional parking will be required to serve the tent area, which should also have an ADA accessible site.
- Construct a small amphitheater in the tent camping area for interpretive programs.

Fishing Piers:
Two ADA accessible fishing piers are to be constructed in 2013 and installed in the day use area to the west of the Cottonwood Campground along the river. Additional site improvements may be required to provide access to the piers.

- Provide designated ADA accessible parking spaces and associated signage.

Road Access:
A gravel road providing sole access to the campground and day use areas crosses an arroyo, which floods many times during the summer monsoons, depositing large drifts of silt blocking the road. A loader must be used to clear the silt and restore access; meanwhile, visitors have no alternative exit. Many solutions have been proposed, including installing box culverts, large corrugated metal piping, upstream land forming, and creating gabion “venturi” at the crossing, but none of these methods have been implemented to date.

- Procure the services of a civil engineer to design a sustainable solution to the flooding problem at the arroyo crossing.

Environmental and Cultural Clearance:
Most of the above actions would result in ground disturbance. As a result, environmental clearances and cultural surveys would be required before any work could be initiated.
Because of the extent of the proposed work, it makes sense to approach the tasks holistically and conduct the necessary consultations for the entire package of projects. A cultural resource survey of the entire campground would be an excellent way to plan pro-actively for best placement of the different improvements proposed there.

- Conduct a cultural resource survey for the entire campground area.

Crusher Hole Day Use Area

Boat Ramp and Parking:
This day use area is heavily used by fishermen taking their fishing craft out of the water. Parking for the boat ramp is limited and is at a considerable distance from the ramp. The boat ramp itself can become very congested at times, and it often fills with sediment and sand, creating an ongoing maintenance problem. DGF is currently having some engineering done that would improve the channel configuration, but it remains to be determined whether this will help with the maintenance issue.

- Pave the boat ramp with concrete and remove the silt bar near the ramp.
- Create a more structured design for the parking facilities, and add an additional overflow parking area. Re-grade for proper drainage, erosion control and storm water management, and delineate parking spaces. To improve the parking facility, either install 5” of compacted base course and provide railroad ties (or similar treated timber) as parking bumpers, or install 2” or 3” of asphalt paving over the base course and provide striping to delineate the parking spaces.

Johnson Tract:
With the exception of a small area within the tract that may have been the site of a homestead and contains fruit trees, this 66-acre tract of land is sparsely vegetated. The area currently supports no formal use, though it provides good access to the river. Water rights associated with the property need to be put to beneficial use in order to be retained. Currently, some of those water rights are in use at the Cottonwood Campground. In the past, these water rights were also used to support a tree farm managed by park staff.

- Develop a new, dry campground in the Johnson Tract that is screened with vegetation. The campground facilities would include up to 20 campsites (1-2 of which should be ADA accessible) each with a concrete pad, shelter, picnic table and grill, as well as a trash dumpster and vault toilet.
- Develop a base course roadway to provide access to the campground.
- Use the water rights associated with this property to develop improved wildlife habitat by re-vegetating it with native trees and shrubs, as well as a tree farm to grow cottonwoods for a tree replacement program in the park.
East End River Access:
Visitors have been using an unmarked road at the east end of the Johnson Tract, where there is an entrance to an active gas well pad. Visitors are parking on what appears to be an NMDOT road easement. Visitors using this access are able to avoid Park fees.

- Fence off this access, requiring visitors to use the nearby Crusher Hole parking areas.

Fishing Pond:
An existing side channel provides a point of open water on SPD property. With some earth work, this channel could be developed into a fishing pond appropriate for children and people with mobility problems.

- Cut an inlet and outlet channel from the river to the “pond” to allow water to flow through. Dredge the pond to add enough depth to support fish. Add benches, picnic tables, shelters, and an ADA accessible pathway.

Environmental and Cultural Clearance:
Most of the above actions would result in ground disturbance. As a result, environmental clearances and cultural surveys would be required before any work could be initiated. Because of the extent of the proposed work, it makes sense to approach the tasks holistically and conduct the necessary clearances and consultations for the entire package of projects.

- Conduct a cultural resource survey for the Crusher Hole and Johnson Tract areas prior to final design phases to allow optimum planning.

