

DRAFT



CONCHAS LAKE STATE PARK
DRAFT MANAGEMENT PLAN
2018

ENERGY, MINERALS, AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT - STATE PARKS DIVISION



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ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Army Corps of Engineers
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
DGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
EMNRD	New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department
FY	Fiscal Year
NM	New Mexico
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SHPO	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division Historic Preservation Office
SPD	Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, State Parks Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	6
PARK ASSESSMENT	8
Park Resources	8
Land	8
Regional Setting	8
Natural Resources	9
Geology	9
Water Resources.....	9
Vegetation.....	10
Wildlife	10
Cultural Resources.....	11
RECREATION	12
Camping	12
Fishing	12
Day Use Areas	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Boating	12
Events and Interpretation.....	13
OPERATIONS	13
Park Facilities.....	13
ADA Accessibility.....	13
Visitor Center, Maintenance Shop and Office	13
Staff Housing.....	13
Utilities.....	13
Park Management.....	14
Staffing	14
Volunteers.....	14
Concessions.....	14
Budget.....	14
Visitation	15
RECOMMENDATIONS	16
ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
Resource Recommendations	16
Recreation Recommendations.....	16
ADA Accessibility Recommendations	17
Facilities Recommendations	17
Management Recommendations	18
ACTION PLAN	19
References	19

The State Parks Division and
Conchas 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.

Key Facts	
Park established:	1955
Park management area:	359.51 acres
Area owned by SPD:	0 acres
Campgrounds and number of campsites:	Bell Point Campground (33) North Recreation Area Campground (29) Cove Campground (12) Central Recreation Area Campground (30)
Total Campsites:	104
Park Elevation:	4200'
County:	San Miguel

