

Department of Natural Resources Property Acquisition and Improvements

2020-041

Project Status

This is an ongoing request. From FY 2010-11 to FY 2017-18, cash funds spending authority was granted separately for wildlife and state park maintenance projects. Cash funds spending authority was not approved by the committee for FY 2018-19. Beginning with FY 2019-20, Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) in the Department of Natural Resources has been requesting cash funds spending authority for both wildlife and state park projects as a single line item. Because CPW merged its wildlife and state parks divisions in 2011, it says combining the requests better reflects the integrated nature of CPW. Also beginning with its FY 2019-20 request, and in accordance with the recommendations from a 2017 state audit, CPW no longer seeks cash funds spending authority for capital construction projects funded through Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) or lottery funds. Instead, CPW submits an annual memorandum summarizing projects funded through these sources. This year's memorandum is attached.

Prioritization			
Prioritized By	Priority	Notes	
Department of Natural Resources	1 of 2		
Office of State Planning and Budgeting	4 of 6	Recommended for funding from cash sources.	

Table 1

Table 2 Prior Appropriation and Request Information

Fund Source	Prior Appropriation	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27	Future Requests	Total Costs
CF	\$110,171,640	\$12,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$122,271,640
HUTF	\$1,200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,200,000
Total	\$111,371,640	\$12,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$123,471,640

Department of Natural Resources Property Acquisition and Improvements

Budget Year Out Year Future Prior FY 2025-26 FY 2026-27 Requests **Total Costs** Category Appropriation Land Acquisition \$60,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$60,000 **Professional Services** \$11,321,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$11,321,000 Construction \$92,630,190 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$92,630,190 \$0 \$3,171,000 Equipment \$3,171,000 \$0 \$0 Miscellaneous \$0 \$12,100,000 \$0 \$0 \$12,100,000 \$4,189,450 \$0 \$0 Contingency \$0 \$4,189,450 \$12,100,000 \$0 Total \$111,371,640 \$0 \$123,471,640

Table 3 Itemized Cost Information

Program Plan Status

Approved Program Plan: N/A

FCI: N/A

Project Description/Scope of Work

CPW, within the Department of Natural Resources, is requesting cash funds spending authority to acquire interests in real property through a competitive bidding process. The purpose of the ongoing request is to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife and the environment for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of Colorado and its visitors. In addition to protecting critical wildlife habitat for game species, CPW's efforts include protecting the habitat of species of concern, preserving wildlife diversity, and acquiring public access for wildlife-related recreation. The request also allows CPW to option land and water in order to hold property until it can be acquired through the statutorily authorized process or through a separate bill. In addition to acquiring water real estate, CPW acquires water resources in non-real property transactions to maintain water supplies, such as purchasing water, trading and leasing water or storage space, developing water agreements, and adjudicating water rights.

Under the Colorado Wildlife Habitat Protection Program, CPW invites property owners to submit proposals through a request for proposals (RFP) process to convey property to CPW. CPW identifies the locations and types of habitat land in which it is interested. Proposals are then reviewed and evaluated by CPW. Proposals are also reviewed by the Habitat Stamp Committee if these proposals involve the use of Habitat Stamp funds. The Parks and Wildlife Commission reviews the proposals, decides which proposals should be pursued, and authorizes CPW to proceed to negotiate a purchase and sale agreement. Before entering into a contract for purchases costing more than \$100,000 or exceeding 25 years in duration, the Parks and Wildlife Commission is statutorily required to present the proposal to the Capital Development

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Committee (CDC) for its review and comment. The Parks and Wildlife Commission may not complete the transaction without considering the recommendations of the CDC, as long as the CDC comments within 30 days of receiving the proposal. Third-party easements are not reviewed by the CDC.

Request to waive six-month encumbrance deadline. This project includes a request to waive the six-month encumbrance deadline. CPW explains that the RFP process and prioritization take several months to generate a project list that is presented to the Parks and Wildlife Commission in November of each year. Subsequently, the due diligence and negotiations with landowners can take six months to over a year. This waiver is required for fee title acquisitions only.

Cost assumption. The cost assumption is partly based on available fund balance in the Wildlife Cash Fund that is directly attributable to the Habitat Stamp Program. The department says that the complexity and unpredictability of real estate transactions mean it cannot precisely predict the quantity, size, or cost of FY 2024-25 projects. The project is not required to meet the Art in Public Places Program or High Performance Certification Program requirements.

