

Plan Review Subcommittee Report to the Water Planning Committee
May 16th, 2006
D. McGregor – Subcommittee Chair

Report and Recommendations

1. Attached is a comparison of the demographic and economic information and comparison of water planning alternatives for the Estancia Basin Regional Water Plan and the surrounding Regional Water Plans. The comparison is intended to provide the committee with a concise summary of planning options considered by others and for identification of surrounding regional plans that either (1) agree in large part with the Estancia Basin Plan, or (2) suggest potential conflicts in planning efforts.
2. The subcommittee recommended that the list of alternatives developed for the Socorro-Sierra and the Tularosa Regional Water Plans be reviewed/ compared to that for the Estancia Basin as part of the public meeting process due to similarities in land-use, predominance of agricultural interests, consideration of saline resources, population densities, and focus of growth in one or two communities within the planning area, and general lack of surface water resources in most of the planning area. Aspect of the growth of the dairy industry and alfalfa crops in the Lower Pecos Valley report may also be of interest to the Estancia Basin. A copy of the NE New Mexico Plan was not electronically available on the OSE website and may also be of interest due to the use of pivot irrigation systems similar to the Estancia Basin, while the aforementioned plans are dependent on surface irrigation.
3. The subcommittee recommends that the public meeting process include a “status report” to identify progress to date on-going programs identified within the regional water plan, an effort to assign/accept responsibilities for various aspects of the plan, and that the revision includes a section addressing progress on those and other “priority” programs.
4. One page descriptions of the commonalities and differences with the Jemez y Sangre and with the Middle Rio Grande Regional Water Plans are provided as these represent a significant difference in demographics, water use, competing interests, and are within the economic “sphere of influence” as it pertains to economic growth in the Estancia Basin.
5. The subcommittee recommends that a section of the Estancia Regional Water Plan address these competing interests with recommendations for conflict resolutions, dialogues, or other approaches to reconcile competing issues while protecting and/or advocating the Estancia Basin interest. This section of the report is also recommended to be addressed as part of the public meeting process.

One-page summary of the comparison of the Middle Rio Grande Regional Water Plan and the Estancia Basin Regional Water Plan

D. McGregor April 27, 2006 - DRAFT

The Middle Rio Grande Regional Water Plan is significantly different than that of the Estancia Basin. These differences are first driven by the predominance of the Rio Grande as a surface water resource, by related compact requirements, its role in irrigation and creation of riparian habitat, and its necessity for the protection of endangered species. On that foundation, the Albuquerque area is the most densely populated are of the state which leads to a wide diversity in cultures, perceptions, and stakeholder interests. These differences meld, mix, and sometimes collide in the eastern portions of the Middle Rio Grande planning region and western portion of the Estancia Basin regional planning areas. Once rural and agricultural communities are becoming progressively more entwined with the employment base of Albuquerque, the economic and social base of the intermediate communities such as Edgewood, but remain water resource dependent on the limited aquifers of the East Mountain area and, more specifically, the Estancia Basin.

Differences in priorities between the two regions are inescapable. For instance agricultural water use in the Middle Rio Grande region amounts to approximately 27 percent, while in the Estancia Basin it accounts for 97 percent. Population growth in the Estancia Basin is approximately 7.7 percent, but most of this is in bedroom communities and subdivision that depend on the economic stability of the Albuquerque and Santa Fe areas, while transferring spending to local communities – but not are not agriculturally focused or informed. Additionally, the Middle Rio Grande must address additional imposing issues such as riparian restoration and ensuring adequate water for endangered species protection which are only a minor factor in Estancia Basin planning.. Consequently, growth in the Albuquerque area is based on acquisition and transfer of water rights to cover growing city and municipal demands of the planning region, conservation efforts are paramount to support any further growth. As a result, fewer of the users are direct water rights holders. In combination this leads to increasing governmental administration of a constrained resource occurs coincides with urban growth. By contrast, the Estancia Basin is still largely agricultural, water rights are still viewed and held as individual property, and governmental administration is considered at bset as a neutral propositional form of administration.

Growth of the Middle Rio Grande region, and expansion of its water resources base, however comes through purchase or lease of agricultural and historic water rights and may, in the future, require importation of water (whether fresh or saline) for exterior areas. The limitation on importation is currently primarily one of distance and terrain as they effect the cost of construction and maintenance of such projects. In the short term, these are limiting factors, though in the long-term the rising price of water and shortage of water rights available for acquisition may make such options feasible. The results in a perceived potential threat to outlying resource areas such as the Estancia Basin.

