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MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# New Mexico Water Security Planning Act: Engagement Summary Report

November 2024

brendle GROUP









NMISC Exhibits 00709

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# Introduction

New Mexico faces water shortages due to climate change and other factors. These shortages will intensify in the coming decades. The evidence suggests that water availability in New Mexico will decline by 25-30% (and possibly more) while water needs are expected to grow.



Like many of its neighbors, New Mexico has challenges ahead. But its desert climate is nothing new. From time immemorial, the people in the desert southwest have found ways to adapt and sustain in the face of water shortages and will continue to do so into the future. Now is the time to put knowledge into action, reducing use and planning ahead.

The Water Security Planning Act (WSPA) is New Mexico's guiding legislation for regional water planning and management with a goal to secure a resilient water future. It creates a roadmap for regionalized water planning and implementation that prioritizes local communities' unique needs, makes use of the best available science and data, and maintains compliance with federal and state laws.





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# Purpose and Context of Engagement

Robust engagement is an essential feature of the WSPA, and this report documents the process and results of community open houses, and an online survey conducted by the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission (NMISC) during the Spring and Summer of 2024. The 2024 WSPA open house and engagement process was the first phase in an ongoing commitment to public engagement on New Mexico water planning matters. The insights and perspectives gathered during the 2024 engagement process will inform the development of new Rules and Guidelines for the future of New Mexico's water management, per the WSPA. This Engagement Report, developed by Brendle Group, is the first deliverable to support the Rule and Guideline creation. It serves as a summary of results and themes from the NMISC community outreach and engagement efforts.

Next, Brendle Group will provide observations and interpretation of the engagement results in an Observations and Considerations Report. The Observations and Considerations Report will offer preliminary observations and suggestions to inform the development of WSPA Rules and Guidelines. From there, draft Rules and Guidelines will be created and go through a formal review and promulgation process in 2025. After the Rules and Guidelines for water planning are established, future WSPA public engagement opportunities will inform and shape future regional water plans and implementation.

*Table 1. Rules and Guidelines to be Established per Water Security Planning Act*

| Rule or Guideline |
|---|
| Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state |
| Rule 2: The criteria for commission approval of a regional water security plan with prioritized projects, programs, and policies |
| Rule 3: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to develop and provide notice to the commission of issues and concerns relating to the public welfare of the water planning region |
| Rule 4: The composition of a regional water planning entity |
| Rule 5: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to consider public welfare values and the needs of future generations of New Mexicans |
| Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration |
| Guideline 2: The public input requirements for regional water planning |
| Guideline 3: The requirements for a proposal for grants or loans for planning activities |
| Guideline 4: The process for approval of grants or loans |
| Guideline 5: The process for state agency collaboration |
| Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects and, programs, and policies |
| Guideline 7: The procedures to support implementation of a regional water security plan |
| Guideline 8: The schedule for implementation of regional water planning, including integration with statewide objectives |

# History of Regional Water Planning in New Mexico

Regional water planning in New Mexico began in earnest in 1987, when the New Mexico legislature authorized the NMISC to provide loans and grants for regional water planning activities. Jurisdictions seeking funding, whether a county, city, water board, or water commission, could define their planning region for their proposed planning study. Thus, through the process of seeking funding, the water planning boundaries began to emerge, originating from the ground up, and not through a statewide analysis or comprehensive approach.

Historically, several iterations of water planning regions have been developed due to changing needs, but since 1996 the current 16 regions have remained essentially the same (New Mexico Water Dialogue, 1996). The first round of regional water plans was completed between 1987 and 2008. These plans were difficult for NMISC to compare against each other due to differences in methodology and degrees of detail. To address these differences, through the second round of regional planning, which occurred from 2013 to 2017, NMISC adopted a consistent methodology called the common technical platform. The common technical platform ensured consistency across all regions when calculating water supply and demand, making the regional water plans easily comparable. NMISC hired a contractor over the course of two years to help each region develop an updated regional water plan using the common technical platform. Information in these regional water plans were then summarized in the 2018 State Water Plan.

Due to various circumstances, the previous round of regional water planning did not result in an infusion of funds into various water projects/programs/polices around the state. One reason for this was that the projects/programs/policies identified in these plans were not prioritized by the regions. To address this, State Engineer Mike Hamman's 2022 Water Policy and Infrastructure Task Force suggested that a re-write of the 1987 regional water planning statute could help reinvigorate the regional water planning process. The New Mexico Legislature unanimously passed the Water Security Planning Act in 2023 because of these efforts and the Water Policy and Infrastructure Task Force no longer exists.

The passage of the Water Security Planning Act gives New Mexicans a once in a generation opportunity to reimagine how water planning works for the state by linking local and regional water needs with the funding and technical expertise to implement projects. With NMISC leading water planning, the statute requires NMISC to re-examine and re-envision the process of regional water planning by requiring broad participation from local and regional voices. The process aims to center implementation and public involvement at all steps and allows for New Mexicans to design a system that increases New Mexico's water security.

# Methodology

This section describes the methodology used for the statewide engagement process led by the NMISC planning team in the spring and summer of 2024. Consultants with Media Desk and Brendle Group provided technical expertise and additional capacity to support the NMISC's engagement effort. The methodology centered around a series of in-person open house events and an online open house designed to engage New Mexicans in the regional water planning process and gather input to inform the creation of the Rules and Guidelines outlined in the WSPA.

## Question Development

The first step in the engagement process was to identify the information and feedback needed to inform each Rule and Guideline outlined in the WSPA. Questions were then developed for in-person and online formats to align with and inform the creation of the Rules and Guidelines.

Questions for the in-person open house format were developed through an iterative process with Brendle Group and NMISC to gather input on respondent concerns, values, and priorities related to the regional water planning and the Rules and Guidelines. Questions were peer reviewed by internal agency working groups and an external working group comprised of select members from the former New Mexico Water Policy and Infrastructure Task Force. These questions were then replicated to fit an online survey format. In addition, a second set of questions was developed by NMISC for the online open house only, allowing interested participants to provide input on more detailed and technical topic areas related to the WSPA Rules and Guidelines.

Two primary types of question were developed: fixed-choice response questions and open-ended response questions. Each of these question types has benefits and limitations, described in the following sections, and the mixture of questions was designed to allow for variety in response formats.

In total, 31 questions were developed for the open house events and online open house and the wording and format of each is provided in Table 2. Details about the open house "stations" are provided in the "Open House Events" section of this report and details about the online open house surveys are described in the "Online Open House" section.


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*Table 2. Engagement Questions by Engagement Forum*

| Question | In-Person Open House Station | Online Open House Survey | Question Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| What is your ZIP code? | Welcome | Survey 1 | Open-ended |
| Q1: Have you been involved with state-led regional water planning before? | Welcome | Survey 2 | Open-ended |
| Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future? | Welcome | Survey 3 | Open-ended |
| Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities? | Why | Survey 3 | Open-ended |
| Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about? | Why | Survey 3 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process? | Why | Survey 4 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q6: What communities do you consider to be part of your region? | Where | Survey 4 | Open-ended |
| Q7: What do you think is most important in terms of how boundaries are delineated? | Where | Survey 4 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q8: Which of the example boundary concept maps resonates with you most? | Where | Survey 4 | Fixed-choice |
| Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries? | Where | Survey 4 | Open-ended |
| Q10: What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process? | Who | Survey 5 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have? | Who | Survey 5 | Fixed-choice |
| Q12: How should different groups be involved in regional water planning and in what role? | Who | Survey 5 | Fixed-choice |
| Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient? | Who | Survey 5 | Fixed-choice |
| Q14: In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process? | Who | Survey 5 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function? | Who | Survey 5 | Open-ended |
| Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer? | What | Survey 6 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future? | What | Survey 6 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region? | What | Survey 6 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |
| Q19: What information is most important to track in the regional water planning process? | What | Survey 6 | Fixed-choice with open-ended option |



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| Question | In-Person Open House Station | Online Open House Survey | Question Type |
|---|---|---|---|
| Q20: To help us better understand your perspective on public welfare, please express how strong you agree or disagree. | n/a | Survey 7 | Fixed-choice |
| Q21: Do you have additional comments on public welfare that you would like NMISC to consider? | n/a | Survey 7 | Open-ended |
| Q22: Who should be eligible to apply for grants or loans for planning activities? | n/a | Survey 7 | Fixed-choice |
| Q23: Choose up to two of the following priorities for evaluating funding of grants or loans for planning activities | n/a | Survey 7 | Fixed-choice |
| Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities? | n/a | Survey 7 | Open-ended |
| Q25: A guidance related to state agency collaboration should consider | n/a | Survey 7 | Fixed-choice |
| Q26: Which of the listed ways should the NMISC prioritize when supporting the implementation of regional water plans | n/a | Survey 8 | Fixed-choice |
| Q27: How frequently should future regional water planning entities be required to update their regional water security plans? Note, NMISC anticipates a two-year planning cycle needed to update any regional water security plan. | n/a | Survey 8 | Fixed-choice |
| Q28: Regional water security plans are required to have prioritized projects, programs, and policies. The prioritization of these by region should be accomplished by | n/a | Survey 8 | Fixed-choice |
| Q29: Any other suggestions for how regions will prioritize plan recommendations? | n/a | Survey 8 | Open-ended |
| Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented? | n/a | Survey 8 | Open-ended |
| Q31: Please provide any other highlights, thoughts, questions, suggestions, criticisms or things we might have missed in this questionnaire related to regional water planning in New Mexico. | Thank You/Exit | Survey 9 | Open-ended |



## Fixed-Choice Questions

Fixed-choice response questions were multiple-choice style and designed to gather specific feedback on key issues that connected directly to the Rules and Guidelines outlined in the WSPA. For the open house events, this took the form of dot voting on worksheets (see Figure 1 for an example). For the online open house, these questions were a traditional multiple-choice survey. Most multiple-choice questions allowed participants to choose up to three options from the pre-determined answers. This allowed participants to express their preferences for more than one option, which allowed for answers that may have been someone's second or third response to still rise in the overall distribution of responses.

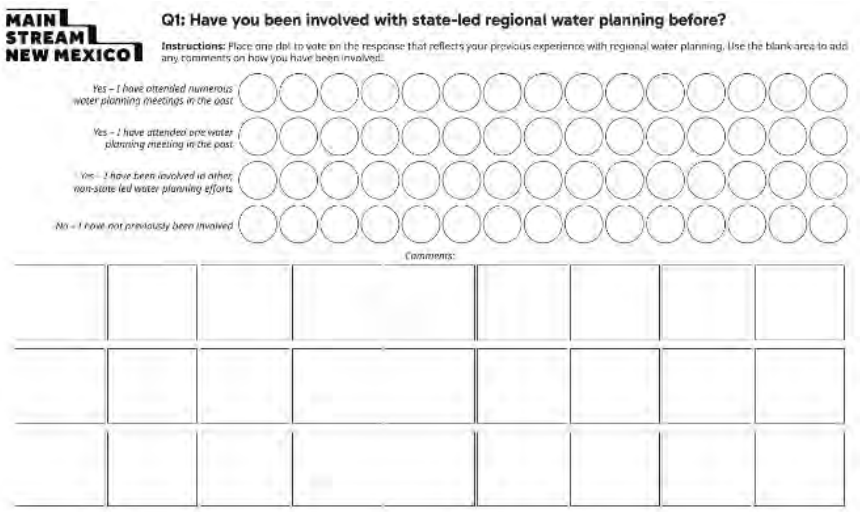



*Figure 1. Example of an In-Person Open House Worksheet with Fixed-Choice Dot Voting and Space for Open-Ended Responses*

The fixed-choice questions ensured quantifiable and consistent data was collected across all regions and allowed for the identification of trends and variations across the state in a standardized manner. However, this question style required respondents to choose from pre-determined answer choices, therefore limiting the ability to capture more nuanced responses and opinions. Additionally, the in-person dot-voting format created the potential for each participant's response to be influenced by others, since all dots were visible.

## Open-Ended Questions

To address the limitations associated with fixed choice questions and allow for a range of response types, open-ended questions were also included. Many of the fixed-choice questions included an associated option for open-ended comments and there were also several stand-alone open-ended questions.

This style of questions allowed participants to provide written comments with more detailed feedback and highlight individual experiences or opinions that may not have been captured in the fixed-choice answer options. For the in-person open house events, this took the form of either comment boxes for private responses, or sheets on which respondents could review previously responded responses and show support using a checkmark or provide their own response in a designated box. For the online open house, these questions were framed as comment boxes.


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Inherent to the question style is that responses are more inconsistent and less easily quantified, making it more challenging to identify regional trends and draw conclusions from the raw data.

## Open House Events

Open house events were hosted by NMISC throughout the spring and summer of 2024 to listen to and learn from communities across New Mexico. The open house experience was designed and facilitated by Brendle Group, in close coordination with the NMISC planning team and with support from Media Desk. One open house was held in each of New Mexico's 16 water regions from the previous round of planning (Figure 2). See Table 3 for a list of open house dates and venues by region. All open houses were held from 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. to allow a broad window for participation, including for those attending during the workday in a professional capacity and those attending after work. Open house opportunities were promoted via the Main Stream New Mexico marketing campaign, including newsletters, advertisements, blogs, and stories as described in the Marketing Campaign section of this report.