Project Justification

CPW says changes in Colorado's demographics and population growth, with associated impacts caused by development, have and will continue to present the division with challenges in managing wildlife and wildlife habitats. Energy exploration and production have added to these challenges. Protecting, preserving, enhancing, and managing wildlife and their environment is state policy. CPW says land and water acquisitions play an important role in protecting and maintaining the habitat and population of a variety of Colorado's game and non-game species. It also says that wildlife-related recreation is an important part of Colorado's tourism economy. Specific goals associated with this request include:

- minimizing listings under the federal Endangered Species Act;
- ensuring that game species meet specific population targets; and
- ensuring Colorado hunting and fishing opportunities remain attractive to both resident and non-resident hunters and anglers.

CPW acquires water resources to support wildlife populations, wildlife recreation, and wildlife-related water uses, such as habitat irrigation, fish production at hatcheries, and enabling fishing opportunities in reservoirs.

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Program Information

CPW manages over 350 state wildlife areas (SWA) and 43 state parks. Acquisitions are prioritized based on habitat needs and available funding. During FY 2023-24, the CDC recommended support for the following CPW property transactions:

- Paradise Acres Conservation Easement;
- Douglas Reservoir SWA Lease Renewal;
- Sweitzer Lake State Park Bellmire Property Fee Title Acquisition;
- Deer Creek SWA Public Access Easement;
- Collard Ranch SWA Fee Title Acquisition;
- Honholz Lakes SWA Lease Renewal;
- Elk Creek State Wildlife Area Conservation Easement and Access Easement;
- James M. Robb Colorado River State Park Conservation Easement and Trail Easement;
- Russell Lakes SWA Davey Property Fee Title Acquisition; and
- Salida Service Center Office Lease Renewal.

Source of Cash Funds

The source of cash funds for the project is the Wildlife Cash Fund, created in Section 33-1-112 (1)(a), C.R.S. Revenues are generated for the fund from wildlife hunting and fishing license fees and various other sources. Habitat stamp sales revenue is also deposited in the fund and is the primary source of funding for land and water acquisitions. Anyone ages 18 to64 must buy a habitat stamp in order to purchase a hunting or fishing license.

Operating Budget

Because the specific property acquisitions and habitat restoration projects supported by this line item are identified after the appropriation is approved, the department says it is impossible to quantify the operating impact. DNR notes that minor operating expenses are generally absorbed by CPW's base budget.

Staff Questions and Issues

None.

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COLORADO Parks and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources

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Colorado Parks and Wildlife FY 2025-26 Property Acquisition and Improvements, Non-appropriated

This memo contains information about the portion of Colorado Parks and Wildlife's (CPW) FY 2025-26 Property Acquisition and Improvements program that is supported with non-appropriated funds, including the Colorado Lottery. Because land acquisitions are opportunistic in nature, CPW does not have details about additional opportunities that may arise for FY 2025-26 and will utilize the Capital Development Committee (CDC) process to request approval for any acquisitions not covered here. For information about projects that are funded with appropriated cash and therefore require legislative spending authority, please see the *Colorado Parks and Wildlife FY 2025-26 CC/CR-N Property Acquisition and Improvements* submission.

Property Acquisition and Improvements (Non-appropriated), State Parks

CPW is planning an FY 2025-26 Property Acquisition and Improvement program totaling \$1,500,000 for state parks land and water acquisitions. This includes an estimated \$750,000 to acquire water rights to supplement water-based recreation at a number of state parks and an estimated \$750,000 to acquire buffer properties adjacent to state parks and in-holding properties with state parks.

State Park Water Resources:

The Water Resource program is an ongoing effort by CPW to secure water for state parks that experience inadequate water levels related to recreational needs. Because of the wide array of water needs within CPW, the division acquires water through several mechanisms, including conventional water purchases, water options and leases, cooperative agreements with water users, and leasing or purchase of storage space in reservoirs. If water issues are not addressed, water levels in state-managed reservoirs and streams can drop significantly, water quality is often degraded, and the natural environment can suffer. These issues can have a negative impact on water-based recreation in state parks, park visitation, and revenue. Goals of this funding include: (1) developing new water supplies including the acquisition of water to meet the long-term water demand for various parks; (2) acquiring or leasing water to meet immediate recreational needs, especially during average and dry years; (3) developing and maintaining relationships with the water using community and water user organizations, including negotiating cooperative contractual agreements to meet common goals; and (4) assisting the Attorney General's Office in legal protection of existing water rights as well as adjudication of new water rights.