The various regulatory constraints and the growth and high community involvement also allows for the generation of fees, collection of tax revenues, and creates the political will needed to fund programs and staff to manage the resource and balance the competing demands which may not be as prevalent in the Estancia Basin. This places the Middle Rio Grande in an advantageous position with respect to development of programs, technical capabilities, and the ability to plan and manage for the future. This aspect, rather than being a threat to Estancia Basin interest can be an asset. The progress in conservation efforts, computer modeling, water rights administration, and educational programs can be used by the Estancia Basin to minimize learning curves or expenditures to develop materials or technical approaches to address the basin's issues. Additionally, the formation of the Estancia Basin Planning Committee also allows for the limited use of technical resources and some financial backing from the supporting counties. An active dialogue with the respective County commissions is encouraged as mechanism leading to an increased use of County-specific resources to complement or leverage Estancia Basin efforts.

Additionally, the Estancia Basin shares common interests with some of the diverse stakeholders active in the Middle Rio Grande planning area. Common or complimentary interests include agricultural and ag-related businesses, those interested in riparian habitat and wildlife preservation, and those voices whose primary concern are "cultural" preservation. Coordination and mutual support of these interests between the two planning regions may be the best avenue for the Estancia Basin to have a hand in shaping the Middle Rio Grande regional planning with regard to protecting Estancia Basin water resource interests and to voice concerns regarding exportation from the Basin. Additionally, participation at a cross-governmental level is prudent to assist the transitional communities in planning to meet their growth challenges, to direct rather than accommodate increased urbanization, and to participate in the planning process of both regions.

COMPARISON OF DEMOGRAPHICS AND ALTERNATIVES FROM SURROUNDING REGIONAL WATER PLANS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC SUMMARY INFORMATION

Key Element	8. Estancia	3. Jemez y Sangre	12. Middle Rio Grande	15. Socorro – Sierra	5. Tularosa	10. Lower Pecos Valley	8. Mora – San Miguel	1. NE New Mexico
Spatial Relationship to Estancia Basin	Planning area includes portions of the Upper Pecos, Fort Sumner, Tularosa, Roswell Artesian and Middle Rio Grande	Western half of north boundary, southern portions of Santa Fe County	Western boundary/ includes eastern portion of Bernalillo County	Western half of south boundary, includes portions of Lincoln County	Central third of south boundary	Eastern half of south boundary	Eastern half of north boundary / includes southwest corner of San Miguel county	Eastern boundary
Conflict Potential / Reasons	Existing planning report addresses only the Estancia Basin proper and does not address the overlap into adjacent basins	Great – potential for basin exportation / metropolitan vs rural / population growth and density. Plan calls for transfer of agricultural water rights and restriction on domestic well use.	Great – potential for basin exportation / metropolitan vs rural / population growth and density. 500 afy exportation estimated by 2020.	Moderate to Minor – largely rural agricultural, lacks population density. Concerns and interests similar to Estancia Basin with respect to agricultural use and water rights.	Minor – largely rural agricultural, lacks population density	Minor - largely rural agricultural, lacks population density	Moderate to Minor – largely rural / agricultural, some population centers but not located near boundaries	Minor - largely rural agricultural, lacks population density
Governmental / Organizational Relationships	Standing committee comprised of thirteen representatives from three county governments, agricultural, municipal development, and soil and water conservation	Ad hoc – 2 year steering council formed by cooperative agreement. 3 counties, 2 municipalities, 8 pueblos, villages and others from 24 separate entities	Mid-Region Council of Governments with resolutions from municipalities and counties	County, municipal, MDWCA, New Mexico Tech, USDA, FWS	Municipal, county, multiple federal agencies	County appointed representatives, Conservation Districts, Resource Conservation Council, Municipalities, Economic Development District.	Fiscal agent is Tierra y Montes Soil and Water conservation District.	
Stakeholders	General public meeting	20 citizens on alternatives subcommittee	Too numerous to list	MDGWA, municipalities, pueblos, agriculture, mining	County, municipalities, agricultural interests, Holloman AFB, Sacramento Water Restoration Corporation	Counties, municipalities, conservancy district. Not a strong agricultural representation.	Acequias account for approximately 95 percent of the regions water depletions	
Planning Participation Style	Committee of appointed members with public input	Steering committee with planning council / Alternatives subcommittee	Water Assembly with Boards, Councils, constituency groups, action arms, and numerous committees and public meetings.	Steering committee comprising 15 members from various interests with attendance at public meetings	Resource Conservation and Development Council, Steering Committee of appointed members	Pecos Valley Water Users Organization, formed under a joint powers agreement. Primary water consumers including municipalities, irrigation districts, and development districts with assistance from volunteers for data collection and assimilation		
Focus of Report	Presentation of data on existing and future conditions. Planning to 2040	Existing demand exceeds supply in drought years and may exceed precipitation in average years.	Area represents highest demand on state's water supply. Development of water budget. Currently experiencing significant	Preserve and appropriate water rights for future needs / Identify water rights of upstream groundwater	Development of economic sustainable supply for all sectors or the economy for a 40-year planning period.	Successful operation of world-class limestone aquifers. Support growth, meet obligations, improve	Protection of acequia water rights	