Texas Hole Day Use Area

Significant improvements have already been made in the Texas Hole Day Use Area, including addition of an ADA accessible pathway and fishing piers. DGF has also completed extensive habitat enhancement work in the channel that has increased its desirability for fishing. Texas Hole is the most visited of the day use areas in the Park along the river.

Parking:
Planned improvements to the parking area have not yet been made. The parking lot is in poor condition and parking is poorly delineated. A small amount of cultural resource compliance work will be needed.

- Improve the existing parking lot by modestly expanding it to the west and south. The asphalt should be repaired and the new areas should be base coursed and asphalt paved. The lot should then be striped, including the required ADA parking.
- Grading is needed around the parking lot perimeter to control drainage and erosion and provide storm water management.
Trail to Munoz:
The trail from Texas Hole to Munoz Day Use Area was recently improved, but some additional site work is needed to increase its visibility. It is very likely appropriate for OPDMDs, and should be signed as such.

- Provide ADA accessible parking (including van accessible) next to the trail access (four spaces total).

Picnic Area:
With all of the work that has been done in the Texas Hole area, it still has the appearance of a construction site. With some site work, the area could be further developed with vegetation and shade into a pleasant picnic area. BLM is removing some salt cedar in the area and revegetating with native grasses. Further improvements should be made to the area to give it a more finished appearance.

- Add some picnic shelters with picnic tables, as well as landscaping, to the area.

Many of these improvements may require additional environmental and cultural clearances.

INTERPRETATION & EDUCATION

The Park does not have a current interpretive plan. Interpretive programs are occasionally offered by Park staff or the Regional Interpreter. The addition of an amphitheater in the Cottonwood Campground presents an opportunity to develop an interpretive program specific to that area of the Park. The proposed improvements at Cottonwood will offer an excellent “hook” for public education on why the campground is situated as it is with regard to cultural and natural resources.

- Develop an interpretive program that could be used at the Cottonwood Campground amphitheater focusing on the flora and fauna, as well as the history of the area.
- Develop a curriculum guide that would attract classes from area schools.

FACILITIES

Lower Government Camp

The Lower Government Camp area includes the Region 1 maintenance shop and warehouse, six dam-construction-era houses (three of which are in use), an old wash house, the former Region 1 office, and a sewage treatment lagoon. The houses are in relatively poor condition and are considered a maintenance issue. The electrical systems are outdated and are considered a safety risk. Consideration has long been given to
removing the structures to make room for new uses of the property. Before the structures can be removed, a cultural survey would need to be completed to document the structures to identify any important historic information they might provide. The Region 1 maintenance shop and warehouse facility function would need to be re-located to the current park maintenance shop area, with the exception of a small storage area for equipment and supplies that are required to service the River Area of the Park. This storage space would be incorporated into the proposed Satellite Visitor Center/Equipment Stowage structure (see below).

- Conduct a cultural resource survey of the entire Lower Government Camp to evaluate historic status of old buildings and archaeological remains on the site and to consider whether they should be removed to make way for new development.
- Relocate Region 1 shop equipment and supplies, as needed, to allow for demolition of the existing shop and warehouse.
- Upgrade the electric service to the area and bury the aerial power lines to clear the area for development.

Water Plant:
The source of the water that supplies the Lower Government Camp is the San Juan River. Water is pumped to a treatment plant across Highway 511 at Pump House Day Use Area and stored in a tank on the hill above Lower Government Camp, from where it is gravity fed to the buildings. The water plant was built in 1957 for the dam builders; it was not designed to be in service for 50+ years. Discussions are under way with the San Juan Water Users Association (SJWA) to supply water to the Lower Government Camp Area. This would allow for the decommissioning of the old water plant. SPD would be responsible for installing a new water distribution system, which would be adopted by SJWA after a year of acceptable service. One major consideration in the design is how to meter water use among the various new proposed uses on the site.

- Work with the SJWUA to identify the technical and legal issues that will need to be addressed to add the Lower Government Camp to its service area. This will require some engineering design for the new water distribution system.