To annually identify and prioritize projects for acquisition or lease, CPW applies three main



criteria:

- Water demand of a particular state park: Each park has unique hydrological needs. Some parks need to maintain reservoir elevations for boat ramps, marinas, and swim beaches. Others need augmentation water for out-of-priority well pumping to provide water to the park's recreational facilities (visitor centers and campgrounds, for example).
- Cost Effectiveness: The cost of meeting a water-related need is considered to determine relative value. For example, if two state parks require additional water supplies to maintain target levels, CPW staff consider the costs of each and may choose to augment the reservoir with the most cost-effective supply, given current budget conditions and expected return on investment.
- Revenue Impact: CPW strives to receive the most return on each dollar spent on water.

State Park Property Acquisition:

CPW has maintained an active buffer and in-holdings acquisitions program since the 1980s. Park buffers and in-holdings serve several purposes, including protecting resources important to the maintenance of plant and animal habitats and providing additional recreation opportunities for visitors. Colorado's significant and ongoing population growth makes buffer and in-holding acquisitions critical to maintaining the outdoor recreation infrastructure.

Many state parks were purchased as circumstances allowed at the time, resulting in an incomplete land base that presents challenges in serving visitor needs and providing resource protection. Other parks are experiencing growth pressures, with development right up to the park borders. CPW is prioritizing purchases for buffer lands and private in-holdings for parks statewide. Where possible, CPW acquires conservation easements in order to minimize costs and to allow for productive uses of adjacent lands consistent with park purposes, such as agricultural use and limited residential or commercial development. In other cases, a fee title acquisition may make more sense, especially in instances where the intent is to open buffer lands or in-holdings to recreational use. CPW often leverages state resources for these purchases through partnerships with local government agencies and private non-profit organizations with common interests in protecting open lands.

Property Acquisition and Improvements (Non-appropriated), Wildlife Areas

At this time, CPW does not plan to expend non-appropriated cash for the Property Acquisitions and Improvements program in FY 2025-26 to acquire land and water (or interest in land and water) for wildlife purposes as statutorily authorized under Section 33-1-105, C.R.S. Please see the *Colorado Parks and Wildlife FY 2025-26 CC/CR-N Property Acquisition and Improvements* submission forms for more information about program activities.





Department of Natural Resources Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance

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Project Status

This is an ongoing request. From FY 2010-11 to FY 2018-19, cash funds spending authority was granted separately for wildlife and state park maintenance projects. Beginning with FY 2019-20, Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) in the Department of Natural Resources has requested cash funds spending authority for both wildlife and state park projects as a single line item. Because CPW merged its wildlife and state parks divisions in 2011, it says combining the requests better reflects the integrated nature of CPW. Also beginning with its FY 2019-20 request, and in accordance with the recommendations from a 2017 state audit, CPW no longer seeks cash funds spending authority for capital construction projects funded through Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO) or lottery funds. Instead, CPW submits an annual memorandum summarizing projects funded through these sources. This year's memorandum is attached.

Prioritization				
Prioritized By	Priority	Notes		
Department of Natural Resources	2 of 2			
Office of State Planning and Budgeting	5 of 6	Recommended for funding from cash sources.		

Table 1

Table 2 **Prior Appropriation and Request Information**

Fund Source	Prior Appropriation	Budget Year FY 2025-26	Out Year FY 2026-27	Future Requests	Total Costs
CF	\$110,171,640	\$39,450,950	\$0	\$0	\$149,622,590
HUTF	\$1,200,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,500,000
Total	\$111,371,640	\$39,750,950	\$0	\$0	\$151,122,590

Department of Natural Resources Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance

Budget Year Out Year Future Prior FY 2025-26 FY 2026-27 Requests **Total Costs** Category Appropriation Land Acquisition \$60,000 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$60,000 **Professional Services** \$11,321,000 \$2,920,517 \$0 \$0 \$14,241,517 Construction \$127,598,673 \$92,630,190 \$34,968,483 \$0 \$0 \$0 Equipment \$3,171,000 \$781,000 \$0 \$3,952,000 Miscellaneous \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$4,189,450 \$1,080,950 \$0 \$0 \$5,270,400 Contingency \$0 Total \$111,371,640 \$39,750,950 \$0 \$151,122,590