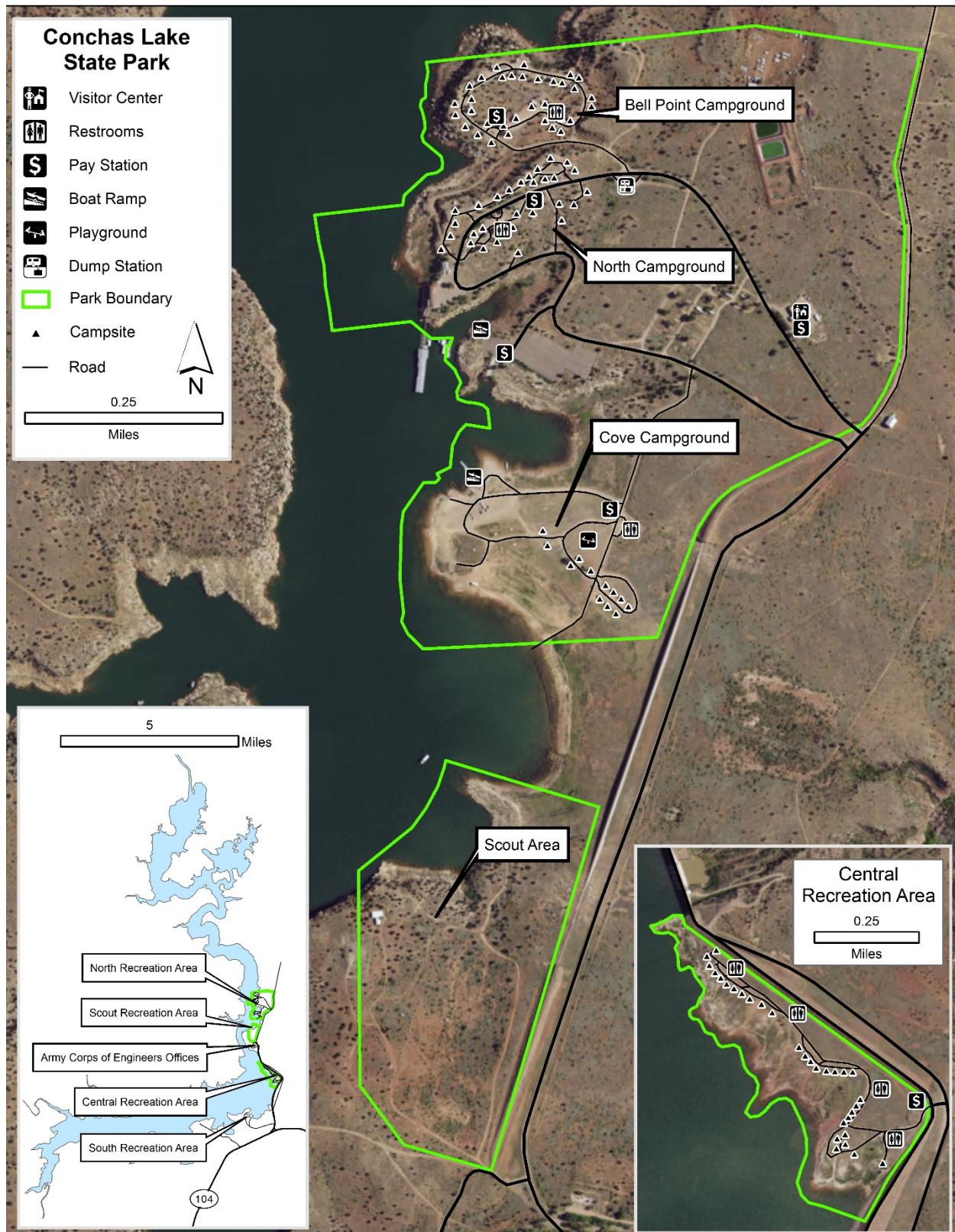
INTRODUCTION

Park Description

Conchas Lake State Park (Park) is in San Miguel County, approximately 30 miles northwest of Tucumcari, NM. The State Parks Division (SPD) leases the Park from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), which owns the property and controls the dam. The Park's elevation is approximately 4,200 to 4,300'. The reservoir is primarily fed by the Canadian and Conchas Rivers. Camping, fishing, and boating are all popular activities at the Park.

Park History

Key Historical Events	
1935	Conchas Dam Project authorized under the 1935 Emergency Relief Act
1936	Conchas Dam Project included in the 1936 Flood Control Act and transferred to the ACE
1939	Dam construction completed by the ACE for \$15.8 million
1943	The Department of Game and Fish manages the lake as Conchas Lake State Park
1955	The State Parks and Recreation Commission begins management of the Park
1977	SPD and ACE enter into a lease agreement for SPD to manage 1,188 acres (contract #47-1-78-4)
1991	Amendment #10 removed the South Recreation Area from the lease
1995	Amendment #11 added 67-acre Scout Area to the SPD's management area