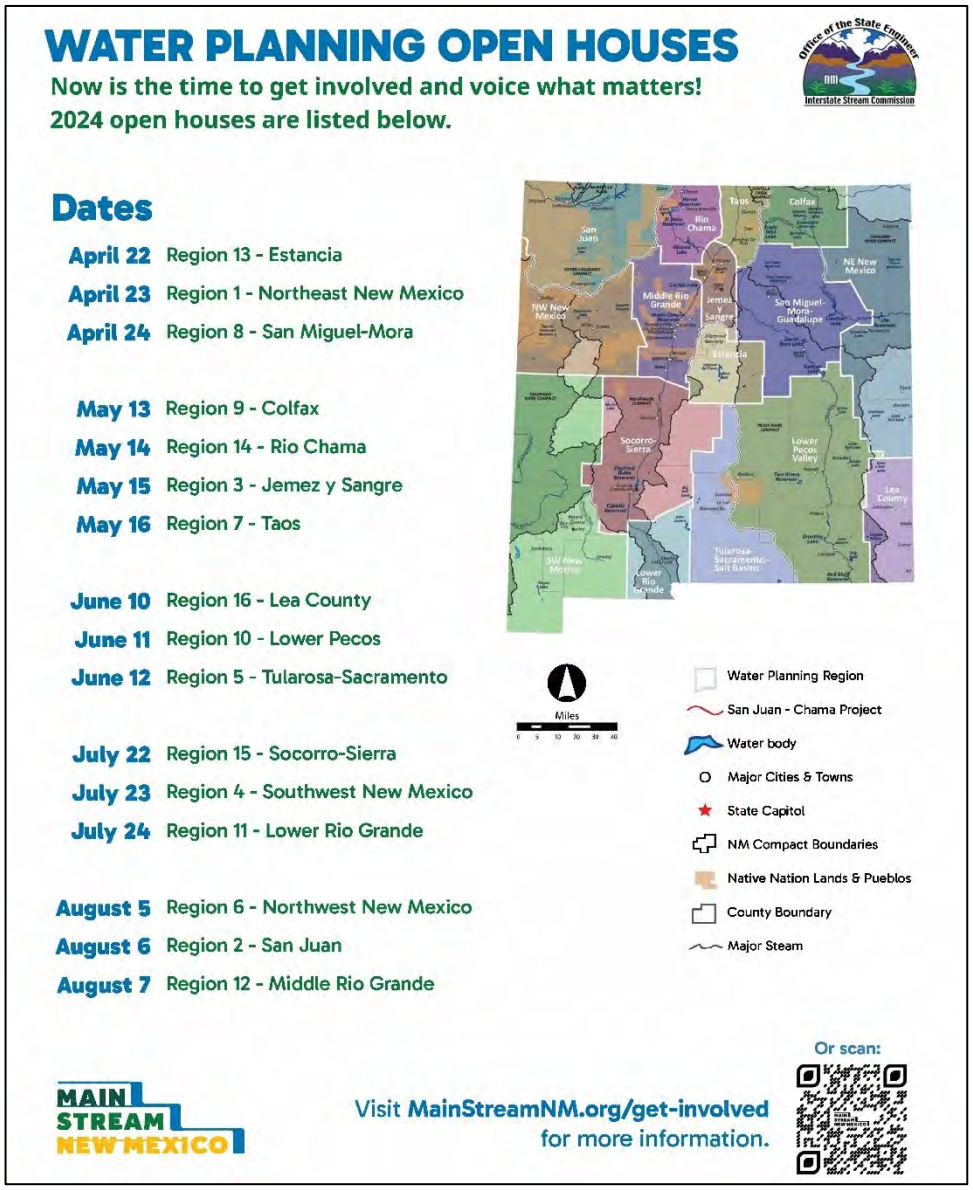



*Figure 2. Flyer Advertising Open Houses for Each Region*

*Table 3. Schedule of Public Open House Events by Region*

| Date | Region | Venue |
|---|---|---|
| April 22, 2024 | Region 13 - Estancia | Edgewood Soil and Water Conservation District Office, 2506 NM-333, Moriarty, NM |
| April 23, 2024 | Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Ingram Room, Clovis-Carver Library, 701 N. Main Street Clovis NM |
| April 24, 2024 | Region 8 – San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Student Union Building Ballroom, Highlands University, 800 University Ave, Las Vegas, NM |
| May 13, 2024 | Region 9 - Colfax | Isabel Castillo Performing Arts and Event Center, 123 S. 2nd Street, Raton, NM |
| May 14, 2024 | Region 14 - Rio Chama | Beatrice V. Q. Martinez Senior Center, 735 Vietnam Veterans Rd, Espanola, NM |
| May 15, 2024 | Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | City of Santa Fe Market Station, 500 Market St., Santa Fe, NM |
| May 16, 2024 | Region 7 - Taos | Bataan Hall, UNM, 121 Civic Plaza Dr, Taos, NM |
| June 10, 2024 | Region 10 – Lea County | Old Commission Room, 2nd Floor, Hobbs City Hall Annex, 200 E Broadway St, Hobbs, NM |
| June 11, 2024 | Region 11 - Lower Pecos | PVACD Office, 2303 E 2nd St, Roswell, NM |
| June 12, 2024 | Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | Sergeant Willie Estrada Memorial Civic Center, 800 E First Street, Alamogordo, NM |
| July 22, 2024 | Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | NM Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, Room 253, 801 Leroy Pl. Socorro, NM |
| July 23, 2024 | Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant County Veteran's Memorial Business and Conference Center, 3031 US Hwy 180 East Silver City, NM |
| July 24, 2024 | Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces City Hall Conference Rooms 2007 B & C, 700 N Main St, Las Cruces, NM 88001 |
| August 5, 2024 | Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Veterans Helping Veterans, 908 E. Buena Vista Ave., Gallup, NM |
| August 6, 2024 | Region 2 - San Juan | Farmington Civic Center, Chaco and Pinon Rooms (6 & 7), 200 W Arrington St, Farmington, NM |
| August 7, 2024 | Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | UNM Division of Continuing Education, 1634 University Blvd., N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico |

The open house events were designed to be self-guided experiences for participants to work through at their own pace. While each open house setup was unique to the venue, all included informational displays and questions organized around six different "stations" that organize the content and question into similar themes:

- Welcome: Check-in and Open House Logistics
- Why: Background Information and Event Purpose
- Where: Exploring Boundaries for Regional Water Planning
- Who: Identifying Stakeholders and their Roles in Regional Water Planning
- What: Exploring What's Included in Regional Water Planning (Topics & Metrics)
- Thank You: Check-out and Next Steps

The stations included informational display boards for participants to read, with questions for participants to consider. Tables in front of the display boards featured worksheets and comment cards for participants to complete in response to the question prompts. As described in the Question Development section of this report, worksheet questions included a mix of fixed-choice dot voting and open-ended response formats to collect feedback in various formats for data analysis and interpretation. Worksheet questions by open house station are provided in Table 2. See Appendix I for copies of all station materials.







Team members from NMISC and Brendle Group staffed each station, guiding participants through the content and process and answering questions. All written content was provided in both English and Spanish, including worksheets for English and Spanish participation. Spanish-speaking team members were available at each open house to provide opportunities for dialogue and engagement in Spanish.

Most of the open houses also included New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE) District Office staff who were available to discuss water rights administration and related questions. Representatives from acequia associations also attended and set up tables at several of the open houses to connect with participants and answer questions.

Beyond the formal input collected via worksheets and comment cards, many participants stayed at the open house events for several hours, discussing water issues and sharing perspectives with other attendees as well as NMISC and NMOSE staff. Refreshments were provided at each open house (see snack sponsors in the Acknowledgments) and Main Stream New Mexico-branded water bottles, bandanas, stickers, and postcards were available to participants.

See Figure 3 for a graphic summary of the open house experience.



NMISC Exhibits 00727

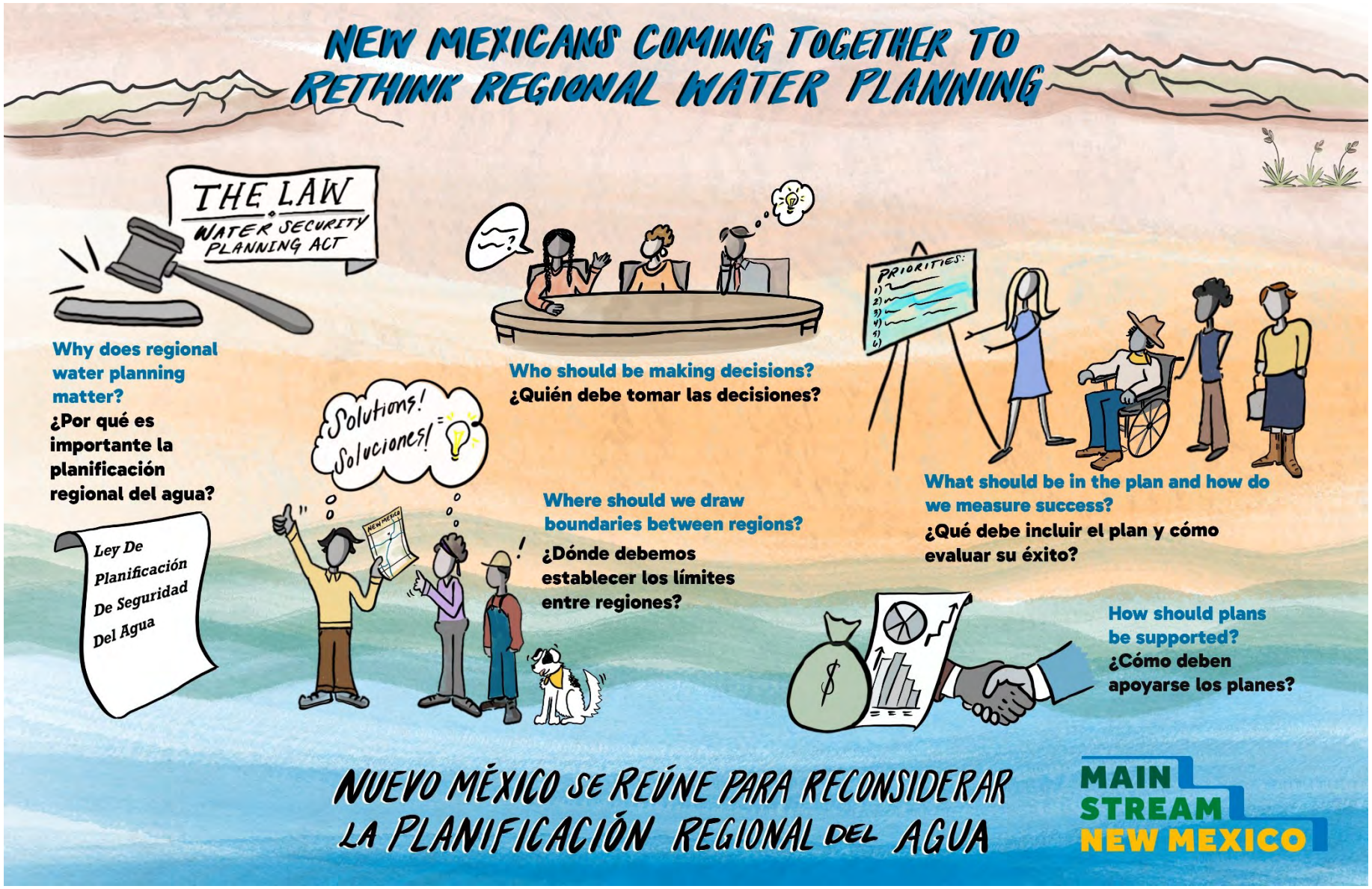



*Figure 3. Graphic Summary of the Open House Experience*



NMISC Exhibits 00728

## Online Open House

An online open house was provided on the Main Stream New Mexico website to expand participation in the engagement process beyond the in-person open houses The online open house launched on June 3, 2024, and closed on August 18, 2024. The online open house opportunity was shared at the in-person open houses and promoted through all Main Stream New Mexico campaign avenues described in the Marketing Campaign section of this report.



The online open house was designed to align with the in-person open house experience, including informational content to review and polls and short response questions for participants to complete. A unique component of the online open house included an interactive "StoryMap" to guide participants through regional boundary-setting considerations: https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/defa7935afeb43b0a05157b4f514c623.

A series of Community Conversations were held by NMISC staff in July and August to provide support for online survey participants. These Community Conversations were online meetings where NMISC staff presented information and responded to questions, working to spark discussion of water issues and the input questions specifically.





NMISC Exhibits 00729

In addition to mirroring the questions at the in-person open houses, the online open house featured additional, more detailed, and technical topic areas with questions to inform rule and guideline development, as described in the Question Development section of this report. These additional topic areas included:

- How: Detailed Procedures
- When: Timeline Considerations
- Other Feedback: Open Comment Form with Document Upload Option

The questions for the online open house were organized into nine surveys, as follows:

- Survey 1: Welcome, Getting Started
- Survey 2: Share Your Voice
- Survey 3: Background Information
- Survey 4: Regions and Boundaries
- Survey 5: Leadership and Public Participation
- Survey 6: Process and Reporting
- Survey 7: Detailed Procedures
- Survey 8: Implementation
- Survey 9: Conclusion


NMISC Exhibits 00730

# Marketing Campaign

Main Stream New Mexico is a campaign of the NMISC Water Planning Program. Main Stream New Mexico campaign, led by MediaDesk, supported the marketing, advertising, and delivery of the 2024 Water Security Planning Act open house and public engagement process. Key elements of the Main Stream New Mexico Campaign included:

- Website – the campaign website (mainstreamnm.org) is the central repository and hub for Water Security Planning Act information and resources.
- Blogs - a monthly blog series covers key topics of importance, including success stories, information for the public, and NMISC Commissioner profiles.
- Newsletter - a monthly newsletter, which grew from 0 to nearly 3,000 subscribers in the first year, ensured that folks could opt-in for updates and provided regular information on upcoming open houses and opportunities to engage-
- Advertising - digital ads on Meta and Google promoted both in-person and online open houses across all 16 water regions. These ads were viewed 8.4 million times.
- Local Media Stories - Main Stream New Mexico gained significant coverage in New Mexico's media, being featured in 18 stories, including one op-ed, and three radio interviews. This helped raise awareness around water planning and informed the public about input opportunities and the implementation of the Water Security Planning Act.
- Photography - photography and strong and cohesive graphic design helped the campaign establish trust and reflect and relate to communities across the state.
- Print Materials - to ensure the campaign reached communities and New Mexicans with limited access to digital platforms, print materials were created to advertise local open houses.
- Water Bill Inserts – Two rounds of water bill inserts were placed in the Albuquerque Water Utility Authority. The first round of 210,000 were placed in the June 2024 billing cycle. The second round of 210,000 bill inserts were placed in the July 2024 billing cycle.
- SWAG - branded materials were distributed at open houses to reinforce the campaign's identity and goals.

See Figure 4 for a summary of facts and highlights of the Main Stream New Mexico campaign and open house activities. Additional details regarding the Main Stream New Mexico campaign can be found in Appendix II.



NMISC Exhibits 00731




*Figure 4. Summary of Main Stream New Mexico Campaign Opportunities and Outcomes*

## Related Engagement Efforts

In addition to traditional advertising efforts supporting the Open House Events, the NMISC Planning staff also participated in any and all speaking engagements offered to the team. This included more than twenty-five presentations around the state. These presentations allowed the NMISC to promote the ongoing or upcoming public input opportunities at the open house events. Table 4 summarizes occasions of NMISC presentations related to the Main Stream New Mexico open house.

During the outreach campaign, NMISC Planning staff made over 200 phone calls, sent more than 2,600 emails, and distributed over 400 flyers to engage a diverse group of stakeholders. These stakeholders represented a wide range of sectors, including education, utilities, mutual domestics, acequias, irrigation districts, and soil & water conservation districts, state and federal agencies, legislators, municipalities, and agricultural producers. Tribal outreach was discussed at the NMISC's Water Security Advisory Council (WSTAC) Interim Committee meetings, held by NMISC contractor Laurie Weahkee. The outreach effort aimed to ensure broad participation and gather input from those involved in water management. Through these communications, the planning team sought to foster collaboration and identify key issues and opportunities for regional water sustainability.

*Table 4. Summary of Speaking Engagements*

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| 12/8/2023 | Water Leaders Workshop |
| 1/11/2024 | Water Dialogue – Keynote and supporting presentation |
| 2/21/2024 | Online – State Agency Update |
| 2/22/2024 | Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments |
| 3/7/2024 | Land & Water Sumit |
| 3/7/2024 | Online – NMOSE/NMISC Update |
| 4/1/2024 | Drought Task Force |
| 4/8/2024 | Climate Masters – Santa Fe Watershed |
| 4/8/2024 | Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments |
| 4/10/2024 | Tabling at New Mexico Water Data Conference |
| 5/10/2024 | Tribal Planning Roundtable |
| 5/23/2024 | Water Leaders Workshop |
| 6/3/2024 | Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments |
| 6/16/2024 | Manzana Land Grant |
| 6/20/2024 | Online – Water Advocates |
| 6/20/2024 | Online – Produced Water Consortium |
| 6/21/2024 | Next Generation Water Summit |
| 7/9/2024 | Online – NMOSE/NMISC Update |
| 7/9/2024 | Online – Community Conversation with Friends of Bosque del Apache |
| 7/12/2024 | Forest & Watershed Health Coordinating Group |
| 7/15/2024 | Online – Community Conversation with Friends of Bosque del Apache |
| 7/17/2024 | Online – Community Conversation with NMISC – offered twice this day |
| 7/31/2024 | Online – Community Conversation with NMISC – offered twice this day |
| 8/1/2024 | Albuquerque Requiem for a River Screening and Discussion Panel |
| 8/14/2024 | Online – Community Conversation with NMISC – offered twice this day |
| 8/15/2024 | Municipal League |

## Water Security Tribal Advisory Council

The formation of the WSTAC was initiated in February 2024, with outreach to the leadership of the 24 New Mexico Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations. This effort was led by NMISC contractor Laurie Weahkee and NMOSE Tribal Liaison Myron Armijo, with support and advisement from the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department. In addition to multiple individual meetings and consultations with tribal leaders and water resource professionals, five large-scale meetings were held, each averaging 37 participants.

*Table 5. WSTAC Timeline*

| Date | Event |
|---|---|
| 2/6/2024 | Outreach began to Pueblo and Tribal leadership about the WSTAC |
| 2/22/2024 | All Pueblo Council of Governors presentation by Director Hannah Riseley-White and Laurie Weahkee |
| 6/6/2024 | Six Middle Rio Grande Pueblo meeting – presentation on WSTAC & Interim Committee by Director Hannah Riseley-White and contractor Laurie Weahkee |
| 6/10/2024 | First Interim Committee meeting – 45 participants |
| 7/8/2024 | Interim Committee – discussed regional boundary considerations, Rules and Guidelines |
| 7/30/2024 | Interim Committee – discussed regional boundary considerations, Rules and Guidelines, and the WSTAC structure |
| 8/19/2024 | Tribal Water Institute – general overview of WSTAC / Interim Committee progress, and structure options |
| 8/27/2027 | Interim Committee – discussed regional boundary considerations, Rules and Guidelines, and the WSTAC structure |

An Interim Committee was established to develop recommendations on the structure and function of WSTAC. Discussions during these meetings centered on critical issues, including regional water boundaries, the potential bylaws governing the Council, and the exchange of information between NMISC/NMOSE and tribal partners, particularly regarding regional water planning open houses.