Table 3 Itemized Cost Information

Program Plan Status

Approved Program Plan: N/A	Date Approved: N/A	FCI: N/A

Project Description/Scope of Work

CPW is requesting cash funds spending authority to rehabilitate and improve infrastructure and facilities at several state wildlife areas (SWAs), CPW offices, and state parks; and rehabilitate and improve state highways in state parks. This project includes maintenance, enhancement, or replacement of a variety of existing physical assets, including:

- rehabilitating the Meadow Creek Dam, including replacing the spillway, rehabilitating outlet works, and controlling seepage (\$8,960,000);
- continuing the infrastructure expansion in Sweitzer Lake State Park, including new utility systems and the first campground loop (\$8,090,000);
- continuing the development of Fishers Peak State Park, which this year constitutes constructing a new road and adding amenities to trailheads, camping areas, and picnic areas, including a new parking lot at Evelyn's trailhead and additional earthworks and drainage activities (\$4,510,000);
- making improvements to the Davis Ponds area in Staunton State Park, including a new vehicle access point, expanded parking lot, landscaping, a new group picnic area, and a double vault toilet (\$2,115,000);
- replacing the wastewater lagoon liners and lift stations at James M. Robb Colorado River State Park (\$1,395,000);
- replacing the shop facility in the Monte Vista State Administrative Area (\$1,060,000);
- replacing the Bel Aire shop facility in Oak Ridge SWA (\$1,000,000);
- constructing a shed for storing aquatic biologist equipment in Bodo SWA (\$771,000);

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- replacing liners at 11 half-acre ponds in the Pueblo State Fishing Unit (\$740,000);
- replacing the wastewater lagoon liners at Lake Pueblo State Park (\$675,000);
- replacing vault toilets in multiple SWAs (\$640,000);
- replacing the Reverend's Ridge bathroom facilities at the year-round campground in Golden Gate Canyon State Park (\$637,000);
- improving the beach parking area and alleviating congestion in Harvey Gap State Park by adding approximately 120 parking spaces, implementing new traffic patterns, relocating the self-service station and existing vault toilet, and making ADA improvements (\$560,000);
- constructing an employee-only entrance to the Montrose Service Center Office rear parking lot (\$515,000);
- replacing the Carpios Ridge restroom in Trinidad Lake State Park (\$511,000);
- replacing wood decks at three high-use public buildings in Ridgway State Park (\$505,000);
- installing shade structures and hammock stands at campsites in Navajo State Park (\$500,000);
- constructing a new machinery shop at the Radium SWA (\$460,000);
- purchasing a new motor grader to serve SWA properties in the South Park area (\$416,000);
- repairing or replacing roofs on multiple buildings in the Pitkin State Fishing Unit (\$410,000);
- purchasing a new heavy equipment operator excavator for use in the Southeast Region Capital Program (\$365,000); and
- implementing aquatic habitat improvements in the Arkansas River in the Mount Shavano SWA (\$250,000);

The project also includes funding for the following statewide initiatives:

- implementing construction, maintenance, or planning projects at shooting ranges in state parks, state recreation areas, and SWAs (\$1,000,000);
- dam safety maintenance at wildlife dams around the state (\$810,000);
- ADA improvements at SWAs, hatcheries, and wildlife offices around the state (\$500,000);
- energy and water conservation improvements, which may include installing solar panels, xeriscaping, LED lighting, and low-flow fixtures (\$300,000)
- miscellaneous road projects (\$300,000 HUTF); and
- contingency funding for CPW's wildlife-related projects (\$1,080,950).

Cost assumption. The cost assumption is based on CPW staff estimates and previous maintenance project costs. The project is exempt from Art in Public Places or High Performance Certification Program requirements. The department says it participates in the High Performance Certification Program for projects that qualify.

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Project Justification

According to CPW, this year's requests furthers the goals of the Future Generations Act and Keep Colorado Wild Act, including increasing the number of fish stocked and maintaining dams, parks, and wildlife areas. CPW also emphasizes that delays in funding these projects could result in further deterioration of assets and increased safety hazards.