PARK ASSESSMENT

PARK RESOURCES

LAND

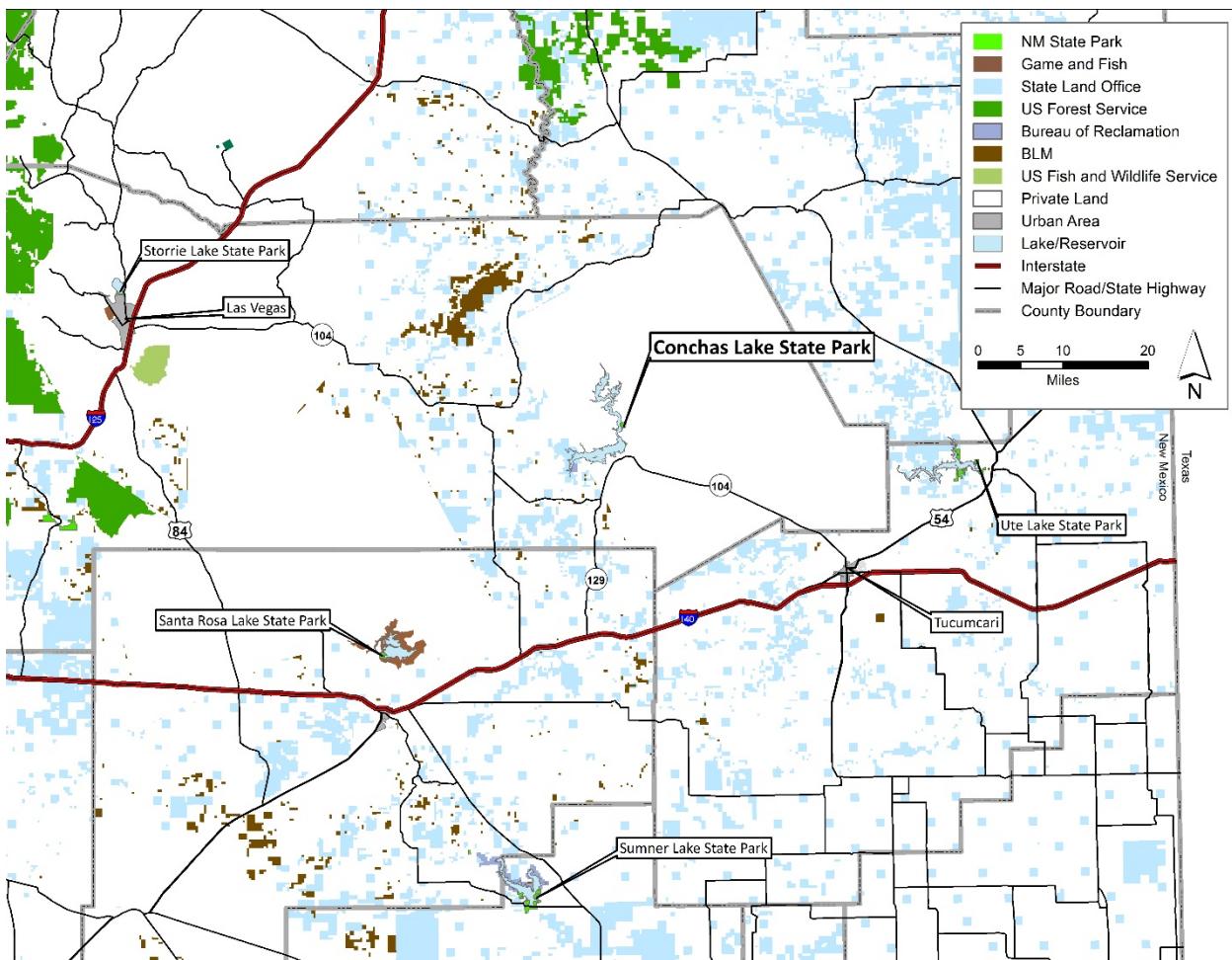
Regional Setting

The Park is in San Miguel County, 32 miles northwest of Tucumcari and 75 miles southeast of Las Vegas on State Highway 104. Ute Lake State Park is approximately 40 miles to the east, Sumner Lake State Park is about 55 miles to the south, and Villanueva State Park is approximately 65 miles west of the Park. Conchas Lake is home to the only Federal Aviation Administration-designated seaplane runway in New Mexico.

There are two residential communities next to the lake, Hooverville and Big Mesa, and private ranches border the rest of the lake. The ACE manages recreation areas adjacent to SPD's management area, which include a day use area with picnic tables, a playground, a group shelter, a disc golf course, a volleyball court, and a visitor center with historical photographs and displays. The ACE facilities in the South Recreation Area include a boat ramp and paved parking area, dock, bathroom, day use area, and a twenty-site campground open only in the summer.

SPD owns two lots near the South Recreation Area Campground. The lots are approximately 0.4 acres each. SPD also owns 62.59 acres outside of Tucumcari that are associated with the Park. The property was purchased in order to obtain water rights used to water a golf course in the South Recreation Area, which SPD used to manage. SPD still has these water rights.

Climate at Conchas Dam, NM	
Average maximum temperature in January	53.3°
Average maximum temperature in July	93.8°
Average minimum temperature in January	24.3°
Average minimum temperature in July	66.3°
Record High (June 28, 1998)	114°
Record Low (January 13, 1963)	-20°
Average annual precipitation	14.2"
Average annual snowfall	11.3"



NATURAL RESOURCES

Geology

The Canadian River carved through rocks in the area to create the canyon that is now Conchas Lake. Most of the rocks, including the bedrock upon which the dam rests, belong to the Upper Triassic Chinle Group. The group is a sedimentary rock that was created by sediment deposits from a river that flowed from central Texas to central Nevada, 220 million years ago. This sandstone is typically reddish-brown, maroon, gray, or yellowish. The red color in some of the rocks is caused by the oxidation of iron, which is common in arid environments that existed at the time the Chinle Group was deposited. Loose, or unconsolidated, material found in the area is a result of glaciers wearing away at the Sangre de Cristo Mountains during the last ice age. This was the time when the Canadian River began to form, as well. Visitors can see sections of the rock core that were drilled out during the construction of the dam at the ACE's administration building.

Water Resources

The Canadian River supplies most of Conchas Lake's water. A stream gage along the river, approximately 15 miles north of the Lake, recorded a peak streamflow of 145,000 cubic feet per second on June 18th, 1965 and a gage height of 36.6 feet. Average daily streamflow for this site is 250 cubic feet per second and the average gage height is 2.1 feet. The area had experienced severe storms in the days leading up

to the 1965 measurement. On the night of June 14th, the level of the reservoir rose 11 feet. On June 16th and 17th, more rain flooded the tributaries of the Canadian River and by the 18th the reservoir had risen another 16 feet.

The reservoir's drainage area is approximately 7,400 square miles. The reservoir can store up to 671,179-acre feet of water, and at capacity the surface area is 16,033 acres. A minimum pool level is set at an elevation of 4,155 feet with a capacity of 61,532-acre feet and a surface area of 2,694 acres. At its deepest point, the lake is around 158 feet deep.

In 1950, New Mexico entered into an agreement with Texas and Oklahoma known as the Canadian River Compact. The agreement states that water originating above Conchas Dam that is released or spills over the dam must be sent downstream to Texas and Oklahoma, regardless of the conservation holding levels within Ute Reservoir. There are no limits on the amount of water stored in Conchas Lake that New Mexico can use, but there are limits to the maximum storage in Ute Lake. New Mexico has no minimum delivery obligations to any states downstream. The Bureau of Reclamation, through the Arch Hurley Conservancy District, uses the water stored in Conchas Lake for irrigation in the Tucumcari area.