Once WSTAC convenes in the fall of 2024, the Council will review the recommendations of the Interim Committee, provide input on pre-draft Rules and Guidelines, and play a central role in ensuring continued Tribal engagement in statewide water security planning. WSTAC will serve as a forum to enhance collaboration between Tribal nations and state agencies, with a focus on safeguarding tribal sovereignty, protecting tribal water rights, and addressing the water needs of tribal communities within the regional water planning program.

In addition to amplifying tribal perspectives on water management and regional planning, WSTAC will facilitate the timely dissemination of information from the NMISC. The Council's structure will allow for continuity of its priorities and objectives, ensuring that WSTAC remains an effective forum for advancing water security and management goals, regardless of changes in tribal leadership.

# Analysis of Results

After completion of the in-person and online open houses, the Brendle Group team began data entry and analysis to inform the development of recommendation related to the Rules and Guidelines outlined in the WSPA.

The raw data were transcribed from completed worksheets for analysis in spreadsheet format. While the data associated with fixed-choice questions were inherently quantified, the open-ended responses required further processing to allow meaningful analysis. To enable categorization and analysis of the open-ended responses, codes were created to group responses into themes that related to a specific topic or perspective.

For open-ended questions that followed a fixed-choice question (e.g., Question 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30) an initial set of codes was created that aligned with the question's corresponding fixed-choice responses. Following this initial list of codes, comments that did not end up corresponding to a fixed-choice response code, were grouped into common themes and assigned a new corresponding code. For open-ended questions that did not have a corresponding fixed-choice component (e.g., Question 2, 3, 9, 15, and 31), unique codes were created based on the responses received.

For all questions, where responses were not directly tied to the question being asked, they were coded as "uncategorized." These answers were reviewed for themes across questions but not counted towards question-specific thematic totals. Regardless of the type of short-answer or open-ended question, comments could receive multiple codes if the comment touched multiple themes.

Both fixed-choice and coded open-ended questions were then reviewed for statewide themes and regional variation, with key findings described in the section of this report. These findings will then inform the development of a separate Observations and Considerations Report to offer reflections and suggestions on the Rules and Guidelines outlined in the WSPA.



NMISC Exhibits 00735

# Summary Results

This section provides tabulated results and a summary of participation and responses by question, including breakouts by region. The results include questions that were asked at the in-person open houses, and through the online open house questionnaire.

Blue shaded tables and charts display the results of dot-voting or “fixed-choice” questions, while green shaded tables and charts display the results of short answer and open-ended questions. Question 12 had a unique format and is shaded in yellow. All short answer and open-ended responses were coded by Brendle Group team members to group together similar responses and help summarize key themes of the responses.

Detailed responses are provided in Appendix III. The NMISC planning team has the original, completed worksheets from in-person activities. As shown in Figure 5, an interactive dashboard showing the summary results is available at: https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/brendle.group/viz/NMISCCommunityEngagement/StateOverview.



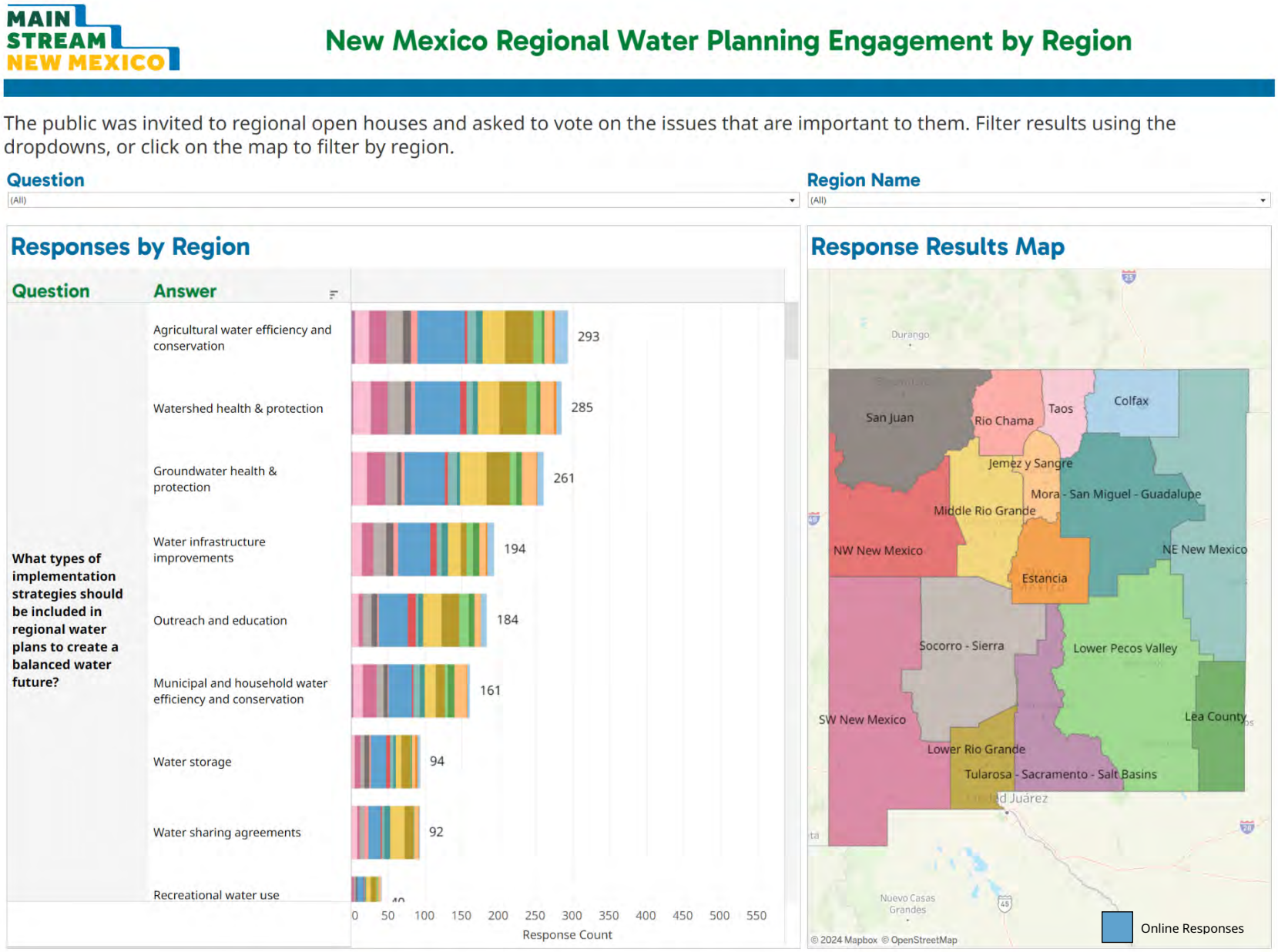



*Figure 5. Online Dashboard of Engagement Summary Results*

# Open House Participation



Signing in was requested of open house participants upon entry; a small number of participants declined to sign in. As shown in Table 6, a total of 710 people signed in at the in-person open house events. The greatest attendance was on August 7, 2024, at the final open house event in Albuquerque (Region 12 – Middle Rio Grande). Only 3 people signed in at the June 12, 2024, event in Alamogordo (Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins). On average, 44 participants signed in at each open house event. See Figure 6 for a map of open house participants by region.

*Table 6. Open House Participation by Region*

| Region | Number of Attendees Who Signed In | Number of Participant Reponses |
|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 42 | 1,189 |
| 2 - San Juan | 31 | 857 |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 49 | 1,767 |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 65 | 2,218 |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 3 | 259 |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 21 | 719 |
| 7 - Taos | 52 | 1,971 |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 40 | 986 |
| 9 - Colfax | 24 | 942 |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 30 | 1,142 |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 93 | 3,299 |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 114 | 3,642 |
| 13 - Estancia | 39 | 981 |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 22 | 590 |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 67 | 2,363 |
| 16 - Lea County | 18 | 700 |
| **Total** | **710** | **23,625** |



NMISC Exhibits 00738

All open house worksheet questions and comment cards were optional. Most participants worked their way around the open house stations answering the majority of the 19 questions. Each dot placed and comment written by participants on the worksheets/comment cards is counted as a "response." As shown in Table 6, a total of 23,625 responses were collected at the in-person open house events. On average, 1,477 responses were collected at each open house event. Of the responses collected at the in-person open houses, 332 (1%) were provided in Spanish.

## Online Open House Participation

Online open house participants were required to input a zip code to access the other questions. See Figure 7 and Figure 8 for maps showing geographic distribution of online participants, based on the zip code entry. Responses to all other questions were optional. As shown in Table 7, a total of 3,763 responses were collected via the online open house survey questions, with Surveys 1 and 2 garnering the greatest number of responses. One online response was provided in Spanish.

*Table 7. Online Open House Participation*

| Online Surveys | Number of Responses |
|---|---|
| Survey 1 - Welcome, Getting Started | 1,606 |
| Survey 2 - Share Your Voice | 443 |
| Survey 3 - Background Information | 327 |
| Survey 4 - Regions and Boundaries | 259 |
| Survey 5 - Leadership and Public Participation | 231 |
| Survey 6 - Process and Reporting | 245 |
| Survey 7 - Detailed Procedures | 222 |
| Survey 8 - Implementation | 217 |
| Survey 9 - Conclusion | 210 |
| **Total** | **3,763** |

The online StoryMap (English and Spanish versions) developed to support responding to questions related to regional boundaries (Survey 4), had 288 viewers (English version) and 114 viewers (Spanish version).


NMISC Exhibits 00739

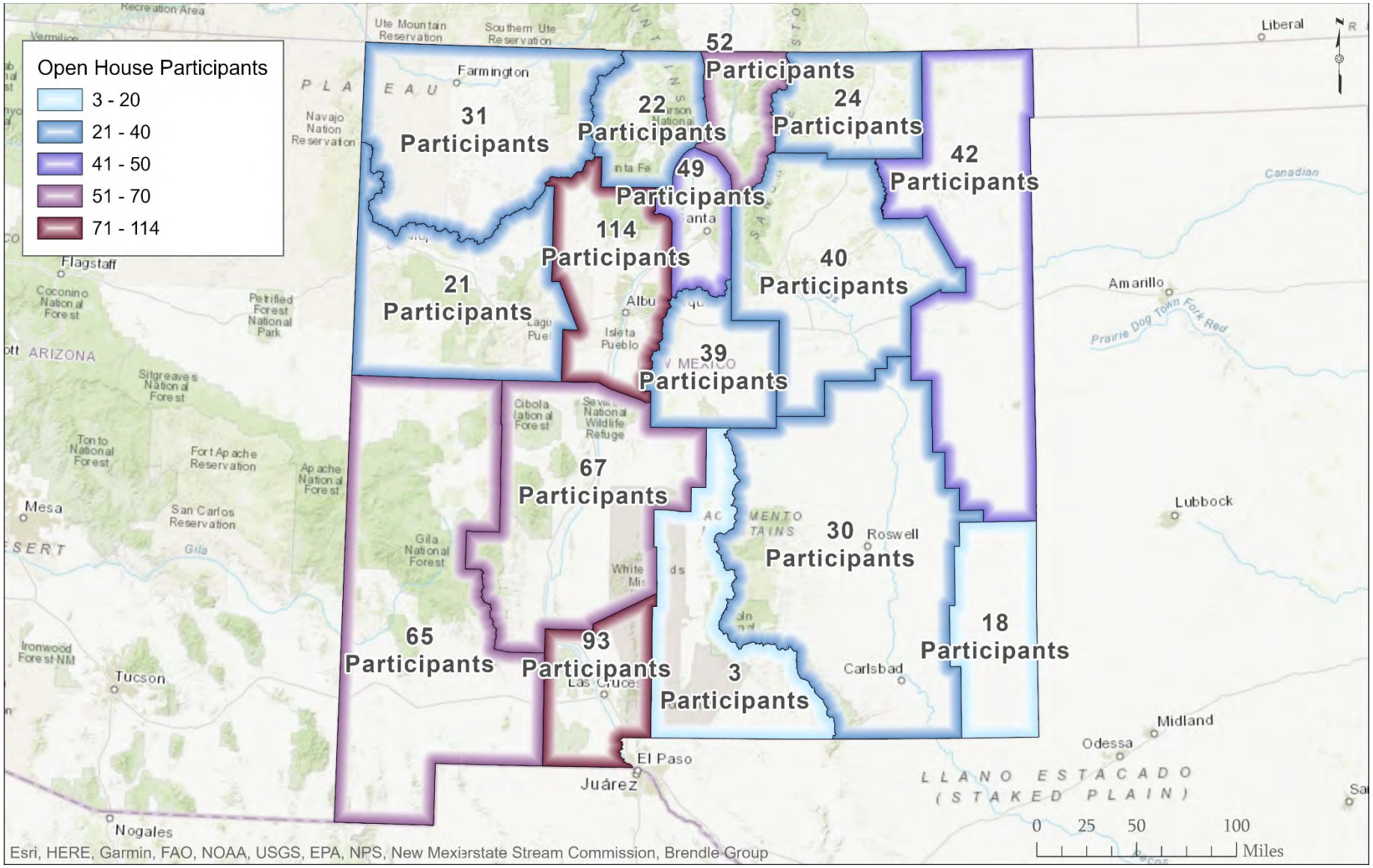



*Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Open House Participants by Region*

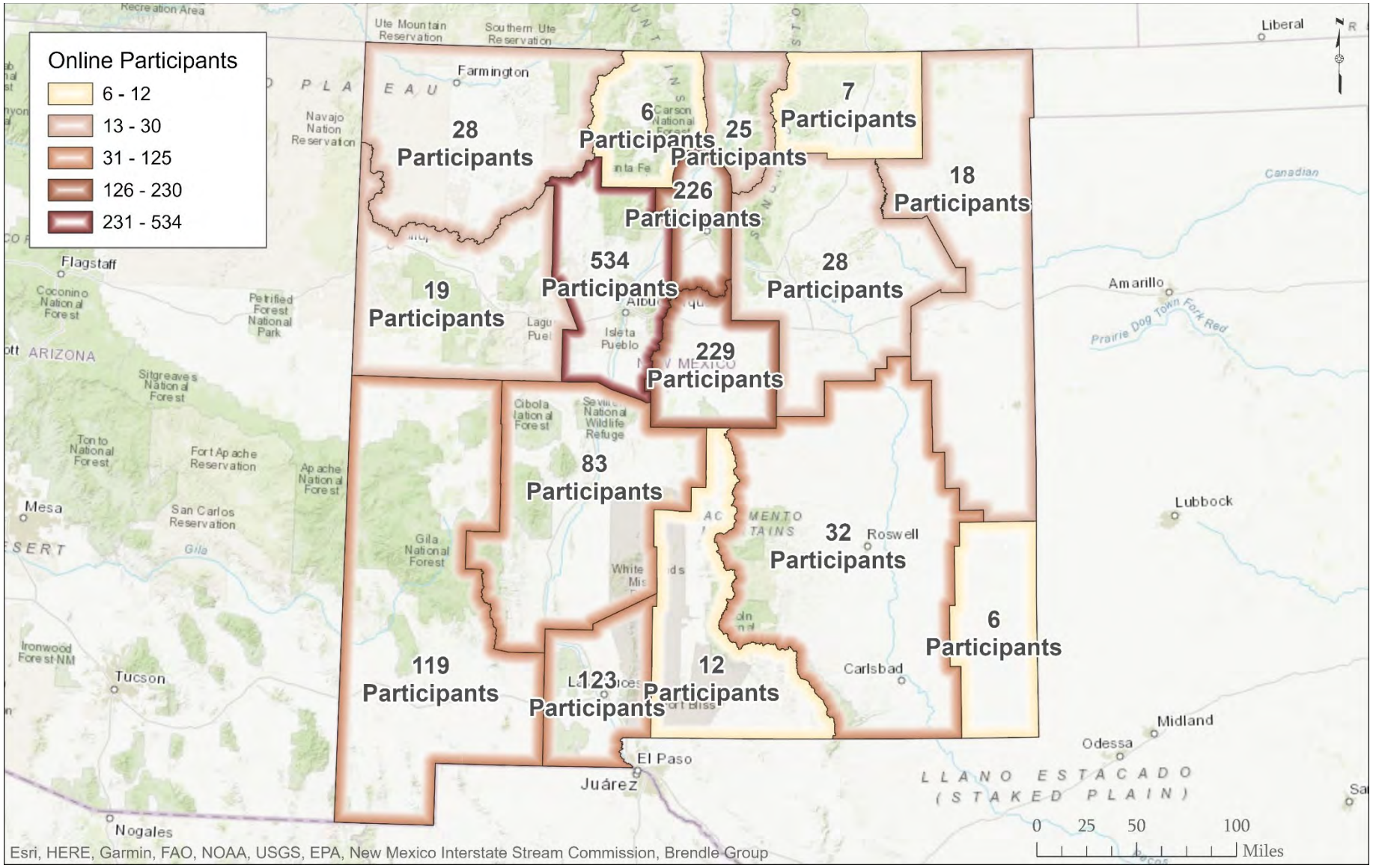



*Figure 7. Geographic Distribution of Online Participants by Region based on ZIP Code Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00741