Most dams owned by CPW are at least 50 years old and several are over 100 years old. Failure to repair or improve dams may require lowering water storage levels, impacting fisheries and recreational opportunities at reservoirs. Dangerous dams may need to be breached to reduce public safety hazards, resulting in a loss of fisheries, as well as wildlife and aquatic habitat.

The projects proposed this year also update high-usage amenities while promoting accessibility and visitor safety, in addition to addressing regularly scheduled maintenance improvements.

Program Information

CPW manages more than 1,400 facilities, over 350 SWAs, and 43 state parks. The division is also responsible for over 100 dams, and operates 19 fish hatcheries that breed, hatch, and stock over 90 million fish per year. The projects included in this request are selected based on mission priorities, the nature of the work, and the impact of delaying or not repairing infrastructure. In FY 2022-23, CPW sold more than 1.3 million hunting and fishing licenses and state park visitation exceeded 18.5 million visitor days.

Source of Cash Funds

The sources of cash funds for the project are the:

- Wildlife Cash Fund (\$19,952,950), created in Section 33-1-112 (1)(a), C.R.S.;
- Parks and Outdoor Recreation Fund (\$19,498,000), created in Section 33-10-111 (1), C.R.S.; and
- Highway Users Tax Fund (\$300,000), created in Section 43-4-201 (1)(a), C.R.S. and appropriated to CPW per Section 33-10-111 (4), C.R.S.

The Wildlife Cash Fund generates revenue from hunting and fishing license fees and various other sources, while the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Fund generates revenue from the sale of park passes and user permits, camping fees, concessions, and various other sources. Both of these funds receive funds from lottery ticket sales revenue.

Department of Natural Resources Infrastructure and Real Property Maintenance

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Operating Budget

CPW requested increased spending authority for operating costs as part of its FY 2025-26 budget request. The increased operating costs are for an additional engineer in the Southwest Region to provide specialized expertise for capital construction projects, including the ones in this request. Any future changes in operating costs as a result of these projects will be submitted during future budget cycles after needs are identified.

Staff Questions and Issues

None.



COLORADO Parks and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources

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Colorado Parks and Wildlife FY 2025-26 Infrastructure and Property Maintenance, Non-appropriated

This memo contains information about the portion of CPW's FY 2025-26 Infrastructure and Property Maintenance program that is funded with non-appropriated funding sources. For information about projects that are funded with appropriated cash and therefore require legislative spending authority, please see the *Colorado Parks and Wildlife FY 2025-26 CC/CR-N Infrastructure and Property Maintenance* submission.

Infrastructure and Property Maintenance (Non-appropriated)

Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW) is planning FY 2025-26 Infrastructure and Property Maintenance non-appropriated funding projects totaling \$13,136,135 for dam maintenance, facility and infrastructure rehabilitation/improvements, and various construction projects on Colorado's 43 state parks.

The CPW Capital Development Program manages construction that supports operations at more than 1,400 facilities division-wide. The division also has responsibility for more than 100 dams. Taken as a whole, CPW's capital construction projects support every program and activity managed by the division, including:

- division supervision and management, including licensing, engineering, accounting, purchasing, contracts, human resources, and education and training of new park managers and wildlife officers;
- ongoing operations and administration at all state parks and central offices. CPW hosted more than 18.5 million visitor days at state parks in FY 2023-24.
- managing hunting and fishing opportunities within Colorado. CPW sold more than 1.7 million hunting and fishing licenses in FY 2023-24. CPW also manages 19 hatcheries that breed, hatch, rear, and stock 90 million fish per year;
- maintaining healthy wildlife populations and ecosystems;
- preserving and enhancing Colorado's wildlife habitat; and
- heightening public awareness of CPW's wildlife management role and efforts through educational and outreach programs.

Colorado's state parks system is over 65 years old and requires continuous maintenance, restoration, and improvement of facilities and infrastructure. Maintaining and improving basic park facilities is an important part of sustaining a solid visitation base and generating the revenue necessary to cover most day-to-day operating costs for the state park system. Infrastructure on state parks is designed to enhance visitors' outdoor recreation experience.



Non-appropriated funding sources available for state park purposes are used to support maintenance, enhancement, or replacement for a wide variety of existing physical assets, including dam safety projects for the 10 jurisdictional dams (dams that exceed a certain height or surpass certain regulatory thresholds for the quantity of water stored by the dam) located on state parks, primitive and improved roads, bridges, irrigation conveyance infrastructure, and maintenance on other division property infrastructure. Each year, projects are selected and prioritized based on risk assessments, mission priorities, the nature of the work, and the impact of delaying or not repairing the structure.