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		Planning to 2060. Definition of public welfare. Lack of adjudication.	shortfall of supply with respect to demand. Multiple competing interests. Development of alternative scenarios. 50-year planning with reference to 7 generation planning	basins that could cause a future water supply shortage Socorro and Sierra Counties / encourage retention of water rights with the water planning region, discourage inter-aquifer transfer of water, monitor implementation , investigate market incentives for conservation, preserve agricultural water rights	Deaalinaton	environment, allocate all future available water. 40-year planning period. Water as a property rights and future uses will be determined by economics.		
Primary Water Resources / Distinguishing Characteristics	Groundwater – no surface water resources of merit. Topographically closed basin with extensive salt deposits	Rio Grande and Rio Chama plus groundwater for municipalities, subdivision, and domestic supply / divisions in to ten sub-basins. Unpredictability of surface water supplies / endangered species considerations.	Groundwater withdrawal from Santa Fe Group aquifer, with future use of San Juan – Chama surface waters. Conjunctive management for Rio Grande surface water.	Rio Grande, Rio Puerco, Rio Salado plus groundwater from eight declared basins and part of an undeclared basin in the northeast corner of the region.	Sacramento River as feed to San Andreas aquifer system / Subdivision into three subbasins plus the Salt Basin. Water supplies from mountain front springs and canyon-specific watersheds. Use of pipeline transport and responsibilities and property rights attached thereto / Emphasis on desalination alternative and infrastructure issues. / Salinity of return flows.	Pecos River and tributaries including Rio Hondo, Rio Ruidoso, Rio Penasco, black River and Rio Bonito, with surface water storage in water reservoirs / Planning area encompasses multiple declared groundwater basins, so report structured by basin	Upper Canadian and Mora Rivers, and Pecos River./ Region encompasses seven groundwater basins. Most municipal and domestic supplies from groundwater.	
Projected Type Growth	Residential in rural areas	Primarily in areas around Santa Fe	Residential / commercial	Residential	Primarily in Alamogordo and Tularosa areas	Varies by area..	Expected increase of 15,000 to 28,000 residents with growth focused in San Miquel county as Santa Fe commuters	
Population Growth Rate	7.7 percent mostly in Bernalillo and Santa Fe Counties	More than doubling in 60 year planning period.	1 to 5% annually depending on county considered. From 600,000 to 1,600,000 in 2050	0.91 percent annually / 2 to 2.5 % in recent years	Total population is expected to double during 40-year planning period, with population in Tularosa increasing by approximately 4 times.	Decline projected for northern area, Lower portion population expected to double, with above average growth in the mountain communities	Net increase of 73 percent of current population	
Workforce Percentages	Agricultural 5.7% / services 23.5 %	Primarily government and service sector, minor agricultural	N/A	Agricultural – 10 to 15% Governmental-36%	N/A	Economic base is primarily mineral resource development		