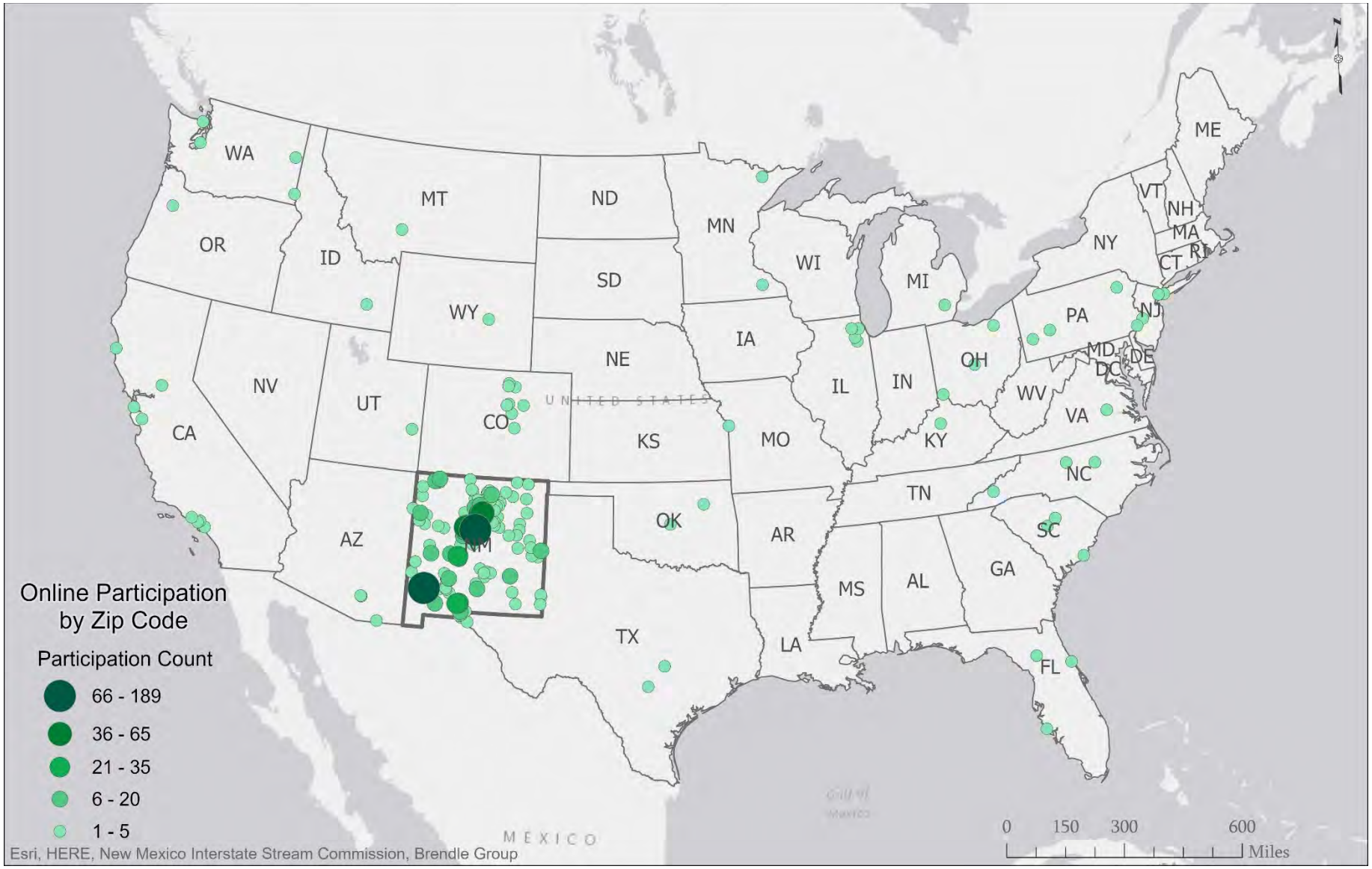



*Figure 8. Geographic Distribution of Online Participants based on ZIP Code Responses*

# Q1: Have you been involved with state-led regional water planning before?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 2: The public input requirements for regional water planning

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot to vote on the response that reflects your previous experience with regional water planning.<br>Use the blank area to add any comments on how you have been involved | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final row of table, provide area for open ended responses. | Multiple choice question with comment box for open ended responses. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 1 served as an introduction to the open house format and asked respondents whether they had been involved in water planning efforts before. Over half of participants (54%) indicated that they had never participated in either state- or non-state led water planning processes, suggesting that this engagement effort was successful at reaching new audiences. Several regions saw disproportionately high participation from people who had been involved in numerous water planning meetings, including Northeast New Mexico, Jemez y Sangre, Taos, Estancia, and Rio Chama. For online open house participants, the percentage of respondents who were new to water planning efforts was even higher, at 74%.

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 1 provided an opportunity for people to share short comments and 141 were received across the regional and online open houses. Participant comments included descriptions of how they had been involved; how they heard about the open houses and engagement process; their familiarity with water topics, and details about their identity, experience and interests. Since the answers to this question were broad in topic and specific to the individuals, they were not coded for this report.


NMISC Exhibits 00743

*Table 8. Question 1: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Yes - I have attended numerous water planning meetings in the past | Yes - I have attended one water planning meeting in the past | Yes - I have been involved in other, non-state led water planning efforts | No - I have not previously been involved | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 16 | 1 | 11 | 12 | **40** |
| 2 - San Juan | 6 | 2 | 10 | 13 | **31** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 17 | 5 | 9 | 17 | **48** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 18 | 9 | 11 | 23 | **61** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **3** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | **18** |
| 7 - Taos | 15 | 6 | 14 | 15 | **50** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 7 | 5 | 7 | 13 | **32** |
| 9 - Colfax | 4 | 7 | 7 | 9 | **27** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 5 | 2 | 4 | 15 | **26** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 14 | 7 | 11 | 49 | **81** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 27 | 14 | 13 | 45 | **99** |
| 13 - Estancia | 15 | 6 | 7 | 13 | **41** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | **18** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 12 | 12 | 13 | 23 | **60** |
| 16 - Lea County | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | **14** |
| Online | 44 | 34 | 40 | 311 | **429** |
| **Total** | **211** | **116** | **171** | **580** | **1,078** |



NMISC Exhibits 00744

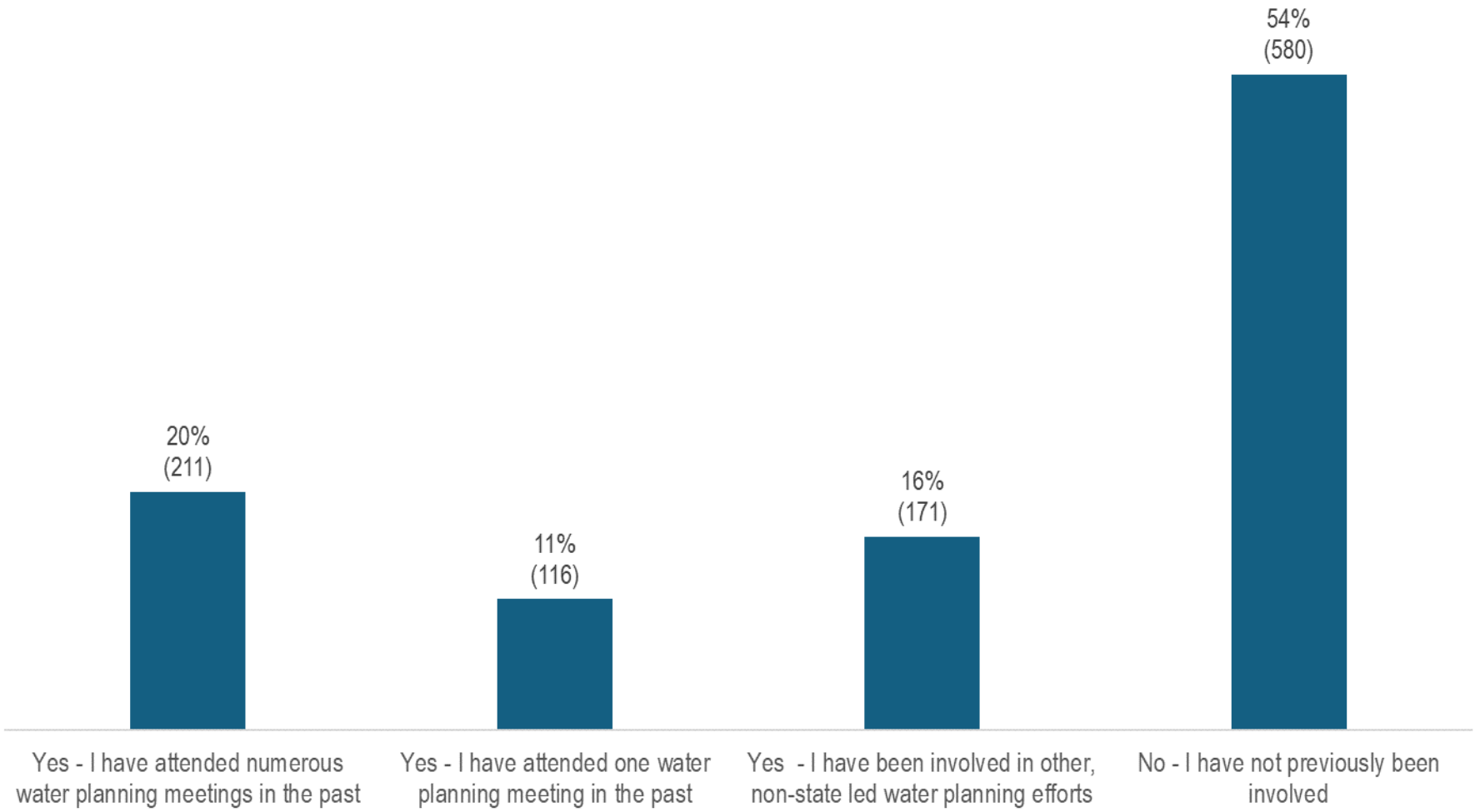



*Figure 9. Question 1: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00745

# Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state
- Rule 2: The criteria for commission approval of a regional water security plan with prioritized projects, programs and policies

## Question Format

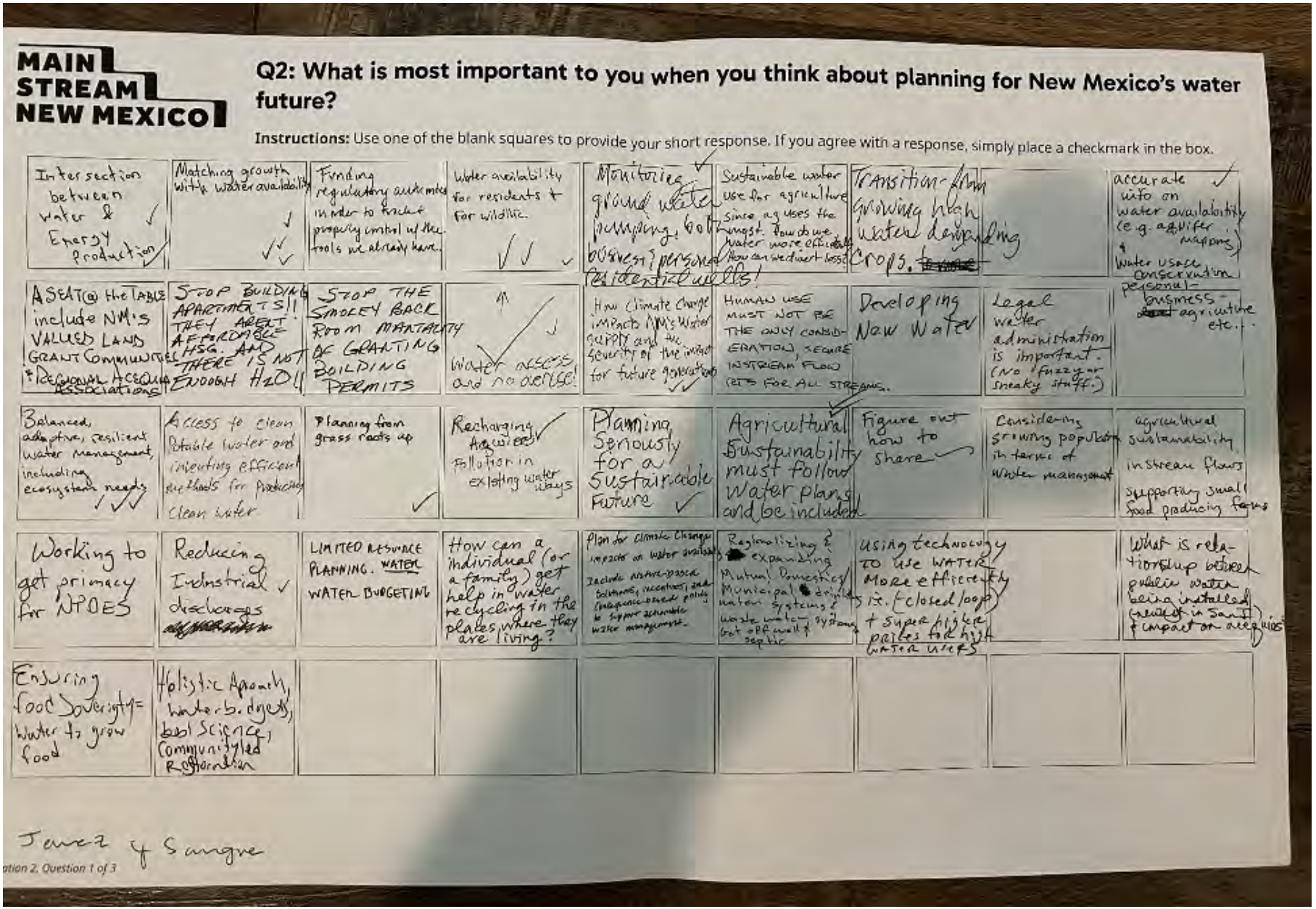
| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Use one of the blank squares to provide your short answer. If you agree with a response, simply place a checkmark in the box. | |
| **Format** | 11x17 sheet with question prompt and filled with 3x3 boxes for responses. | Comment box for open ended responses. |

## Open-Ended Responses

The top coded response regarding New Mexico's water future was "Water Availability," which accounted for the largest share of responses at 26%, indicating a widespread priority on securing reliable water sources for the future. This was followed by "Water Conservation" and "Environment," each representing 14% of coded responses. "Governance, Policy, and Planning" was the fourth most common coded response at 12%, reflecting significant interest in improving water management and regulatory frameworks.