These projects will be supported with funds from Great Outdoors Colorado (GOCO), Colorado Lottery, and federal sources. The exact breakdown of project funding is yet to be determined and depends on several variables, including actual revenue earned from each funding source. CPW's FY 2025-26 GOCO investment proposal (the mechanism through which GOCO funding is awarded to CPW) will not be approved by the GOCO Board until spring 2025, and other changes to CPW's finances could also affect the funding and project mix.

Proposed FY 2025-26 non-appropriated capital projects include the following:

<u>Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area–Employee Housing (Maintenance Shop Build Out),</u> <u>\$1,531,000</u>: This project will construct three housing units for seasonal and full-time employees. Each unit will consist of a two-bedroom, one-bath apartment and will help to address housing supply and affordability issues for staff working in Chaffee County.

<u>Cherry Creek State Park–Shooting Range Design, \$601,000:</u> CPW will complete a comprehensive design to strategically update the facility to ensure continued use into the future. The shooting range has been providing recreational shooting opportunities since 1966 and continues to be popular. Over the range's life, many additions and updates have been made to ensure public safety and natural resource protection.

<u>Crawford State Park–Aquatic Nuisance Species Inspection and Decontamination Station,</u> <u>\$573,012:</u> This project proposes to construct a modest building to house and utilize boat decontamination tools, including tankless water heaters, hoses, pressure washers, etc. This will allow decontamination operations that currently take place in the shop parking area to occur near the Iron Creek Boat Ramp, reducing congestion and increasing efficiency.

<u>Highline Lake State Park—Boat Decontamination Dip Tank, \$1,081,773:</u> This project adds a dip tank option, the first of its kind at a Colorado state park. This option is expected to reduce decontamination time and increase efficacy. Boat inspections and decontamination will be crucial to reopening the lake to boating, and this project will provide an alternative to technicians manually spraying and cleaning boat engines.

James M. Robb Colorado River State Park, Fruita Section—Irrigation Repair, \$700,000: This project will design and implement one watering system to simplify and modernize the park's



irrigation. The current system, which consists of three separate systems, is underperforming due to many changes in water sources and delivery methodologies over the past 20 years.

<u>Lake Pueblo State Park—North Shore Marina, \$1,000,000</u>: This project will remove and demolish existing infrastructure at the marina to make way for improvements. The marina is in disrepair, and new facilities are needed to provide the amenities boaters and anglers need.

<u>Roxborough State Park–Vehicle & Equipment Storage Building Construction, \$2,930,000:</u> The project will construct a shop and associated infrastructure to house vehicles and equipment critical to operations at the park, providing secure storage and a longer lifespan of equipment currently stored outdoors. There is no shop or maintenance facility at the park, and with the workload demands for park operations and maintenance, a shop, equipment shed, paved area, and fencing are needed.

<u>Stagecoach State Park–Water Plant Upgrade, \$930,000:</u> This project will upgrade the park's water treatment system, increasing production and expanding water storage capabilities to meet the park's demands. The current system can produce 10 gallons per minute, but based on needs and a consultant's assessment, 20 gallons per minute is necessary.

<u>Statewide Accessibility (ADA) Improvements—Parks, \$1,000,000:</u> The ADA transition plan has begun identifying several ADA deficiencies at state parks. This funding, in addition to small capital funds, will be used to begin addressing the critical items at state parks.

<u>Statewide Dam Maintenance–Parks, \$300,000:</u> Funding will be used for dam safety efforts, including regular maintenance and repair activities on CPW's parks dams. Deferred maintenance, aging infrastructure, required upkeep of water-impounding structures, and emergency work will involve costs that cannot always be quantified and identified in advance.

<u>Statewide Greening Government–Energy and Water Conservation- Parks, \$300,000:</u> This funding will be used to perform energy and water conservation improvements around the state. Improvements may include installing solar panels, xeri- and zeroscaping, LED lighting, insulation upgrades, electric heating systems, and water-reducing fixtures.

<u>Project Contingency</u>, \$2,189,350: CPW calculates contingency on a per-project basis based on a number of factors, including project scope, complexity, location, and potential for delays. This project contingency may be used for appropriated and non-appropriated capital construction projects.