Vegetation

The Park is within the Table Lands Ecoregion, which is sparsely vegetated. Plants found in the area include piñon pine (*Pinus edulis*), one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*), honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), Siberian elm (*Ulmus pumila*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). Shrubs in the area include four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex sp.*) wavy-leaf oak (*Quercus undulata*), and rabbit brush (*Ericameria sp.*). Common grasses include wheatgrass (*Elymus sp.*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), galleta (*Hilaria jamesii*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*), bluegrass (*Poa sp.*), muhly (*Muhlenbergia sp.*), needlegrass (*Stipa sp.*), buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*), three-awn (*Aristida sp.*), lovegrass (*Eragrostis sp.*), tobosa (*Hilaria mutica*), sand dropseed (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), and Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*). Cacti found around the Park include candelabra cholla (*Opuntia imbricata*), barrel cactus (*Ferocactus wislizeni*), and a variety of prickly pear (*Opuntia sp.*).

Wildlife

Mammals that may be found in the park include Barbary sheep, which are native to northern Africa and were released in the area by DGF in the 1950s, mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana americana*), beaver (*Castor canadensis*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus pallidus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), swift fox (*Vulpes velox*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

Seasonal waterfowl, such as Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), gadwall (*Anas strepera*), pintail (*Anas acuta*), teal (*Anas discors*), American wigeon (*Anas Americana*), shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), redhead duck (*Aythya americana*), ringed-neck duck (*Aythya collaris*), canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*), lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*), common golden-eye (*Bucephala clangula*), bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*), ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*), hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*), common merganser (*Mergus merganser*), and the American coot (*Fulica Americana*), are common in the Park.

An ACE Ranger spotted a blue-footed booby (*Sula nebouxii*) on the lake on August 15, 2009. These are sea birds, which are common in the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean. It was the first sighting of this species ever in New Mexico. Over 1,000 bird enthusiasts from around the country came to the Lake to see the bird.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Clovis people first arrived in the area around 10,800 years ago and were hunting big game such as mammoth, bison, and species related to the camel and horse. After the Clovis culture, the Folsom culture emerged. The Folsom people focused their hunting mostly on bison, as mastodons and other species edged closer to extinction. They were replaced by the Plano Complex groups, who made a more diverse set of projectile points as the number of large game species dwindled.

The Archaic period began around 7000 to 6000 BC when the climate in the region became similar to today's climate. People from this period, in this region, were mostly hunter-gatherers and relied more on plants for food than their Paleoindian predecessors. As the Archaic period progressed, archaeologists have found evidence that these people began living in settlements of higher populations, for longer durations. They also began building pit-houses, which were structures that were partially dug into the ground and covered with a roof made of plant material and mud or clay. They made other innovations, such as building wells and creating artwork. They also began producing, collecting, and storing enough food to get them through lean times.

Between AD 900 and 1100, during what is known as the Formative period, Ancient Puebloans would come to the area seasonally, most likely to hunt bison. They may have also traded with the Apishapa people of the Southern Plains, whose culture existed in the area from around AD 1000 to 1400.

Plains Woodland and Plains Village cultures occurred in the area between around AD 250 to 1600. These people made pottery and hunted bison with side-notched arrow points. They gathered wild plants, but also practiced agriculture on a small scale. This enabled the people to live in small villages consisting of structures built with stone slabs.

Nomadic tribes from the Plains and Athapaskan tribes form the north may have been present since around AD 200 and followed herds of bison through the area, collected wild plants, and practiced limited agriculture. The people in the area included the Apache, Comanche, Pawnee, and Kiowa. By the 1500s, they acquired horses from early the early Spanish and became nomadic horse-cultures.

In the spring of 1541, members of Coronado's expedition may have traveled along the Canadian River on the way to Kansas, as they sought the legendary cities of gold. In 1601, Juan de Oñate may also have passed through this area, but there is scant archaeological evidence from either journey in the southern plains. European presence in this area was sporadic, as it became part of Mexico in 1822 and then part of the United States in 1848. During the mid to late 1800s, Mexican-American seasonal traders known as "comancheros" would come to the area to trade (often illegally) with the Plains Indians.

In 1863, Fort Bascom was established on the Canadian River less than 30 miles southeast of the Park and roads to the fort followed the Canadian River. The fort was established to stop the comancheros from trading, as well as to discourage raids by the Kiowa and Comanche. In 1864, Colonel "Kit" Carson was among the soldiers that were dispatched from the fort to fight Plains Indians who raided the Goodnight-Loving Cattle Trail, as well as the Santa Fe Trail. The United States Army abandoned the fort in 1870 and

moved operations to Fort Union. The area has been dominated by cattle ranches since the 1870s. Tucumcari, New Mexico, was established in 1901, when the railroad came to the area.

After the stock market crash in 1929, the United States entered the Great Depression. New Mexico, which had already seen setbacks to its poor and rural economy in the mid-1920s, saw its labor force and tax revenue decline further. At the height of the depression, 50% of New Mexicans were unemployed and one-third of the state's citizens required some form of government assistance to survive. President Franklin Roosevelt started "New Deal" programs in response to the depression, which would employ Americans in various public works projects throughout the country. Construction of Conchas Dam was one of thousands of projects associated with the New Deal.