"Water Conservation" was a top coded response in the Lower Rio Grande, Lea County, and San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe. In contrast, "Governance, Policy, and Planning" was a key focus in regions like Taos and Jemez y Sangre where respondents emphasized the need for better water management frameworks. Environmental responses are particularly prominent in Southwest New Mexico and Socorro-Sierra. "Agriculture" was a notable coded response in the Lower Rio Grande, reflecting the ongoing conversations regarding agricultural water management and the centrality of agriculture to the character, identity, and landscape of the Lower Rio Grande area.


NMISC Exhibits 00746



MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

**Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future?**

**Instructions:** Use one of the blank squares to provide your short response. If you agree with a response, simply place a checkmark in the box.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intersection between water & Energy production ✓ | Matching growth with water availability ✓✓✓ | Funding regulatory authorities in order to fund properly control of the tools we already have. | Water availability for residents & for wildlife. ✓✓ | Monitoring ground water pumping, both business & personal residential wells! ✓ | Sustainable water use for agriculture since ag uses the most. How do we make water more efficient? How can we prevent loss? | Transition from growing high water demanding crops. | | accurate info on water availability (e.g. aquifer maps) ✓ & Water usage conservation personal - business - ~~agriculture~~ etc. |
| A SEAT @ the TABLE include NM's VALUED LANDS GRANT COMMUNITIES & REGIONAL ACEQUIA ASSOCIATIONS | STOP BUILDING APARTMENTS!! THEY AREN'T AFFORDABLE HSG. AND THERE IS NOT ENOUGH H2O!! | STOP THE SMOKEY BACK ROOM MENTALITY OF GRANTING BUILDING PERMITS | Water access and no acequia! ✓ | How Climate Change impacts NM's Water supply and the severity of the impact for future generations ✓✓ | HUMAN USE MUST NOT BE THE ONLY CONSIDERATION, SECURE INSTREAM FLOWS FOR ALL STREAMS. | Developing New Water | Legal water administration is important. (no 'fuzzy or sneaky stuff.) | |
| Balanced, adaptive, resilient water management, including ecosystem needs ✓✓ | Access to clean potable water and investing efficient methods for producing clean water | Planning from grass roots up ✓ | Recharging Aquifers ✓ Pollution in existing water ways | Planning Seriously for a Sustainable Future ✓ | Agricultural Sustainability must follow Water plans and be included | Figure out how to share | Considering growing population in terms of water management | agricultural sustainability, instream flows supporting small & food producing farms |
| Working to get primacy for NPDES | Reducing Industrial discharges ✓ | LIMITED RESOURCE PLANNING. WATER BUDGETING | How can a individual (or a family) get help in water recycling in the places where they are living? | Plan for climate change impacts on water availability. Include water-based solutions, incentives, and consequence-based policies to support sustainable water management. | Regionalizing & expanding Mutual Domestic/ Municipal drinking water systems & wastewater systems for off-grid & septic | using technology to use WATER More efficiently (i.e. closed loop) + super higher prices for high water users | | What is relationship between public water being installed (result in Sandia) & impact on acequias |
| Ensuring Food Sovereignty = Water to grow food | Holistic Approach, watersheds, best Science, Community led Restoration | | | | | | | |

Jemez y Sangre

tion 2, Question 1 of 3

*Table 9. Question 2: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Water Availability | Responses focused on ensuring adequate and reliable water sources in the future |
| Water Quality and Safety | Responses focused on water quality and minimizing pollution (including drinking water quality) |
| Water Conservation | Responses focused on reducing waste, conserving water |
| Infrastructure and Technology | Responses focused on development and maintenance of water infrastructure and technology (including existing and new infrastructure) |
| Equity and Access | Responses focused on equity and fairness in water distribution, particularly for marginalized communities. |
| Governance, Policy, and Planning | Responses focused on new or better policy to manage water, or the water planning process. |
| Agriculture | Responses related to agricultural strategies (e.g., conservation, protecting agriculture, shifting from high water use crops). Responses also included prioritizing water use for agricultural purposes. |
| Resources and Funding | Responses related to need for resources and funding |
| Environment | Responses related to ecological and environmental impacts or concerns |
| Data Needs | Responses related to additional information needs, quantification and/or measurement (e.g., aquifer mapping, measuring impacts of strategies) |
| Education and Public Awareness | Responses related to educating the public or providing education in schools |
| Growth and Development | Responses related to the impacts of growth, development, and land use (e.g. Residential development, commercial development, and oil production sites.) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |







NMISC Exhibits 00748

*Table 10. Question 2: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Water Availability | Water Quality and Safety | Water Conservation | Infrastructure and Technology | Equity and Access | Governance, Policy, and Planning | Agriculture | Resources and Funding | Environment | Data Needs | Growth and Development | Education and public awareness | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 13 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **31** |
| 2 - San Juan | 18 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **45** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 22 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **97** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 42 | 15 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 41 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 2 | **184** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 6 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | **19** |
| 7 - Taos | 9 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 32 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | **85** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 18 | 12 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **88** |
| 9 - Colfax | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **22** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 11 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **42** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 29 | 10 | 53 | 3 | 22 | 13 | 31 | 1 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | **206** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 68 | 20 | 9 | 10 | 26 | 22 | 9 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | **206** |
| 13 - Estancia | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | **33** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 13 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **45** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 34 | 13 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **116** |
| 16 - Lea County | 7 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **39** |
| Online | 158 | 50 | 65 | 14 | 28 | 50 | 44 | 7 | 78 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 0 | **541** |
| **Total** | **467** | **159** | **247** | **72** | **114** | **211** | **114** | **40** | **254** | **59** | **22** | **35** | **8** | **1,802** |



NMISC Exhibits 00749

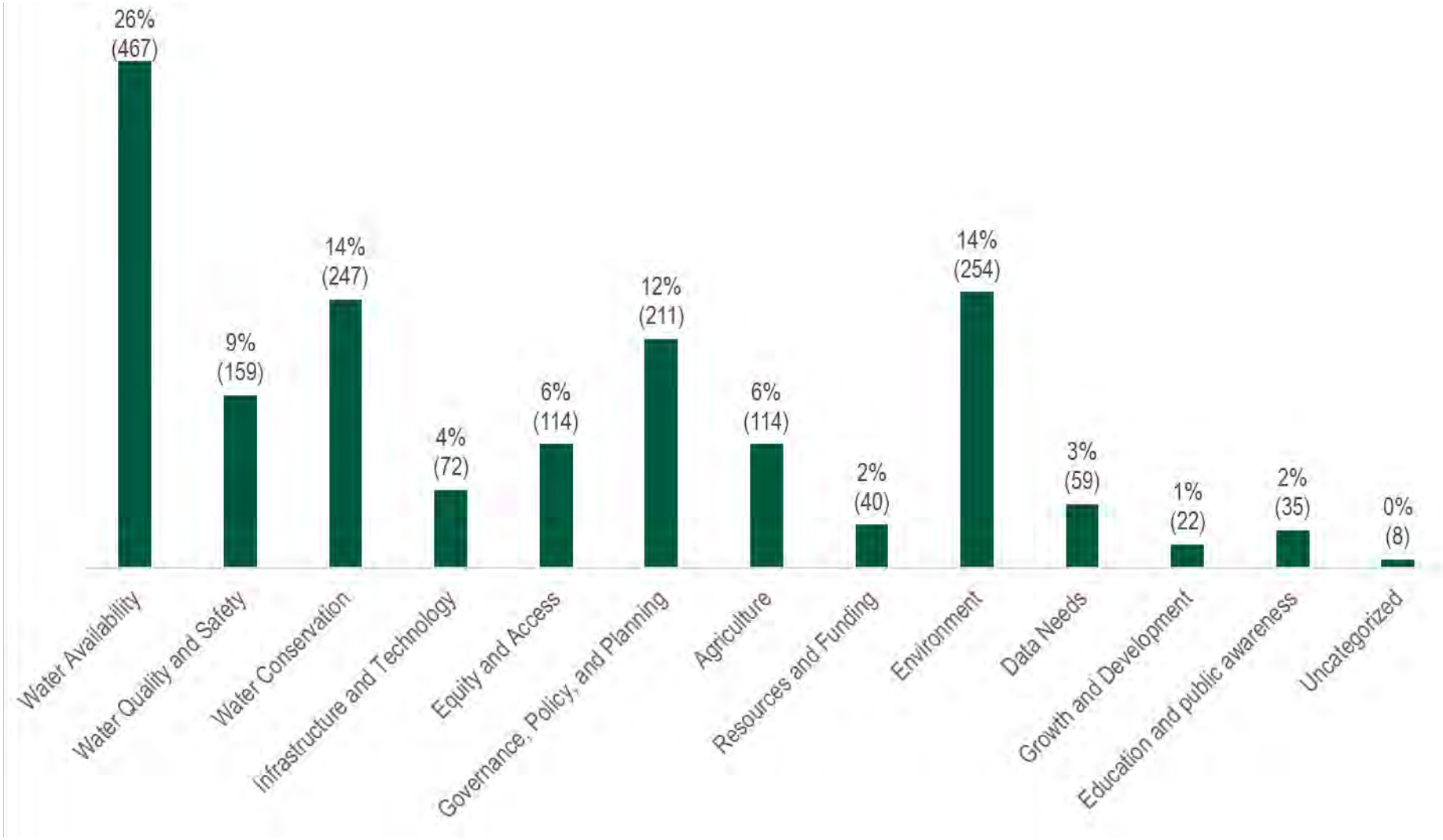



*Figure 10. Question 2: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00750

# Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

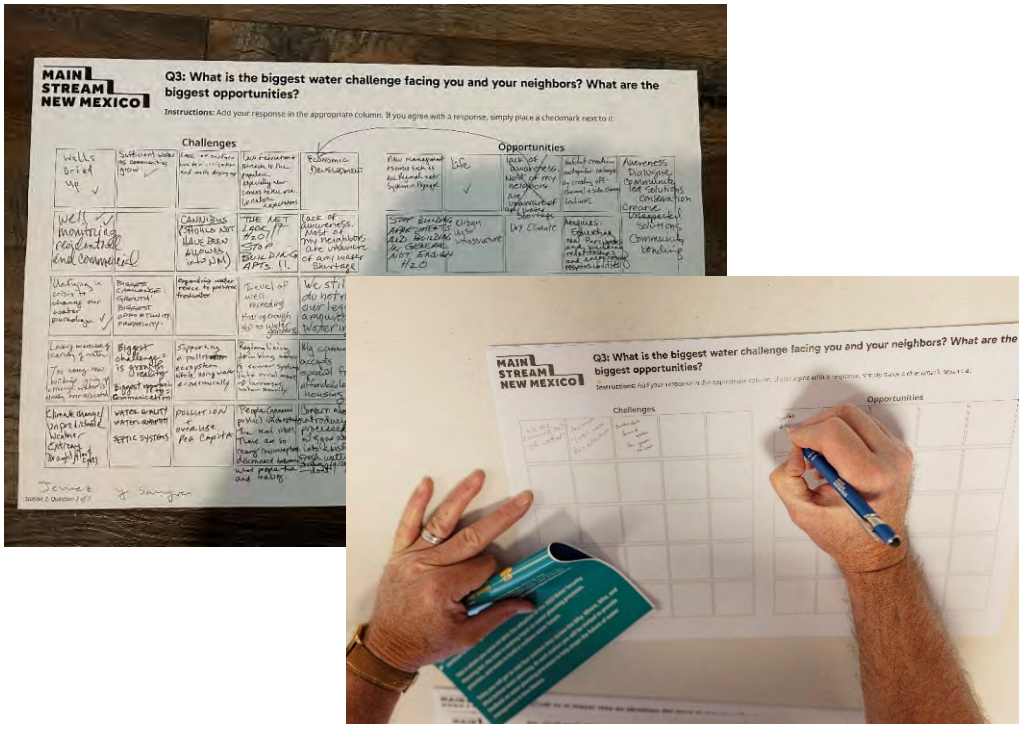
- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Add your response in the appropriate column. If you agree with a response, simply place a checkmark next to it. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with space in each row for short responses. | Two questions with comment boxes for open ended answers on challenges and opportunities. |

## Open-Ended Responses

"Water Availability" was most frequently cited as a challenge across all regions, representing 31% of coded responses. This was followed by concerns about "Water Quality and Safety" at 13% and "Governance, Policy, and Planning" at 12%. For opportunities, the top mentioned topics were "Water Conservation" and "Water Availability," each representing 17% of coded responses. "Infrastructure and Technology" was noted as an opportunity by 14% of coded responses, while "Governance, Policy, and Planning" had 16%.



## Summary Results: *Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?*

There was little variation in the challenges identified between regions but higher variability within responses regarding opportunities. While "Water Availability" was the most often cited challenge, many respondents identified potential solutions to this as opportunities, resulting in more variation between regions. Northeast New Mexico and San Juan responses indicated a strong emphasis on "Water Availability," with additional interest in governance and infrastructure, reflecting concerns about water security and resource management. In contrast, Jemez y Sangre responses emphasized environmental issues alongside water availability. Southwest New Mexico prioritized water conservation compared to other regions. Taos responses had a distinct focus on "Governance, Policy, and Planning," along with "Water Availability." Similarly, Lower Rio Grande respondents prioritized "Agriculture" and "Education and Public Awareness." Middle Rio Grande responses focused on "Governance, Policy, and Planning," "Water Conservation," and "Infrastructure and Technology" upgrades. Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins and Colfax, present more singular focus areas, with limited responses spread across concerns of water availability and public education.

*Table 11. Question 3 Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Water Availability | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to ensuring adequate and reliable water sources in the future |
| Water Quality and Safety | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to water quality and minimizing pollution |
| Water Conservation | Responses focused on water conservation challenges or opportunities |
| Infrastructure and Technology | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to the development and maintenance of water infrastructure (e.g., well technology, aquifer recharge, reuse/graywater/brackish water technology), including existing and new infrastructure |
| Affordability and Cost | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to the affordability and cost of water |
| Agricultural | Responses related to agricultural challenges or opportunities (e.g., conservation, protecting Ag, shirting from high water use crops) |
| Environment | Responses related to ecosystem and environmental challenges or opportunities |
| Equity and Access | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to equity and fairness in water distribution, particularly for marginalized communities |
| Governance, Policy, and Planning | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to policy or water planning (e.g., water rates, development limitations, water planning process) |
| Education and Public Awareness | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to public awareness and engagement |
| Resources and Funding | Responses focused on challenges or opportunities related to resource and funding availability and needs |
| Growth and Development | Responses related to the challenges or opportunities of growth, development, and land use (e.g., residential development, commercial development, and oil production sites) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |

*Table 12. Question 3, Part 1 (Challenges): Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Water Availability | Water Quality and Safety | Water Conservation | Infrastructure and Technology | Affordability and Cost | Agricultural | Environment | Equity and Access | Governance, Policy, and Planning | Education and Public Awareness | Resources and Funding | Growth and Development | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | **30** |
| 2 - San Juan | 15 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **48** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 18 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 | **55** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 38 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | **122** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **4** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | **19** |
| 7 - Taos | 30 | 23 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0 | **112** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 22 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **55** |
| 9 - Colfax | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | **29** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 11 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | **38** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 23 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | **99** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 36 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 0 | **136** |
| 13 - Estancia | 10 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **21** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | **21** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 25 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | **71** |
| 16 - Lea County | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **22** |
| Online | 135 | 50 | 30 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 33 | 18 | 58 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 7 | **417** |
| **Total** | **400** | **164** | **100** | **72** | **40** | **68** | **106** | **33** | **154** | **53** | **37** | **65** | **7** | **1,299** |