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		component		Retail – 18% Remainder (manufacturing, mining, real estate, etc.) – 15%		(potash, oil and gas), ag-business, and recreation and tourism.		
Land - use Percentages	Total Urban – 2%, Crop and Pasture – 10%, Rangeland – 71 percent, Forest Land – 20%	Minor agricultural component, mostly reservation and forest	N/A	Six municipalities with total county populations of 31,400 with populations having doubled in last 30 years. – 150,000 irrigated acres	N/A – primarily rangeland, barren and some forest lands.	Ownership: Private lands – 3% State of New Mexico – 24% Bureau of Land Management – 72 USE: Grazing / rangeland – 95%, Mineral development – 3%, Other uses – landfill,s, wildlife, miscellaneous – 2% *** Of particular interest is growth in the dairy industry.		
Primary water Use	Irrigated Agriculture – 97% Livestock - <1 % Public Supply 1.8%	Agriculture – 70%, with 98.9% from surface water Municipal, domestic, industrial – 30% with 80% from groundwater	Agricultural – 27.5% Consumptive for residential, municipal, industrial – 25.2% Evaporation – 16.2% Riparian ET – 28.1	Agriculture and reservoir evaporation / irrigated agricultural – 85 -93%, reservoir evaporation - 14 - 4%	Agriculture – 58% Public Water Systems – 29% Stock Pond Evaporation – 8% Domestic Wells – 2%	Agriculture – 89.5% Municipal Supply – 6.1% Domestic / Stock – 2.7%	Evaporative loses - 60% (Santa Rosa and Conchas Lakes) Agriculture - 35% Public Supply – 3% (But varies by County, with agricultural use predominating in Mora County and Evaporative losses prevailing in the other two.	

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Management Programs								
- Coordination, Planning and Oversight	Basin-wide citizen body to ensure focus, priority, and emphasis on water resource development, use and concerns.	Technical advisory groups	Apportionment of Elephant Butte evaporation / Active Management by OSE / Watershed Management Planning / Comprehensive Planning / Water Assembly to monitor and measure progress / cooperative Regional Water Management	Support better stream flow management planning / meet with ISC representatives, review and draft comments on the Middle Rio Grande Regional Water Plan, participate in Statewide Water Plan activities / Research mechanisms for implementing a regional management authority / show support of dedicated and continuous funding for water planning			Consider feasibility of a regional water management authority / Facilitate discussions regarding specific issues and overall strategies	
- Public Welfare			Recognize urban life and related economic vitality / Recognize agricultural traditions / Section addresses water transfers, maintain improve water quality, long-term economic benefit, vibrant efficient agricultural system,, maintain and improve ecosystem biodiversity, protect diverse cultures and traditions, sustain adequate supply for municipal and domestic needs				Change state law regarding use it or lose it policy / Support legislative efforts to encourage conservation	
- Water Trust Fund			Develop and fund Water Trust revenue source	Seek legislative and Trust funding of bosque habitat restoration projects				
- Comprehensive Modeling	OSE / Sandia Dynamic Water Budget integration	Regional modeling / Use of LANL model	Accessible Regional water database / Increase water modeling					
- Geographical Information Systems			Expand GIS use and integration					
- Information and Education			Recognize Importance of Native Ecosystems /	Maintain e-mail distribution list, assign			Conservation and water rights educational	

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			Water Curriculum for Schools, Adult Education	public involvement coordinator, require agency dissemination of completed studies			programs	
- Complete 40-Year Plans							Provide funding and technical assistance for plan completion	
- Develop drought management plans		Develop plans at local level within regional context – define triggers, vulnerability of supplies, water right calls impacts		Develop conservation and drought plans including leak reduction and reduced use programs			Develop shortage sharing agreement / develop plan at community level	
- Water Shed Management		Restoration of higher elevation vegetative zones / stream reach quality enforcement	Watershed Management Plans / Riparian Habitat Restoration / Constructed wetlands / River Restoration	High elevations thinning projects, salt cedar removal and quantitative monitoring, effects of spraying herbicides and pesticides on water quality and public health / Maintenance of habitat restoration projects, Support local floodplain project / economic development for small diameter timber via government and private organizations	Removal, replacement, and control of vegetation at elevations above 6,000 feet in conjunction with fire control / Construction of small retention ponds in the upper watershed tributaries	Control growth of salt cedar below Sumner Dam in riparian areas, vegetative control in upland areas.	Exotic vegetation replacement / Quantitative measurements of benefits / Preserve wetlands – evaluate effects of wetlands on groundwater recharge, support policies that preserve and protect wetlands / Preserve instream flow and riparian ecosystems – water rights purchases, restoration projects.	
- Storm water Management			Stormwater Management Plans				Develop flood contingency plan	
- Appropriation of flood flows	N/A	X	Use of stormwater for infiltration and recharge					
- Conjunctive use strategies	N/A	X	X – Resolution of conflicting laws and regulations			Managed wellfield operations to meet short-term shortages		
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- Special Groundwater Management Area		Recommendations for Critical Management Areas particular with respect to protecting senior water rights, stream, and spring flow			OSE to establish areas with limitations on water use and density of development		Develop Critical Management Areas	
Domestic Well Restriction		Make subject to priority call, CMAs for problematic areas, Require connection to	Calls for OSE to reduce pumping and restrict drilling in conjunctive areas	Support state-side domestic well legislation . limit new domestic wells on lands from			Address impairment of existing users via Critical Management Areas prior to drilling of	