Governor Clyde Tingley asked for Roosevelt's support in building Conchas Dam, versions of which had been planned since 1931. The President approved the project in 1935 as part of the Works Relief Program under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act. The dam was constructed between 1935 and 1940 and involved almost every New Deal Program created by Roosevelt. The Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration were involved in the dam's construction, and the Civilian Conservation Corps built the housing and administration buildings in the Park.

When the ACE finished construction of the dam in 1939, it became the ACE's 17th dam and was 1,250 feet long and 200 feet high. The Conchas Dam Historic District, which includes the dam and some buildings and structures built around the same time, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

RECREATION

Camping

The Park has four distinct camping areas with a total of 104 campsites. The North Recreation Area consists of Bell Point Campground, North Campground and Cove Campground. Bell Point and North Campgrounds have water and electric hookups, and most of the sites can be reserved. The Central Recreation Area has one campground and 30 sites. Primitive camping is allowed along the shore in the Cove and Central campgrounds. An ADA-designated site is adjacent to the comfort station in the Bell Point Campground.

Fishing

Visitors fish for walleye, bluegill, crappie, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, channel catfish and bullhead at the Park. DGF stocks largemouth bass and walleye in the lake, and the rest of the species are wild.

Boating

Two high water boat ramps are located adjacent to the North Campground and at the Cove Campground, there are three ramps that can be used at varying lower lake levels. The area around the boat ramps is a no wake zone. The lake is prone to high winds that can be dangerous to boaters, so there is a system of flashing white lights that warn boaters of high winds when the wind exceeds 15 mph. Wind warning lights are located at the Bell Point Campground, Central Recreation Area campground, and the South Recreation Area and are maintained by Park staff.

Events and Interpretation

Park staff, volunteers, and organizations conduct interpretive programs and events throughout the year, but mainly in the summer.

OPERATIONS

PARK FACILITIES

ADA Accessibility

The Park currently has one ADA-accessible campsite adjacent to the comfort station at Bell Point. The comfort stations and the Park's visitor center are also ADA-accessible.

Visitor Center, Office, and Maintenance Shop

The visitor center is located in the North Recreation Area. The building also houses staff offices and the maintenance shop. The Park's maintenance shop is a three-bay garage used for maintaining equipment and storing tools and supplies. The maintenance yard behind the building has a portable storage building and covered bay for storing boats and vehicles.

Staff Housing

SPD has two residences for Park staff in the residential subdivision southwest of the lake. The ACE deeded ownership of this property to SPD in 2006.

Utilities

Water for the Park is pumped from the lake through an eight-inch pipe located between Bell Point and the marina area. Water is pumped 1/4 of a mile to the water treatment plant where it is filtered, chlorinated and stored in a 78,000-gallon storage tank. Drinking water is then distributed to the facilities in the North Recreation Area. No drinking water is provided at the Central Recreation Area.

All sewer lines in the north area are tied in to the main lift station. The sewage is then pumped into two lined evaporative lagoons, located northeast of the visitor center. A third, unlined overflow lagoon is available in the event the two lined lagoons reach capacity. The lagoons are fenced for public safety.

Utility Providers	
Water	Park water system
Electricity	Farmers Electric Cooperative
Propane	Private Contractor
Solid Waste	San Miguel County
Wastewater	On-site lagoon
Telephone	Eastern NM Rural Telephone Cooperative

PARK MANAGEMENT

Staffing

The Park's full-time staff consists of the Park Superintendent, Marine Enforcement Officer, Park Ranger, a Park Administrator, two Park Technicians, and a Water Operator. The Park Superintendent, Marine Enforcement Officer, and Park Ranger are all commissioned law enforcement officers. During the summer, the Park usually has four seasonal employees.