NMISC Exhibits 00753

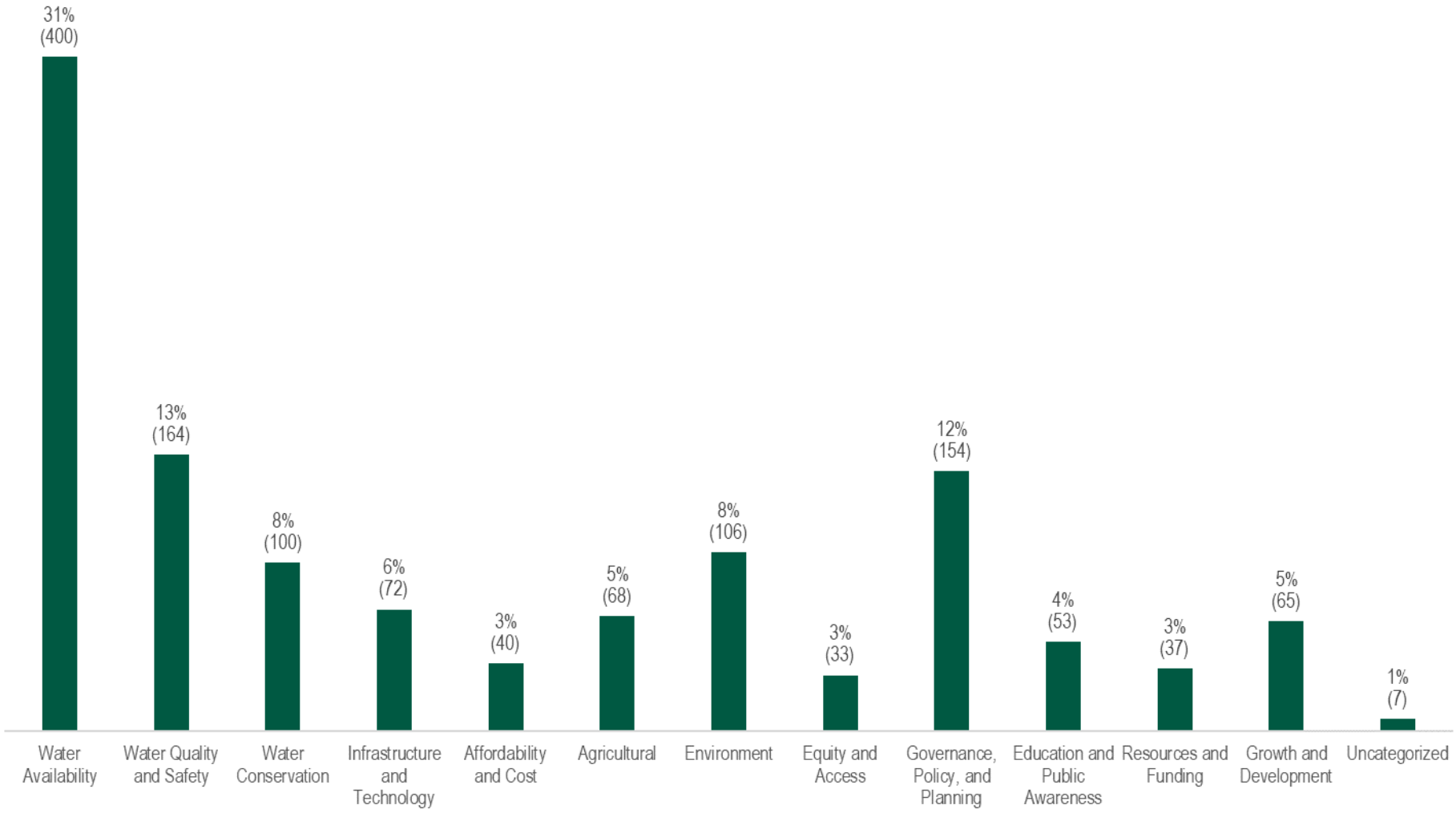



*Figure 11. Question 3, Part 1 (Challenges): Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00754

*Table 13. Question 3, Part 2 (Opportunities): Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Water Availability | Water Quality and Safety | Water Conservation | Infrastructure and Technology | Affordability and Cost | Agricultural | Environment | Equity and Access | Governance, Policy, and Planning | Education and Public Awareness | Resources and Funding | Growth and Development | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **10** |
| 2 - San Juan | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **17** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 11 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **36** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 9 | 2 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | **68** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **4** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | **9** |
| 7 - Taos | 18 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 0 | **74** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 9 - Colfax | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 6 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | **67** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 9 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 1 | **89** |
| 13 - Estancia | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | **20** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **15** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 7 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | **42** |
| 16 - Lea County | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **18** |
| Online | 71 | 25 | 62 | 86 | 1 | 31 | 34 | 11 | 62 | 27 | 12 | 10 | 7 | **439** |
| **Total** | **153** | **40** | **160** | **128** | **1** | **60** | **70** | **17** | **148** | **89** | **26** | **21** | **9** | **922** |



NMISC Exhibits 00755

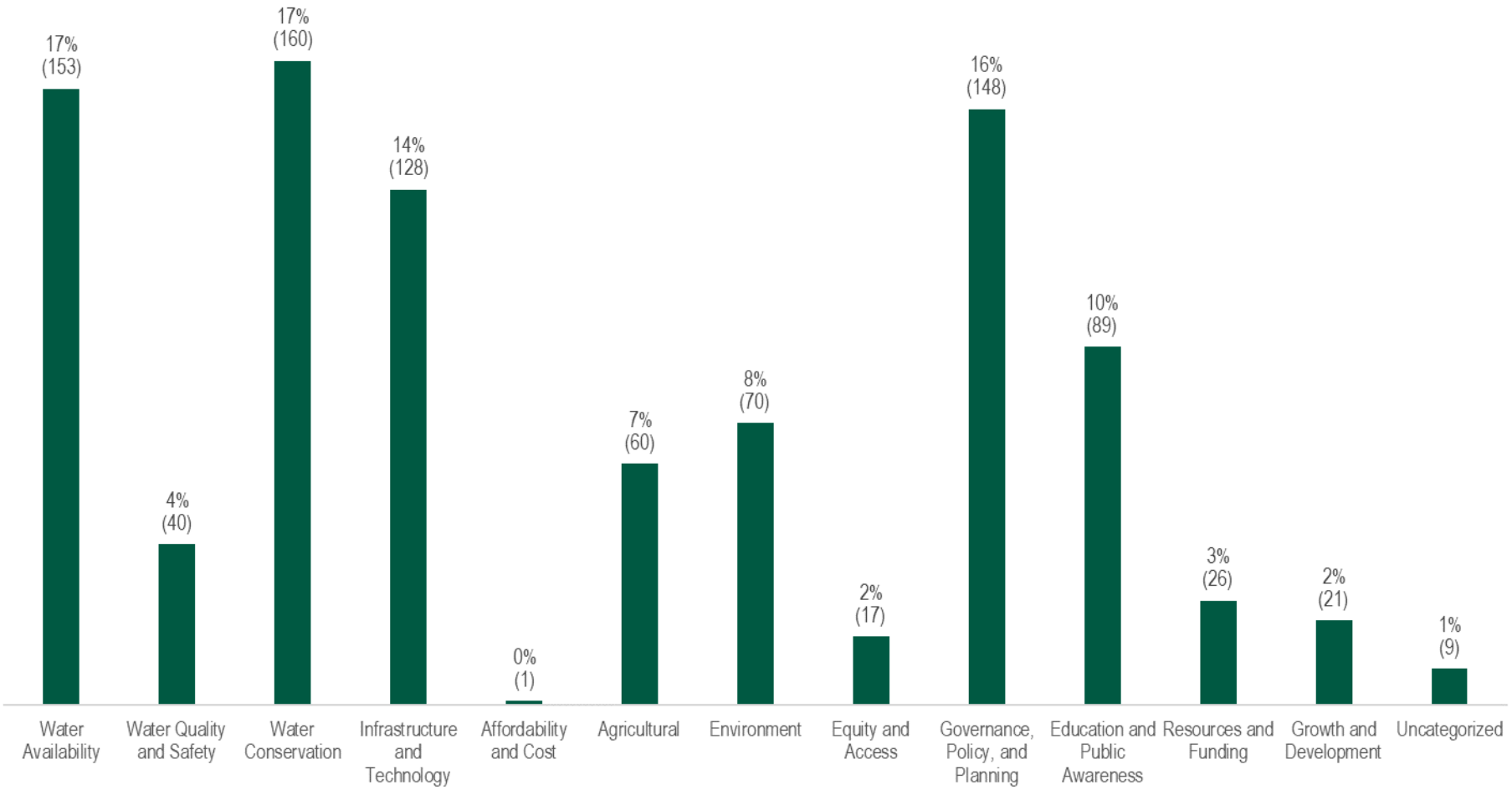



*Figure 12. Question 3, Part 2 (Opportunities): Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00756

# Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top concerns (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use the blank squares at the bottom to describe any other concerns you have. | Select up to three. If you selected other, please describe. |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column and blank squares at the bottom for short responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of other concerns. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

The most frequently selected concern was "Replenishment and sustainability of below ground stores of water (i.e., groundwater)," followed by "Enough water for future generations," and "Protecting ecological interests." There was some variation in the top concerns identified between regions, with surface-water dependent regions such as Northeast New Mexico, San Juan, San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe, and Colfax identifying groundwater as a lesser concern. Participants in several regions, including San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe, Colfax, and Lower Pecos Valley disproportionately identified "Traditional agriculture" as a higher concern. Across regional and online responses, "Enough water right now" was not frequently identified as a top concern and this answer had the lowest number of total selections.





NMISC Exhibits 00757

## Open-Ended Responses




Participants used the open-ended question to expand on their answers to the fixed-choice question and to add additional concerns. The codes used to organize the open-ended responses to Question 4 are described in Table 15. The most common theme, representing 28% of coded responses was related to the protection of ecological interests. This aligns with the fixed-choice question where ecological protection was the second most frequently selected concern. Three new themes emerged from the open-ended responses; related to water administration, equity and access, and education and public awareness; with comments on water administration being the second most common overall at 16% of coded responses. Other responses to this question were distributed among themes related to the fixed-choice answers.





NMISC Exhibits 00758

*Table 14. Question 4: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Safe drinking water for communities | Enough water right now | Enough water for future generations | Water needs are adapted to match water availability (i.e., balancing our water use) | Traditional agriculture | Impacts of water availability on traditional culture | Impact of water availability on local economies | Protecting ecological interests (i.e., fish, rivers, landscapes) | Replenishment and sustainability of below ground stores of water (i.e., groundwater) | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 11 | 5 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 14 | **86** |
| 2 - San Juan | 10 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 5 | **50** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 13 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 20 | **101** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 22 | 3 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 45 | 35 | **168** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | **12** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 8 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | **42** |
| 7 - Taos | 11 | 2 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 22 | **127** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 7 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | **75** |
| 9 - Colfax | 10 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | **48** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 11 | 0 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 13 | **67** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 25 | 2 | 42 | 34 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 42 | 48 | **217** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 28 | 8 | 52 | 30 | 21 | 25 | 23 | 49 | 52 | **288** |
| 13 - Estancia | 12 | 4 | 17 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 18 | **101** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 8 | **47** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 28 | 3 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 29 | 31 | **164** |
| 16 - Lea County | 8 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 9 | **41** |
| Online | 142 | 18 | 143 | 137 | 49 | 34 | 32 | 153 | 169 | **877** |
| **Total** | **352** | **60** | **436** | **325** | **198** | **115** | **151** | **404** | **470** | **2,511** |



NMISC Exhibits 00759

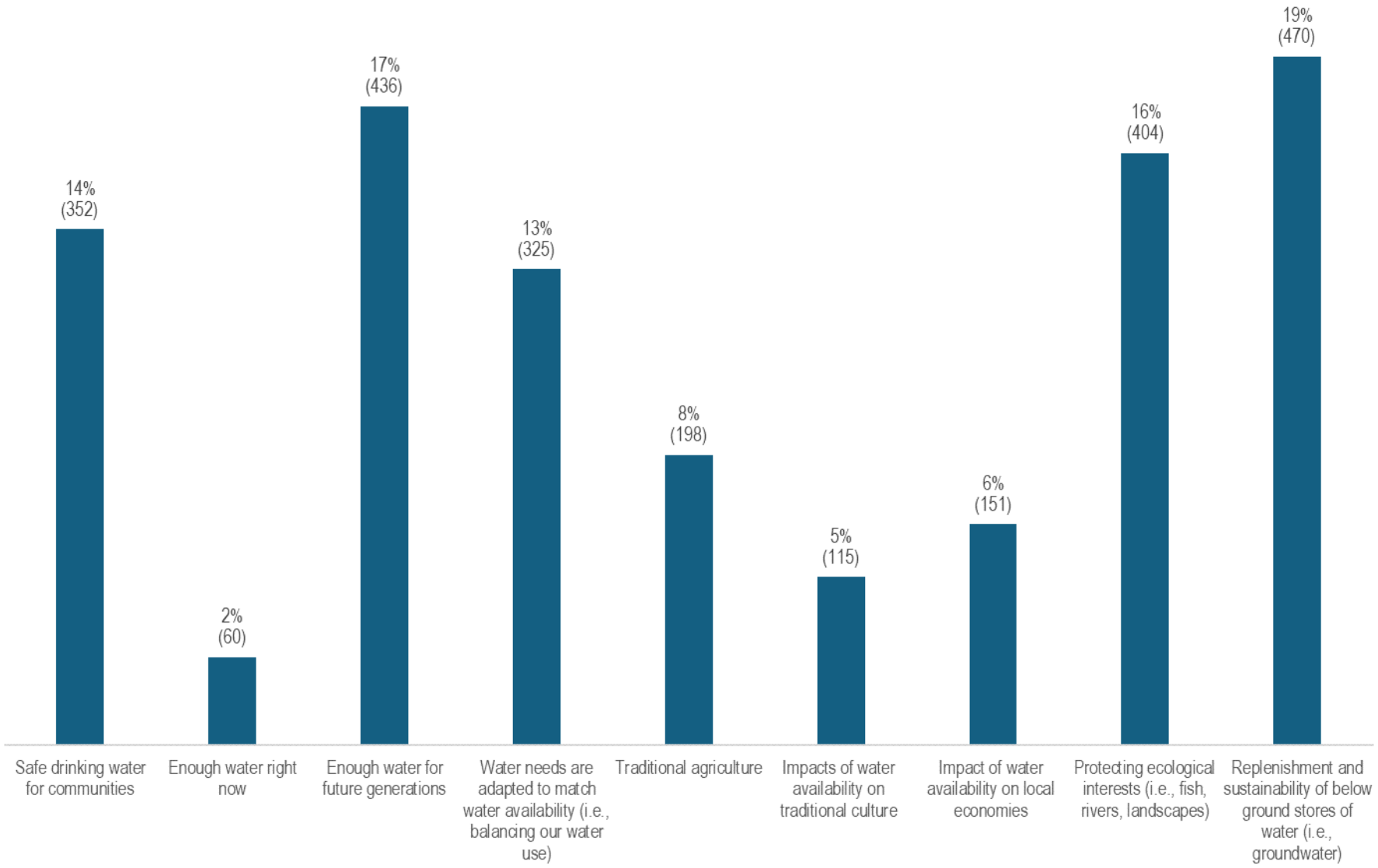



*Figure 13. Question 4: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00760

*Table 15. Question 4: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Safe drinking water for communities | Comments related to water quality or ensuring safe/high quality water for communities |
| Enough water for right now | Comments related to water quantity in the current or near term |
| Enough water for future generations | Comments related to water quantity in the future (50+ years) |
| Water needs are adapted to match water availability (i.e. balancing our water use) | Comments related to balancing water needs |
| Traditional agriculture | Comments related to agriculture and crops that have been historically grown in NM OR maintaining ag in areas where it has been for generations (e.g., Pinto beans, Pecans) |
| Impacts of water availability on traditional culture | Comments related to water availability to support practices that have historic value in NM |
| Impact of water availability on local economies | Comments related to water supporting economic values |
| Protecting ecological interests (i.e. fish, rivers, landscapes) | Comments related to protecting riparian and water habitats, including wildlife |
| Replenishment and sustainability of below ground stores of water (i.e. groundwater) | Comments related to groundwater scarcity |
| Education and Public Awareness | Comments related educating the public or providing education in schools |
| Water Administration | Comment related to the need to adjust water administration (both interstate and intrastate) |
| Equity and access | Comments related to equitable access to water equity, ensuring water access, or including historically under-represented groups |
| All of the above | Comments where the comment is “all of these are important” |
| Uncategorized | Comments that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |