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		systems where available.		which agricultural rights have been transferred			new domestic wells / Restrict amount of use and locations	
- Adjudication of water rights / Enhanced Enforcement		X	X – Alternative dispute resolution / Fate of priority system, consistency in water rights management, define transitional adjustment, clear guidance to OSE	Impact of water projects and policies on the traditional water uses and the local economy, while protecting the rights of individual water rights holders / Policies that integrate environmental and economic analysis in water transfers / support efforts to complete adjudications / Support efforts to make water rights and non-condemnable resource		Enforcement of existing decrees, permits, and contracts. Improper use of domestic wells for irrigation of additional acreage or subdivision use.	Monitor and participate in OSE adjudications / Develop and implement water rights education programs, establish Critical Management Areas, fund legal and technical representation	
- Water Banking / Agricultural Water Rights / Water Markets	Not discussed	Addressed only as consensual water rights transfer and as noted below acquisition of agricultural water rights / Pursue agricultural water rights purchase	X - Agricultural forbearance	Develop funding to buy water rights from willing sellers, develop area-of-origin and other ordinances to lessen impact of extra-region transfer of water / Research methods for constraining a water bank to avoid impairment, consider water banking during drought as method of avoiding permanent loss of water rights in the region		Enhance operation of the water-rights market by creating explicit administrative criteria and standard models / Leasing options	Conducted facilitated process to define objects and structure for a water bank, develop a shortage sharing agreement	
Importation	Not discussed per day	Secure and import large volumes of water from currently unused sources exclusive of environmental harm and economic hardship				Import water from Salt Basin		
- Growth Management Plans		X		Density and infill policies when updating comprehensive plans and subdivision regulations / Coordinate discussion on potential	Detailed study of sustained yield and levels of development / require subdivisions to obtain water rights, even for domestic well.		Develop regional growth management plans / Limit the water use of new users / hookups by giving them a lower priority than current	

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				for growth management efforts, obtain funding and expand and repair infrastructure			residents	
- Local Codes and Ordinances			Collect fees to cover marginal full costs of extending service and for purchase and transfer of associated water rights / require metering for all users.	Water use and conservation policies when updating comprehensive plans and subdivision regulations / Consider sustainable water supply criteria when adopting or revising ordinances or approving subdivisions			Stronger subdivision review and ongoing monitoring, obtain funding / technical assistance for evaluation sustainability of water supplies	
Conservation Programs								
- Audit and Budget		System rehabilitation to reduce loss		Develop programs based on individual system needs / leak reduction programs	Perform water balances to determine unaccounted water, metering checks, flow isolation. Leak detection and repair for water systems, replace aging infrastructure and piping / pressure reduction /	x		
- Plumbing Retrofit	Residential home water conservation	Low-flow and low-energy fixture	Low-flow Appliances	Develop programs based on individual system needs	Retrofit / rebate programs	x	Provide technical assistance to mutual domestic water associations	
- Xeriscape Practices			Local government to implement incentives, regulatory, and education	X	Retrofit of landscaping programs	X		
- Agricultural Irrigation Efficiency / Agricultural Conservation	Low Energy Precision Application programs	Line ditches	Upgrade conveyance systems for irrigation and acequias / Use of California studies and programs / Leveling of irrigated fields/ Low use crops	Support state funding of acequia water conservation programs / Develop funding for initiatives / metering systems, lined conveyance, automated check gates / tax credit for metering / support state funding and technical assistance for voluntary implementation of precision agricultural	Develop funding and technical assistance for development of low-use crop markets, support agricultural experiment station / LEPA, drip and sprinkler system / lining and piping in ditches / automate structures / land-leveling, tillage practices, monitoring of soil moisture, scheduling	Laser-leveling, LEPA, sprinklers, and drip systems, ditch liners, / Abandon use of Avalon Dam,	Determine where lining is beneficial, support state legislation for programs, obtain funding for on-farm conservation measures.	