Redevelopment of the Lower Government Camp Area:
The location and size of the Lower Government Camp Area lends itself to a number of new functions—a volunteer village, a premier RV campground, and a Satellite Visitor Center/Office and Equipment Stowage center for the River Area of the Park (see site plan study, below). Water and electric are in close proximity, and the existing sewage treatment lagoon has the capacity to treat significantly more wastewater that it currently handles. A large-scale development of this kind requires a pro-active effort to assure we meet the SPD mission mandate to protect and enhance natural and cultural resources; thus, a multi-disciplinary survey is an effective way to assure appropriate site planning.
Volunteer “Village”:
Because of limited space in the existing developed campgrounds, it is difficult to accommodate the number of people who are willing to provide volunteer service to the Park. Development of a volunteer “village,” with water, electric, and sewer hookups, would greatly increase the desirability of Navajo Lake State Park to potential volunteers. Providing a designated residence area for the volunteers would allow for separation from visitors and decrease the likelihood that they would be distracted by visitor questions the volunteers are not equipped to answer.

- Develop a design for and construct a four-space volunteer village to include 100-amp electric service, water, and sewer hookups, as well as a laundry convenience facility for the volunteers in residence. In addition, several RV or trailer spaces could be provided for Park staff.

“Premier” RV Campground:
Demand continues to increase for “premier” RV campsites that can accommodate the new, larger RVs and their high capacity electric demands. The Lower Government Camp Area provides easy access from the highway for the large RVs, and adequate space exists to develop 18-20 premier sites with 100-amp service, water and sewer. These sites should be considered for reservation only and for longer stay limits. A special fee structure could be developed for these “premier” sites to cover the increased costs of operating this area. Consideration could also be given to metering electric use at each site and charging the visitors for their actual electric consumption. Such an adjustment to the Park fee structure would require a rule change.

- Develop a design for and construct an 18- to 20-space premier RV campground to include 100-amp electric service, water, and sewer hookups.

Satellite Visitor Center/Office/Equipment Stowage:
Many visitors approach the Park from the south and stop at the San Juan River Area without the benefit of stopping in at the lakeside visitor center. It is proposed that a modest visitor point-of-contact be constructed at Lower Government Camp. It would provide the following: a small visitor contact station manned by volunteers most of the time, an office/administrative area for a “river” ranger, a meeting room for Park staff to gather in the morning to receive their daily assignments, a supply storage area for river-related supplies, and a covered parking area for Park vehicles. If the DGF needs an office space to replace the one they currently occupy at Lower Government Camp, they could be accommodated in the satellite visitor center, as well. A self-pay station with Park information would be located outside of the visitor center.

- Develop a design for and construct a 3000-square-foot satellite visitor center and staging area.
ACTION PLAN