NMISC Exhibits 00761

*Table 16. Question 4: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Safe drinking water for communities | Enough water for right now | Enough water for future generations | Water needs are adapted to match water availability (i.e. | Traditional agriculture | Impacts of water availability on traditional culture | Impact of water availability on local economies | Protecting ecological interests (i.e. fish, rivers, landscapes) | Replenishment and sustainability of below ground | Education and Public Awareness | Water Administration | Equity and access | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **4** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | **13** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **11** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **10** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **12** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| Online | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | **19** |
| **Total** | **1** | **2** | **7** | **6** | **6** | **7** | **3** | **26** | **2** | **2** | **15** | **3** | **4** | **7** | **91** |

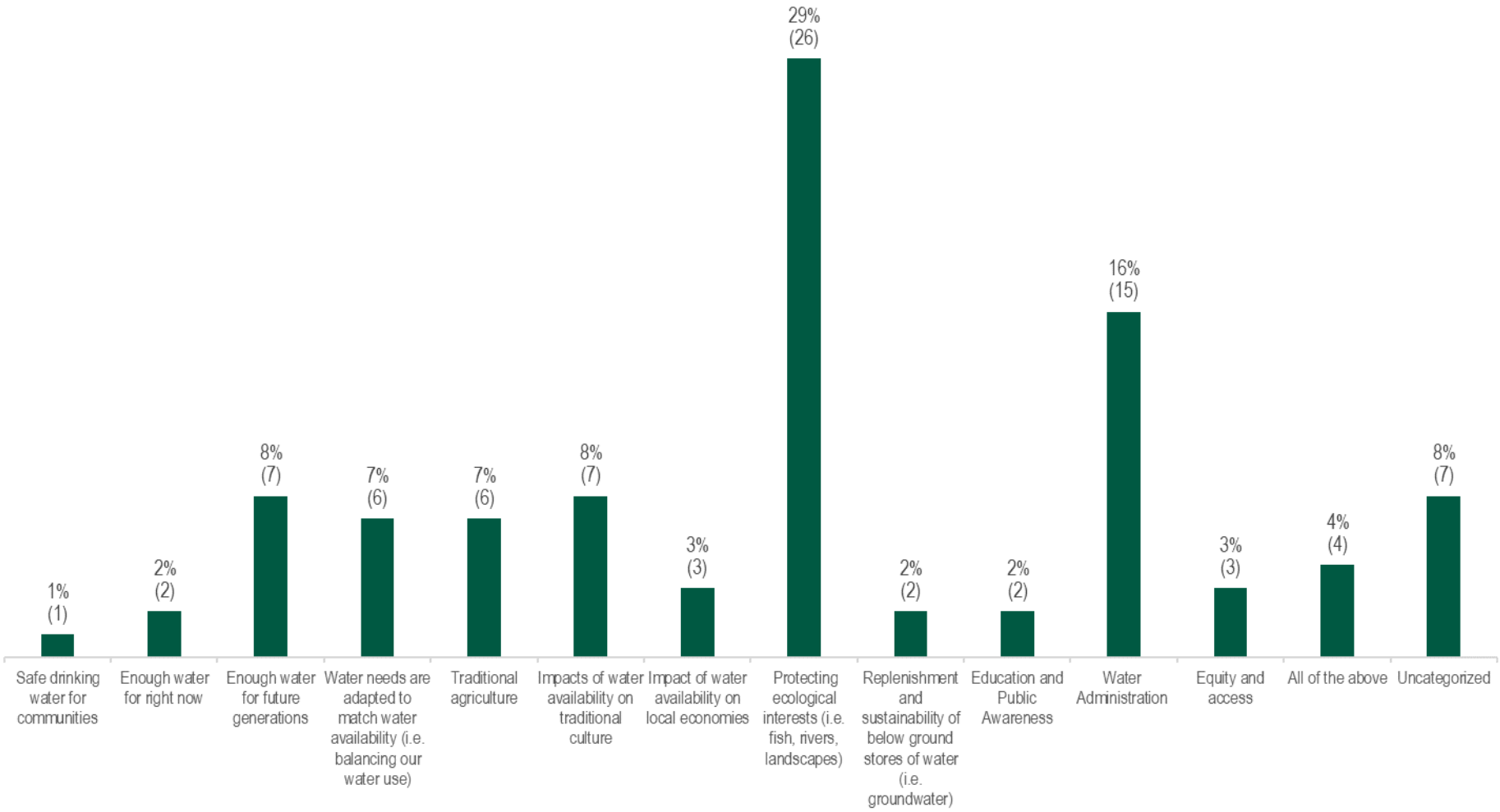



*Figure 14. Question 4: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00763

# Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top concerns (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use one of the blank squares to describe any other things that you think are important. | Select up to three. If you selected other, please describe. |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column and 3x3 boxes at the bottom for other responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of other factors. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed-choice options provided, the "Ability to customize plans to meet local needs" was the most frequently selected response across all regions (23%). All the options garnered more than 10% of responses. The "Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region" was a popular selection in regions including the Lower Rio Grande and Socorro-Sierra, while the "Ability to staff regions with more technically qualified professionals" was a common selection in the Middle Rio Grande region.

## Open-Ended Responses

Participants wrote in responses to this question to expand on the list of fixed-choice options. The codes to categorize the open-ended responses to Question 5 are summarized in Table 18. The most common category was responses related to the ability to calculate groundwater availability and need across a region, representing 21% of coded responses. Considering that the fixed-choice options in Question 5 included the "Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region" but did not include a similar option for groundwater, these responses corroborate interest in data related to water availability and need, regardless of water source. Other open-ended responses provided additional details related to opportunities for plan customization and regional boundary suggestions.


NMISC Exhibits 00764

*Table 17. Question 5: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Ability for broader participation in planning process | Ability to enhance engagement in and support for plan implementation | Ability for public to monitor plan implementation | Ability to secure more frequent or larger amounts of funding for plan implementation | Ability to customize plans to meet local needs | Ability to staff regions with more technically qualified professionals | Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 7 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 5 | **79** |
| 2 - San Juan | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 10 | **51** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 14 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 22 | 17 | 17 | **94** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 8 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 17 | **83** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | **15** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4 | **36** |
| 7 - Taos | 12 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 19 | 17 | **106** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 3 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 10 | **58** |
| 9 - Colfax | 1 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 6 | 4 | **47** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 5 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 11 | 8 | **61** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 23 | 23 | 23 | 18 | 33 | 26 | 33 | **179** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 21 | 21 | 16 | 26 | 37 | 33 | 25 | **179** |
| 13 - Estancia | 5 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 11 | **57** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 8 | **32** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 13 | 14 | 12 | 20 | 26 | 22 | 26 | **133** |
| 16 - Lea County | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 7 | **39** |
| Online | 81 | 77 | 75 | 85 | 149 | 90 | 80 | **637** |
| **Total** | **207** | **206** | **206** | **260** | **432** | **292** | **283** | **1,886** |



NMISC Exhibits 00765

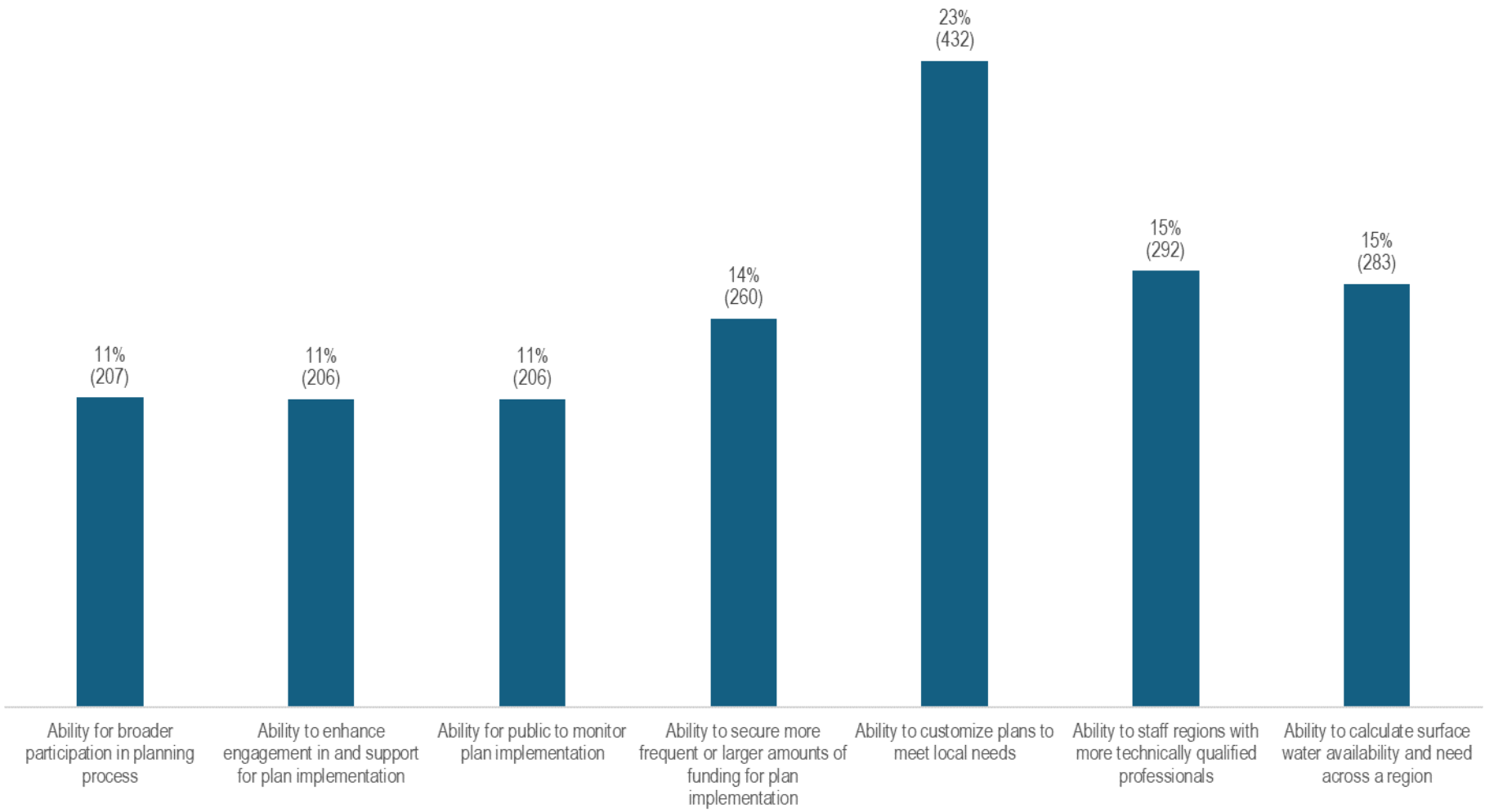



*Figure 15. Question 5: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00766

*Table 18. Question 5: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Ability for broader participation in planning process | Responses related to ensuring equity and access to participating in the water planning process (e.g., ensuring public can participate in the process) |
| Ability to enhance engagement in and support for plan implementation | Responses related to ensuring there is support for plans and that they are implementable |
| Ability for public to monitor plan implementation | Responses related to public transparency and tracking of plan implementation |
| Ability to secure more frequent or larger amounts of funding for plan implementation | Responses related to ensuring plans are funded |
| Ability to customize plans to meet local needs | Responses related to ensuring plans meet local needs, flexibility depending on the community/area |
| Ability to staff regions with more technically qualified professionals | Responses related to ensuring there is qualified staff to support implementation |
| Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region | Responses related to the ability to calculate surface water availability and needs now and into the future |
| Ability to calculate groundwater availability and need across a region | Comments related to the ability to calculate groundwater availability and needs now and into the future (e.g., aquifer modeling) |
| Equity and access | Responses related to the fairness of the planning process and/or the involvement of disproportionately impacted groups and/or groups underrepresented in planning processes |
| Boundary modifications | Comments related to the regional water planning boundaries (e.g., change the boundaries, do not change the boundaries) |
| Education and outreach | Comments related to increasing public and stakeholder education and/or outreach throughout the water planning process |
| Data and tracking | Comments related to the process to be generally informed by data and/or include metric/data tracking |
| Environment | Responses related to other ecological or environmental considerations (e.g., water quality, climate change, biodiversity) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |
| All of the above | Responses that indicated that all of the fixed-choice options were important |



NMISC Exhibits 00767

*Table 19. Question 5: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Ability for broader participation in planning process | Ability to enhance engagement in and support for plan implementation | Ability for public to monitor plan implementation | Ability to secure more frequent or larger amounts of funding for plan implementation | Ability to customize plans to meet local needs | Ability to staff regions with more technically qualified professionals | Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region | Ability to calculate groundwater availability and need across a region | Equity and access | No revision is needed | Boundary Modifications | Education and outreach | Data and tracking | Environment | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **4** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **15** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **18** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **13** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **14** |
| 9 - Colfax | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **8** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | **53** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **12** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **18** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **28** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **7** |
| Online | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | **50** |
| **Total** | **19** | **10** | **6** | **10** | **28** | **12** | **27** | **54** | **12** | **3** | **27** | **8** | **18** | **13** | **2** | **5** | **254** |



NMISC Exhibits 00768

## Summary Results: *Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process?*

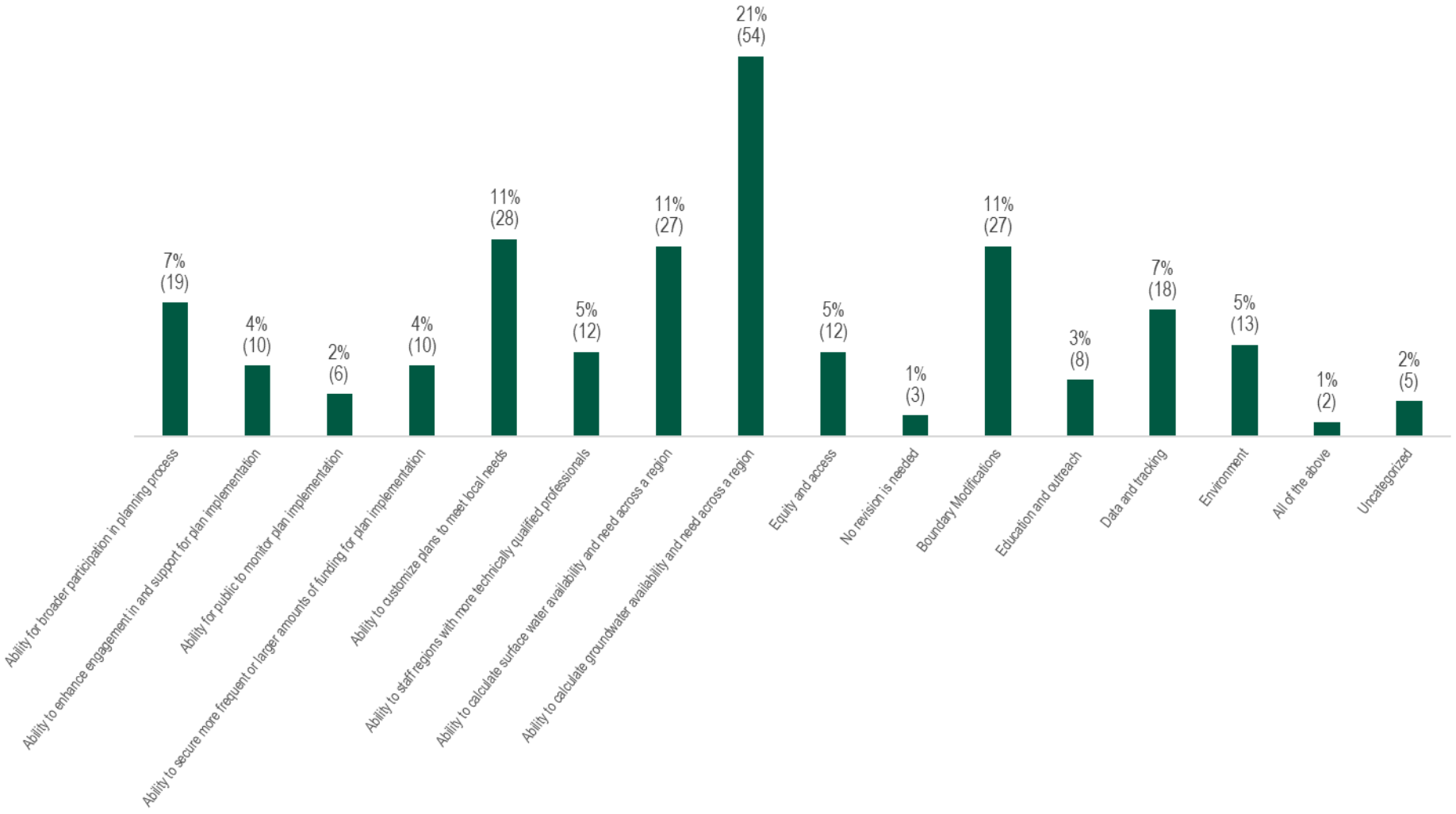



*Figure 16. Question 5: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00769

# Q6: What communities do you consider to be part of your region?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Use the blank squares to write any communities that you consider to be part of your region.<br>Please identify any communities defined in any way that you think is important – geographic, political/administrative, cultural, etc. | Based on your review of the StoryMap, please answer these questions. |
| **Format** | Blank 3x3 boxes for people to write short answers. | Short-answer question with prompt to provide zip code. Comment box for short answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

The responses to Question 6 displayed regional variability. As summarized in Table 20, results were coded by type of place (e.g., pueblos, tribes, and nations neighborhoods, cities, counties) or by other features (e.g., water features, water use sector, etc.). The most common responses across all regions were the names of cities and counties, representing 47% of coded responses. In the Middle Rio Grande, Lower Rio Grande, and Jemez y Sangre, surface water features were frequent ways to describe those regions. In Lea County, a common way to describe the region was "Southeast New Mexico." In Northwest New Mexico, water use sectors were responses unique to the region.