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				techniques, low-use crops, and on-farm efficiency measures / mow along canals and drains				
Reuse of municipal / treated wastewater				Reuse wastewater where feasible	Use of wastewater effluent for golf course and green space.	Recycling of tailing brines	Continue to implement wastewater treatment and reuse programs / use of non-potable water fro construction, parks, and recreation	
- Metering			Measure all water use		Implement metering for all system users		Develop detailed monitoring / metering plan, install meters on domestic wells	
- Water Practices		Rainwater reuse	Encouragement of rainwater harvesting		Accolades / rewards for low water users or good conservation practices			
- Codes and Ordinances		Require wastewater reuse / incentivized rate structure. More stringent requirements for new developments.	Municipal and industrial grey water and treated effluent reuse / Incentivized rate structure		Incentivized rate structure - eliminate flat annual rate system / implement ordinance for low use fixtures and appliances / landscape ordinance / water waste ordinances / requirement for refrigerated air rather than evaporative coolers	Time of Day / Day of use, Incentivized rate structure	Require community systems in areas with sufficient densities and feasibility studies for critical areas / Include gray water reuse infrastructure in building codes / Require water harvesting / Incentivized rate structure	
- Education programs		Landscape and nonpotable water use		Develop programs suitable for individual system needs	Develop and distribute facts, goals, plans via water systems		X	
Water Development Programs								
- Cloud Seeding / Snowpack Augmentation		X			X		Monitor effectiveness in other areas to evaluate applicability / Snow fence pilot studies and installations	
- Terrain and Vegetation Modification	Evapotranspiration Data / Brush Management Program					Draining of McMillan Delta via channeling and drain dewatering		
- Undeclared Area Annexation								
- Underground Investigation	Connection between Madera and Valley Fill (water level monitoring) /				Evaluate potential additional diversions from the Alamo Canyon		Aquifer mapping and resource assessments / Drilling of test wells in	

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	Subsidence of Valley Fill / Spring flow monitoring / Saline Water Intrusion				area and basin fill aquifer / Water level monitoring to supplement USGS database		key areas	
- Enhanced recharge		Capture of storm water run-off for recharge use	Upstream aquifer storage / drought storage	Aquifer storage during wet years / support technology research	Capture of flood control flow			
- Aquifer storage					City of Alamogordo aquifer storage program	X		
- Surface water reservoir rehabilitation / Surface water use	Not applicable	Santa Cruz and Nambé sediment removal / Abiquiu storage capacity easements / San Juan – Chama use	Use of reservoirs to store water saved by upgrade of agricultural conveyances / Upstream water storage to reduce evaporative losses	Upstream water storage to reduce evaporative losses / Consider Elephant Butte recreational interests and minimum pool level / Smaller storage facility between El Vado and Socorro / Control non-reservoir evaporative losses	Consensual diversion / sale of water from Tularosa Community Ditch corporation		Feasibility study for storage of Canadian River water, ASR, and sediment content and removal potential for all reservoirs / Discussion to establish permanent pool in Santa Rosa Lake / Mora County drinking water reservoir / Stock tank construction – calculation pond depletions with respect to senior water rights / Sediment removal / Monitor and support research to reduce evaporation from open water surfaces	
- Desalination			Develop saline supplies both internal and external to region	Research to improve technology / pilot projects	Desalination for Alamogordo coupled with Supply Blending from lesser quality supplies.	Well extraction and construction of desalination facilities.	Address high-sulfur groundwater	
Water Quality Programs								
- Information							Implement mobile water testing unit / Provide information on water quality testing available to domestic users	
- Monitoring			Improved water quality sampling and testing – wastewater, stormwater, large-scale graywater	Support NMED programs, State funding for programs and obtain funding for local surveys			Review NMED regulations / Improve discharge plan monitoring as needed	
- Aquifer and Wellhead Protection		Support NMED funding requests for clean-ups	Protect water from contamination	Restrict well development in sensitive				

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				areas				
- Septic Tank Remedial		X	Mitigate impacts / advanced systems				Inventory / assessment of septic locations and related water quality problems	
- Sewer System Remedial		Local or regional systems required to address trace constituent issues						
- Septic Tank Effluent	Septic and Nitrate Problems (high density area monitoring)	Local or regional systems required to address trace constituent issues						
- Advanced Individual Treatment								
- Codes and Ordinances		Local or regional systems required to address trace constituent issues					Develop county ordinances or modify NMED regulations / Require regional wastewater systems or program of pumping to improve performance / Control development that may affect water quality /	