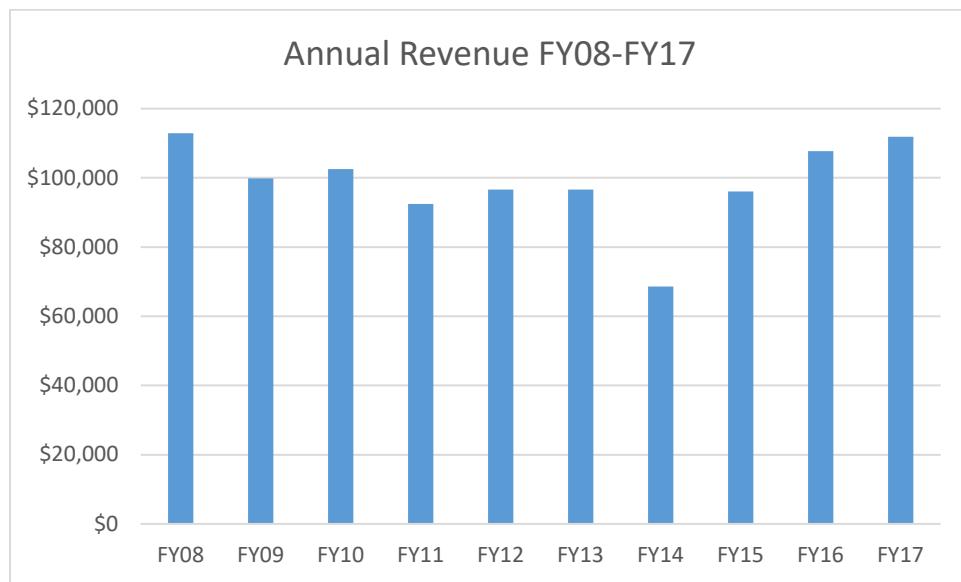
Volunteers

The Park typically has two park volunteers that serve as campground hosts at the North and Bell Point Campgrounds. In addition, park volunteers assist park staff by greeting park visitors, answering phones, and assisting with maintenance. The Park also has a newly-formed Friends Group.

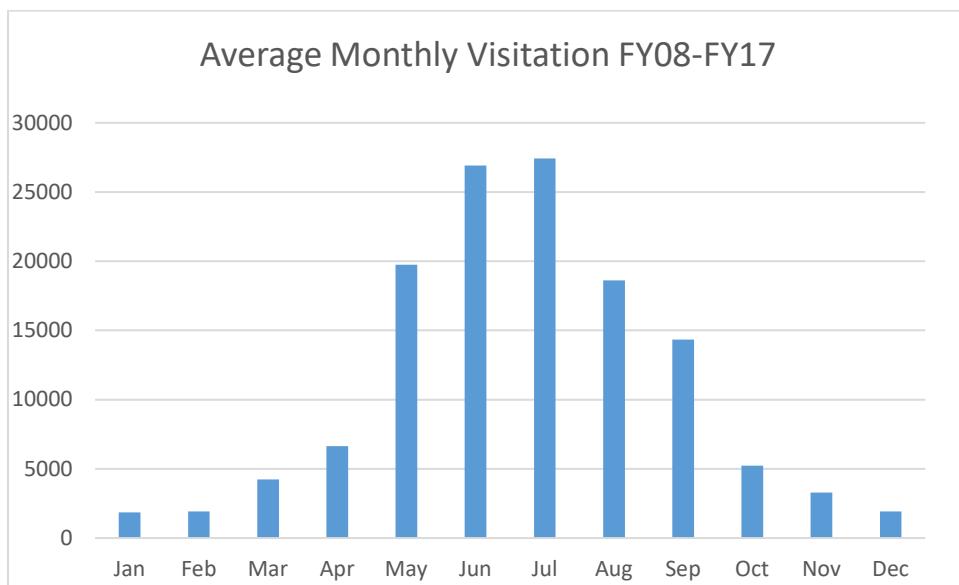
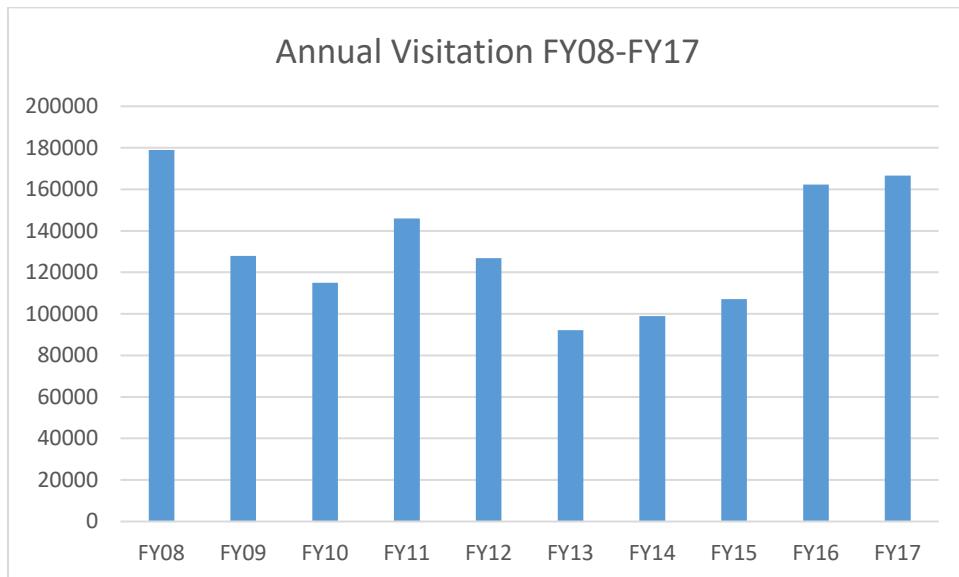
Concessions

A concessionaire operated the North Dock Marina for several years, but the operation recently shut down. SPD will assess the buildings and determine their suitability for future uses and design the marina area to accommodate use by concessionaires, vendors, food trucks, and events.