The proposed recommendations outlined above are listed in the action plan below. Once the proposed actions are finalized, each item will be evaluated using the criteria developed in the SOS plan, and those receiving the highest scores would be given the highest priority in the action plan below. Cost estimates will also be developed and the project lead and funding identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Cost Estimate</th>
<th>Project Lead &amp; Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Procure engineering services to redesign and upgrade the water system at Cottonwood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add an additional 16,000-gallon water tank at Cottonwood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace the piping in the distribution system with 2” or 3” polyethylene piping and install the appropriate isolation and air relief valves at Cottonwood CG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Install new, frost-free hydrants with backflow preventers and shut off valves at each campsite at Cottonwood CG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrade the water treatment plant at Cottonwood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Replace the roof on both Cottonwood CG comfort stations and reconfigure the drainage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconfigure the space in the existing comfort station at Cottonwood CG after the water treatment system is removed to allow for increased storage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add an additional 200-amp transformer at Cottonwood CG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrade the larger campsites at Cottonwood CG to 50 amp service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add an additional ADA accessible campsite served with electric and water in the RV camping area at Cottonwood CG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expand Cottonwood CG to the east to accommodate 8-10 walk in tent sites with a tent pad, picnic table and grill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construct an amphitheater in the Cottonwood CG tent area for interpretive programs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Action</td>
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<td>Project Lead &amp; Funding</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Provide designated ADA accessible parking spaces and associated signage at the Cottonwood day use area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procure the services of a civil engineer to design a sustainable solution to the flooding problem at the arroyo crossing at the entrance to the Cottonwood CG.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conduct a cultural resource survey for the entire Cottonwood CG area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pave the boat ramp with concrete and remove the silt bar near the ramp at Crusher Hole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create a more structured design for the parking facilities, and add an additional overflow parking area at Crusher Hole. Re-grade for proper drainage, erosion control and storm water management, and delineate parking spaces.</td>
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<td>Develop a new, dry campground in the Johnson Tract that is screened with vegetation. The campground facilities would include up to 20 campsites (1-2 of which must be ADA accessible) each with a concrete pad, shelter, picnic table, and grill, as well as a trash dumpster and vault toilet.</td>
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<td>Develop a base course roadway to provide access to the Johnson Tract campground.</td>
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<td>Use the water rights associated with the Johnson Tract property to develop improved wildlife habitat by re-vegetating it with native trees and shrubs, as well as a tree farm to grow cottonwoods for a tree replacement program in the Park.</td>
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<td>Fence off the unofficial access to the river near the gas well, requiring visitors to use the nearby Crusher Hole parking areas.</td>
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<td>Cut an inlet and outlet channel in the Crusher Hole day use area from the river to the “pond” to allow water to flow through. Dredge the pond to add enough depth to support fish. Add benches, picnic tables, shelters, and an ADA accessible pathway.</td>
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<td>Action</td>
<td>Cost Estimate</td>
<td>Project Lead &amp; Funding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conduct a cultural resource survey for the Crusher Hole and Johnson Tract areas prior to final design phases to allow optimum planning.</td>
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<td>Improve the existing parking lot at Texas Hole by modestly expanding it to the west and south. The asphalt should be repaired and the new areas should be base coursed and asphalt paved. The lot should then be striped, including the required ADA parking.</td>
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<td>Grade around the parking lot at Texas Hole perimeter to control drainage and erosion.</td>
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<td>Provide ADA accessible parking (including van accessible) next to the trail access (four spaces total) at Texas Hole.</td>
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<td>Add some picnic shelters with picnic tables, as well as landscaping, to the area south of the fishing piers.</td>
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<td>Develop an interpretive program that could be used at the Cottonwood Campground amphitheater focusing on the flora and fauna, as well as the history of the area.</td>
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<td>Develop a curriculum guide that would attract classes from area schools.</td>
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<td>Conduct a cultural resource survey of the entire Lower Government Camp to evaluate historic status of old buildings and archaeological remains on the site and to consider whether they should be removed to make way for new development.</td>
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<td>Relocate Region 1 shop equipment and supplies, as needed, to allow for demolition of the existing shop and warehouse at Lower Government Camp.</td>
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<td>Upgrade the electric service to the Lower Government Camp area and bury the aerial power lines to clear the area for development.</td>
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<td>Work with the San Juan Water Users Association to identify the technical and legal issues that will need to be addressed to add the Lower Government Camp to their service area.</td>
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<tr>
<td>At Lower Government Camp, develop a design for and construct a four-space volunteer village to include 100-amp electric service, water, and sewer hook ups, as well as a laundry convenience facility for the volunteers in residence. In addition, several RV or trailer spaces could be provided for Park staff.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop a design for and construct an 18- to 20-space premier RV campground to include 100-amp electric service, water, and sewer hook ups at Lower Government Camp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop a design for and construct a 3000-square-foot satellite visitor center and staging area at Lower Government Camp.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Project lead**

The project lead is the entity that would be responsible for initiating and implementing the project. Support from others may be essential to project completion.

- **Park:** Navajo Lake State Park Manager and staff
- **Regional:** State Parks Division Region 1 office in Aztec.
- **SFO:** Santa Fe Office, State Parks Division
- **AD:** Administration, Santa Fe Office, State Parks Division
- **FODD:** Field Operations, Design & Development, Santa Fe Office, State Parks Division
- **FOBLE:** Field Operations, Boating and Law Enforcement, Santa Fe Office, State Parks Division

**Funding:**

- **AOB:** annual operating budget, State Parks Division
- **CIP:** Capital Improvement Program, administered by the State Parks Division Design and Development Bureau. CIP funds may be Governmental Gross Receipts funds or state appropriations
- **TBD:** to be determined
- **Title 28:** Federal funding available from the BOR requiring a 50% state match.
- **RTP:** Federal Recreation Trails Program (RTP) funds requiring a 20% state match.
- **PVT:** private sector, Friends, volunteers, grants, donations, etc.