Budget



Visitation



RECOMMENDATIONS

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues are concerns, problems, threats, or opportunities. The issues were raised by SPD staff, stakeholders, partner organizations, or by the public. Not all issues will result in an action. Some issues may be beyond the SPD's control, or may not be a priority during this planning period. The issues are listed in the categories that correspond to this plan's organization.

The proposed actions (shown with ➤) are also listed in the "action plan" following this section. Some actions will require further research, evaluation, planning, or design before they can be implemented. Improvements will also require ACE review and compliance with federal regulations. 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.

Resource Recommendations

The Park does not have any interpretive signs. Visitors' experiences and appreciation of the natural and cultural resources of the area could be improved by providing more information.

- Create interpretive signs for the Park

New Mexico remains free of the invasive zebra and quagga mussels, however many of the Park's visitors bring boats to the lake that have been in waters in Oklahoma and Texas where these species are present. Boats coming to New Mexico from out of state are required to be inspected before entering waters in New Mexico. To help prevent the spread of these aquatic invasive species, SPD should work with DGF, ACE and US Fish and Wildlife Service to increase the Park's capacity to address this important issue.

- Work with DGF and ACE to provide a unified strategy to inspect and decontaminate boats that may be transporting aquatic invasive species.

Recreation Recommendations

The Park does not have any established trails. SPD should construct a loop trail in the North Recreation Area and/or a trail connecting campgrounds to provide new, year-round opportunities for biking and hiking. SPD should also consider adding a water trail up the arm of the Canadian River that can be enjoyed by people who participate in paddle sports.

- Create trails in the Park.

The Bell Point Campground has 30-amp electric hookups for RVs. Most newer RVs require 50-amp hookups and will overload the system if they hookup to 30-amp pedestals, which can damage equipment and requires Park staff to reset the circuit breakers. SPD should replace the 30-amp RV hookups with 50-amp RV hookups.

- Upgrade the RV electric hookups at the Bell Point Campground to 50 amps.

The former trailer park is being vacated. This area is centrally located between the campgrounds and the visitor center, and utilities are present in the area. SPD could create a group camping/picnic area in the vicinity of Conchas Drive and Cove Campground Lane that could include a day use picnic area, group shelter, an amphitheater where interpretive events could be held, premium RV sites with electric, sewer and water hookups, restrooms with washers and driers, and cabins that could be rented to visitors. In

addition, the parking area near the highwater boat ramps adjacent to the North Campground are under-used since the boat ramps are usually above the water level. This area is scenic and close to the water. SPD should explore using this area for additional recreational opportunities.

- Create a group campground, day use area, interpretive area, premium RV sites, and other facilities in the Park.

ADA Accessibility Recommendations

The Park should have several more ADA-accessible campsites to accommodate visitors of varying abilities. When constructing new campsites, SPD will build ADA campsites and will also turn some existing campsites into ADA-accessible campsites.

- Create ADA campsites in the Park to meet the ADA accessibility requirements.

SPD is committed to providing outdoor recreation opportunities to people of all abilities. SPD should work with DGF to assess whether it is possible to construct an ADA-accessible fishing dock within the Park's management area that can also provide fish habitat and construct a dock if feasible.

- Explore the possibility of creating an ADA-accessible fishing dock and construct one if viable.

Facilities Recommendations

Park staff currently store three boats and other equipment in the storage bay behind the visitor center and shop. There is not enough room to store all of the Park's equipment, so most is stored in the yard where it is exposed to the elements. SPD should construct another storage bay or expand the existing bay so equipment can be sheltered.

- Expand the existing storage bay or build a new bay behind the visitor center.

The boat fuel storage tanks in the shop yard are uncovered, and safety standards require that they be either covered or stored in double-walled tanks.

- Cover boat fuel storage tanks or install double-sided tanks.

The water systems in the pumphouse are outdated and need to be replaced and upgraded to include a separate area for chlorine storage, an eyewash station, a backwash disposal system, and modification of housing for the water pumps.

- Replace water systems and make upgrades to the pumphouse.

The Park has two lanes for RVs to dump their waste, but the lanes are poorly configured, which leads to longer and unnecessary wait times for some visitors. SPD should reconfigure and lengthen the lanes so that two separate lines can form on either side of the dump station.

- Reconfigure the RV dump station lanes.

The Park residences near the South Recreation Area need some upgrades such as replacing the porch roofs, repairing or modifying the raised septic beds, adding car ports to protect Park's vehicles, and adding fencing to improve security and privacy.

- Make upgrades to the Park residences.

The Bell Point comfort station is unheated and must be shut down during the winter. SPD could heat the comfort station so that it could remain open during the winter.

- Heat the Bell Point comfort station during the winter.

The buildings at the marina area are abandoned and in disrepair. SPD should assess the buildings to determine their structural integrity, determine the best course of action for repairs, and design the marina area to accommodate use by concessionaires, vendors, food trucks, and events.

- Assess the structural integrity of the former concession buildings to determine the suitability for future uses and design the area to accommodate multiple uses.

The area known as the Scout Area has not been used by the Boy Scouts for decades and the remaining building there, which has a large dining area and kitchen, is in disrepair. SPD should work with ACE to assess the building and area to determine appropriate uses and proceed accordingly.

- Work with ACE to assess the building and the Scout Area to determine the suitability for future uses and design the area accordingly.

SPD replaced six of the picnic shelters at the Central Campground several years ago. When the current shelters need replacement, SPD should review the area to determine if it is the best place for developed camping and replace the structures as needed.

- Assess the Central Campground and either replace the structures or develop new campsites in a different area.

Management Recommendations

The Park needs more signs directing visitors to the different recreation areas, campgrounds, facilities and amenities.

- Update signs throughout the Park.

The current 50-year lease with ACE expires in 2027. SPD should begin working with ACE to create a new lease, which would replace the current lease and 13 supplemental agreements. Among the items that SPD and ACE should address are the management areas and jurisdiction, sharing responsibilities for the water treatment system and testing, and reconfiguring the roads to create a single entry point where ACE and SPD could collect fees and provide information to visitors.

- Work with ACE to create a new lease.

In 1966, SPD purchased 62.59 acres of land about 10 miles northeast of Tucumcari that came with water rights. The rights were used to water a golf course that SPD used to operate at the South Recreation Area. SPD also obtained water rights from NMDOT, which owns properties in Tucumcari that had unused water rights. SPD should determine what to do with the property in Tucumcari and what to do with the water rights associated with that property and others.

- Determine and follow a course of action for the Tucumcari property and water rights.

There is a demand at the Park for services that concessionaires could provide such as a restaurant, marina, general store, and boating-related services. SPD should issue multiple requests for proposals for these services and for businesses wishing to operate food trucks on the premises, too.

- Issue requests for proposals for concessionaires to operate in the Park.

The Park should provide Wi-Fi to visitors, as well as the ability to pay fees with a credit card to improve visitor experience.

- Upgrade technology in the Park to provide Wi-Fi and the option to pay fees with a credit card.

ACTION PLAN

Action	Cost Estimate	Funding Source
Create interpretive signs for the Park.		
Work with DGF and Ace to provide a unified inspection strategy and have Park volunteers trained to inspect and decontaminate boats that may be transporting aquatic invasive species.		
Create trails in the Park.		
Replace the shelters at the Central Campground.		
Upgrade the RV electric hookups at the Bell Point Campground to 50 amps.		
Create an RV campground with electric, water, and sewer hookups.		
Create a group campground, day use, and interpretive area in the vicinity of the former trailer park.		
Create ADA campsites in the Park to meet the ADA accessibility requirements.		
Explore the possibility of creating an ADA-accessible fishing dock and construct one if viable.		
Add a washer and drier in the shop for use by Park volunteers.		
Expand the existing storage bay or build a new bay behind the visitor center.		
Cover boat fuel storage tanks or install double-sided tanks.		
Improve the roads to the boat ramps.		
Upgrade the water systems in the pumphouse.		
Install another RV dump station lane.		
Make upgrades to the Park residences.		
Install solar panels and heat the Bell Point comfort station during the winter.		
Assess the former concession buildings to determine the suitability of future uses and design the area to accommodate multiple uses.		
Assess the building in the Scout Area to determine the suitability for future uses and design the area accordingly.		
Update signs throughout the Park.		
Work with ACE to create a new lease.		
Determine and follow a course of action for the Tucumcari property and water rights.		
Issue requests for proposals for concessionaires to operate in the Park.		
Upgrade technology in the Park to provide Wi-Fi and the option to pay fees with a credit Card.		

REFERENCES

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Arch Hurley Conservation District information found on the web at: <http://archhurley.com/>

Canadian River Compact information found on the web at:

http://www.ose.state.nm.us/Compacts/Canadian/isc_Canadian.php

Canadian River data found on the web at:

https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/nm/nwis/peak?site_no=07221500&agency_cd=USGS&format=html

City and county data found on the web at: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Mora-New-Mexico.html>

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CONCHAS RESERVOIR
CANADIAN RIVER
DRAINAGE AREA = 7,409 SQ MI

	VOLUME IN AC-FT	AREA IN ACRES	ELEV IN FEET	FLOW IN OUTLET CFS	CFS SPILLWAY
TOP OF DAM	721,939	17,580	4,235		
MAXIMUM POOL	671,179	16,033	4,228.60	9,800	632,000
TOP OF FLOOD CONTROL AND EMERGENCY SPILLWAY CREST	513,903	13,626	4,218	9,910	77,000
TOP OF IRRIGATION AND SERVICE SPILLWAY CREST	315,735	9,615	4,201	9,800	0
TOP OF PERMANENT POOL AND BELOW = DEAD STORAGE	61,532	2,694	4,155	8,200	0
ZERO STORAGE	0	0	4,071	0	0
CONDUIT INVERT	2	0	4,060	0	0