To summarize the short answer responses provided to Question 6, a word cloud was generated for each region. These word clouds help illustrate the most frequently used words to describe each region, with the larger words/phrases representing a relatively higher frequency of responses.


NMISC Exhibits 00770

*Table 20. Question 6: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations | Responses that are generally references to and/or specific names of pueblos, tribes, and nations |
| Neighborhoods | Responses related to neighborhoods or parts of communities |
| Cities | Responses that are the names of towns and cities |
| Counties | Responses that are the names of counties |
| Surface water features | Responses that reflect surface water features (e.g., lakes, streams, rivers, reservoirs, watersheds, etc.) |
| Aquifer basins | Responses that reflect the names of aquifers or groundwater basins |
| State - NM | Responses that reflect the entire State of New Mexico |
| Geographical area | Responses that reflect general parts of the state and environmental features (e.g., valleys, mountains, monuments, etc.) |
| Water use sector | Responses related to water use sectors (e.g., agriculture, industry, municipal, etc.) |
| Acequias | Responses related to acequia communities |
| Current water planning region | Responses related to the existing water planning region names |
| Land grants | Responses related to land grant areas |
| Administrative | Responses related to other administrative entities (e.g., conservancy district, public water systems, etc.) |
| Other | Responses related to other types of communities (e.g., cultural, professional) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that were not directly applicable to this question |


NMISC Exhibits 00771

*Table 21. Question 6: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations | Neighborhoods | Cities | Counties | Surface water features | Aquifer basins | State - NM | Geographical area | Water use sector | Acequias | Current water planning region | Land grants | Administrative | Other | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 25 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **46** |
| 2 - San Juan | 4 | 0 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | **62** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 25 | 3 | 53 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 0 | **113** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 41 | 81 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | **148** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | **20** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 22 | 52 | 33 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | **132** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **34** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **25** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 45 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **70** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 3 | 3 | 28 | 37 | 29 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 1 | **134** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 9 | 5 | 39 | 13 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | **112** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | **49** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **30** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 2 | 0 | 79 | 22 | 16 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **149** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **15** |
| Online | 18 | 255 | 49 | 60 | 5 | 10 | 51 | 44 | 28 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 57 | 0 | **597** |
| **Total** | **65** | **289** | **514** | **302** | **158** | **23** | **66** | **122** | **53** | **18** | **12** | **9** | **23** | **82** | **3** | **1,739** |



NMISC Exhibits 00772

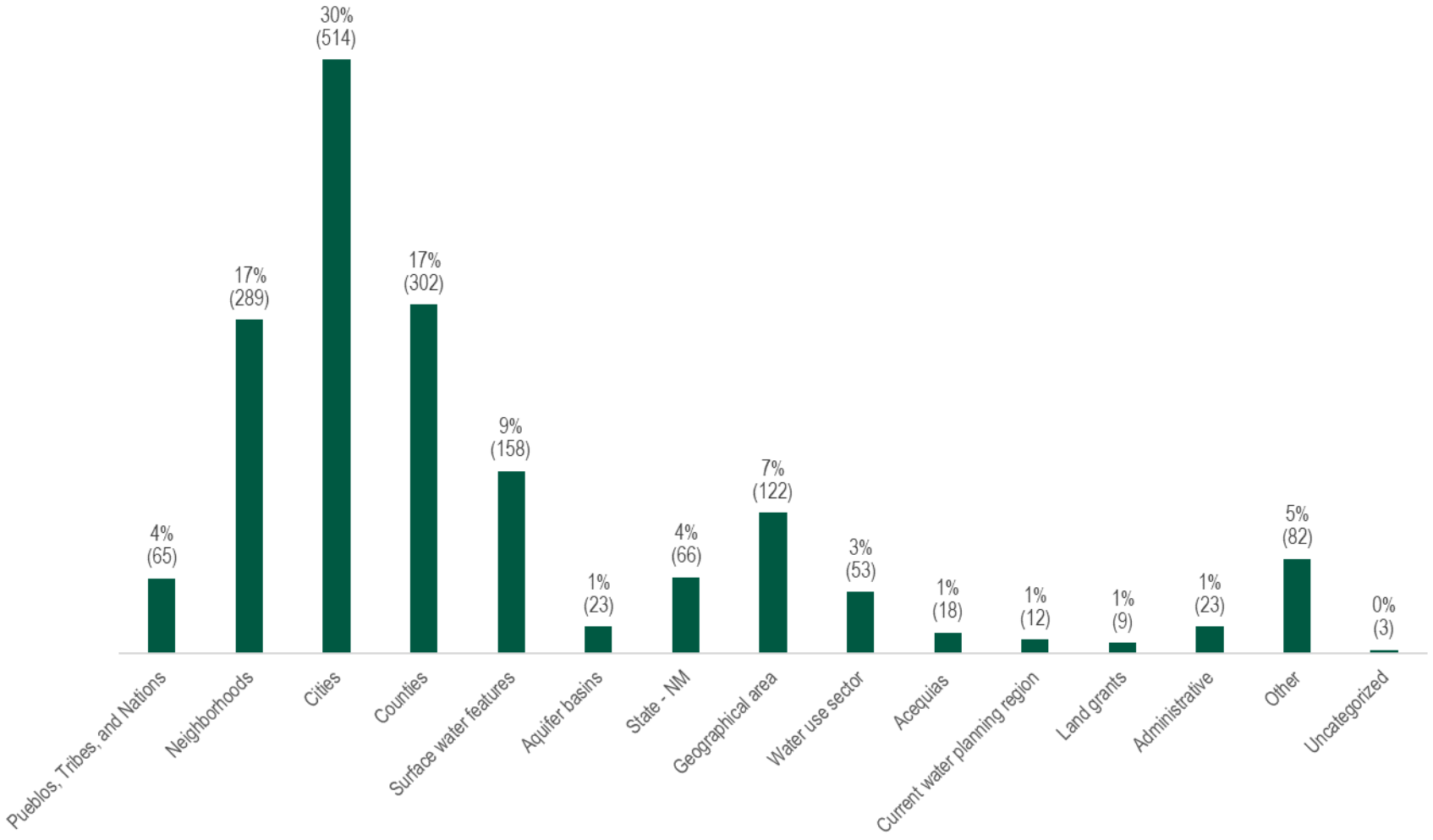



*Figure 17. Question 6: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00773




*Figure 18. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 1, Northeast New Mexico*



NMISC Exhibits 00774




*Figure 19. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 2, San Juan*



NMISC Exhibits 00775




*Figure 20. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 3 Jemez y Sangre*



NMISC Exhibits 00776




*Figure 21. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 4, Southwest New Mexico*



NMISC Exhibits 00777




*Figure 22. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 5, Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins*



NMISC Exhibits 00778




*Figure 23. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 6, Northwest New Mexico*



NMISC Exhibits 00779




*Figure 24. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 7, Taos*



NMISC Exhibits 00780

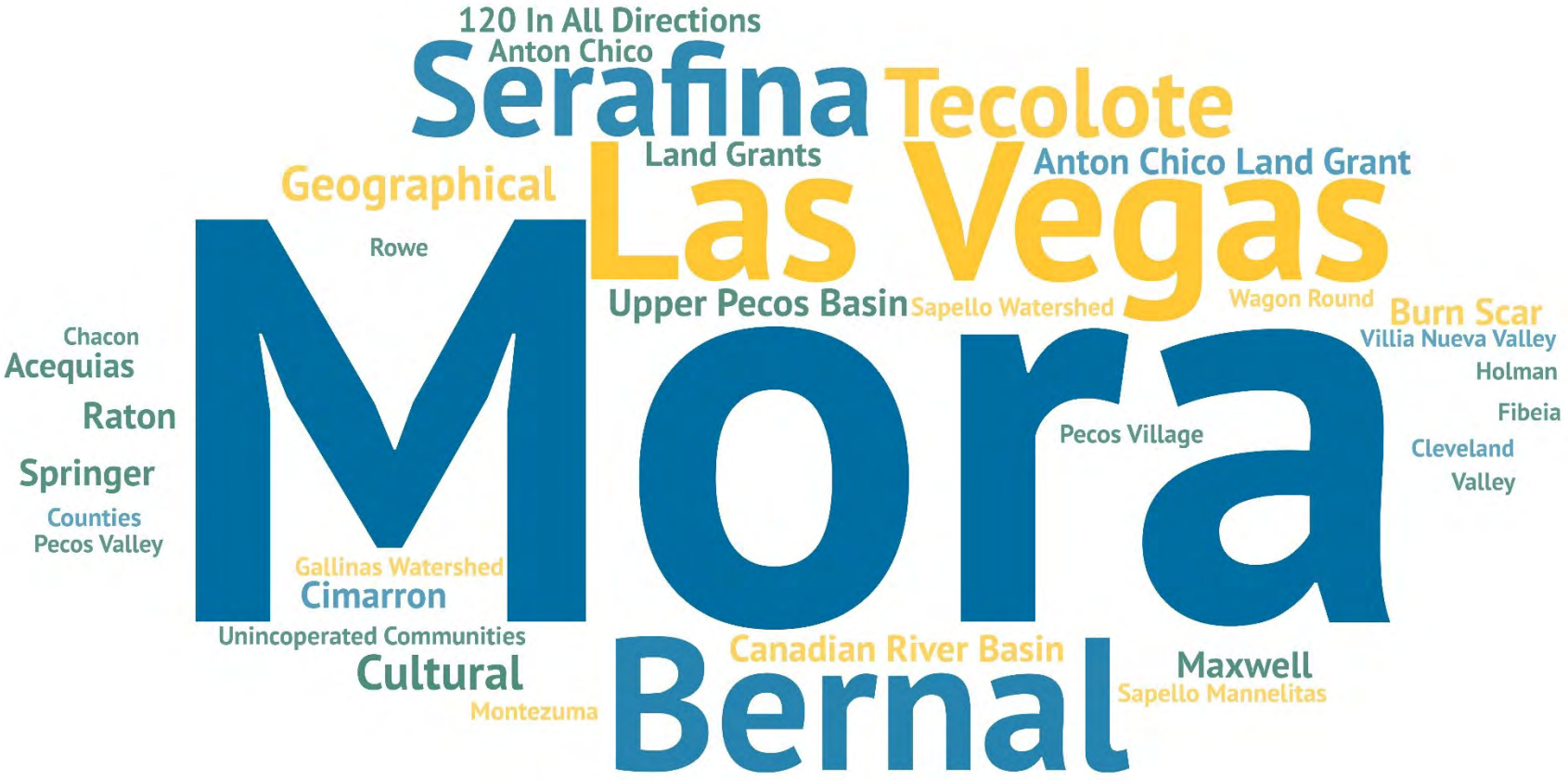



*Figure 25. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 8, San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe*



NMISC Exhibits 00781

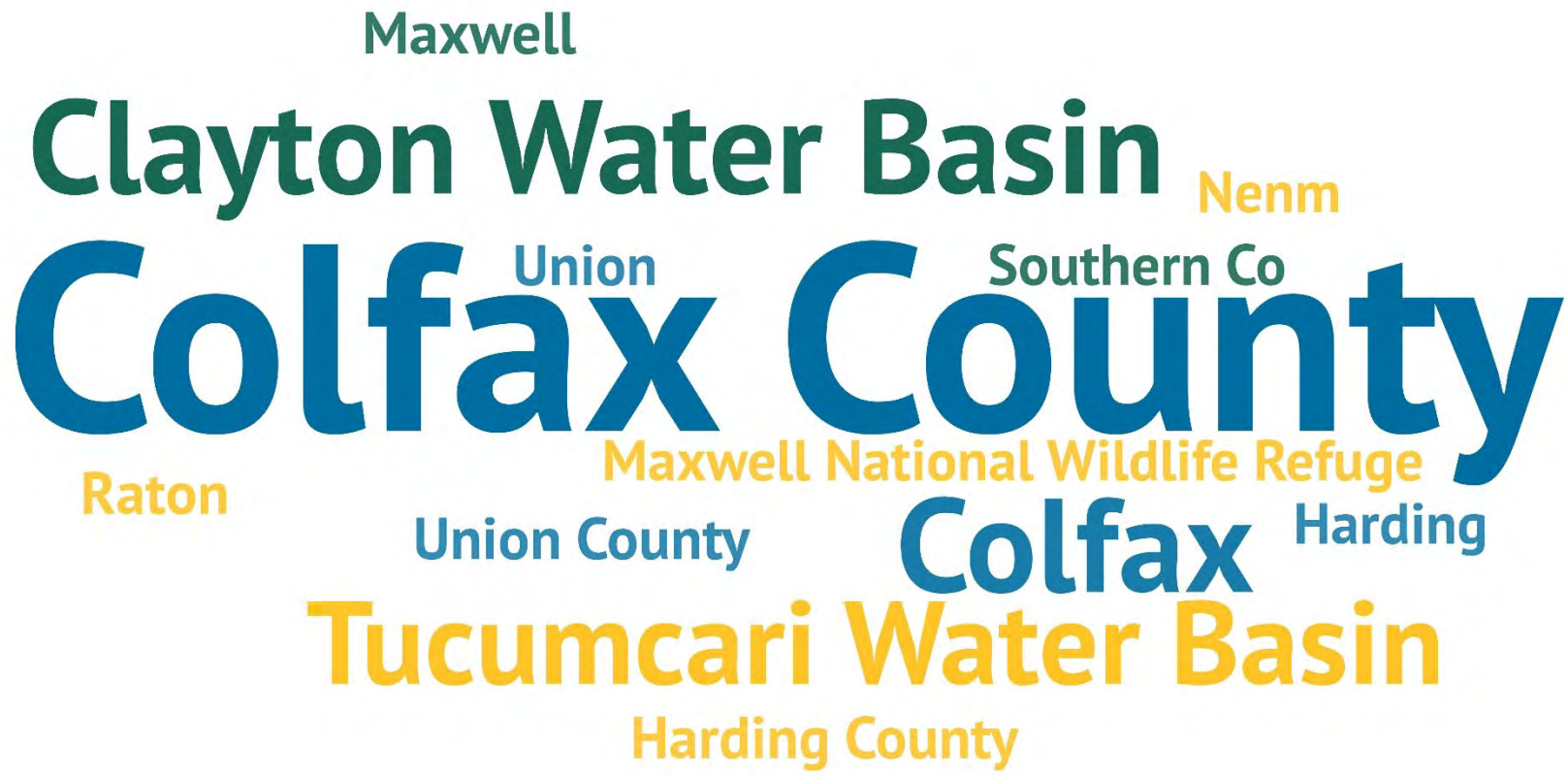



*Figure 26. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 9, Colfax*



NMISC Exhibits 00782

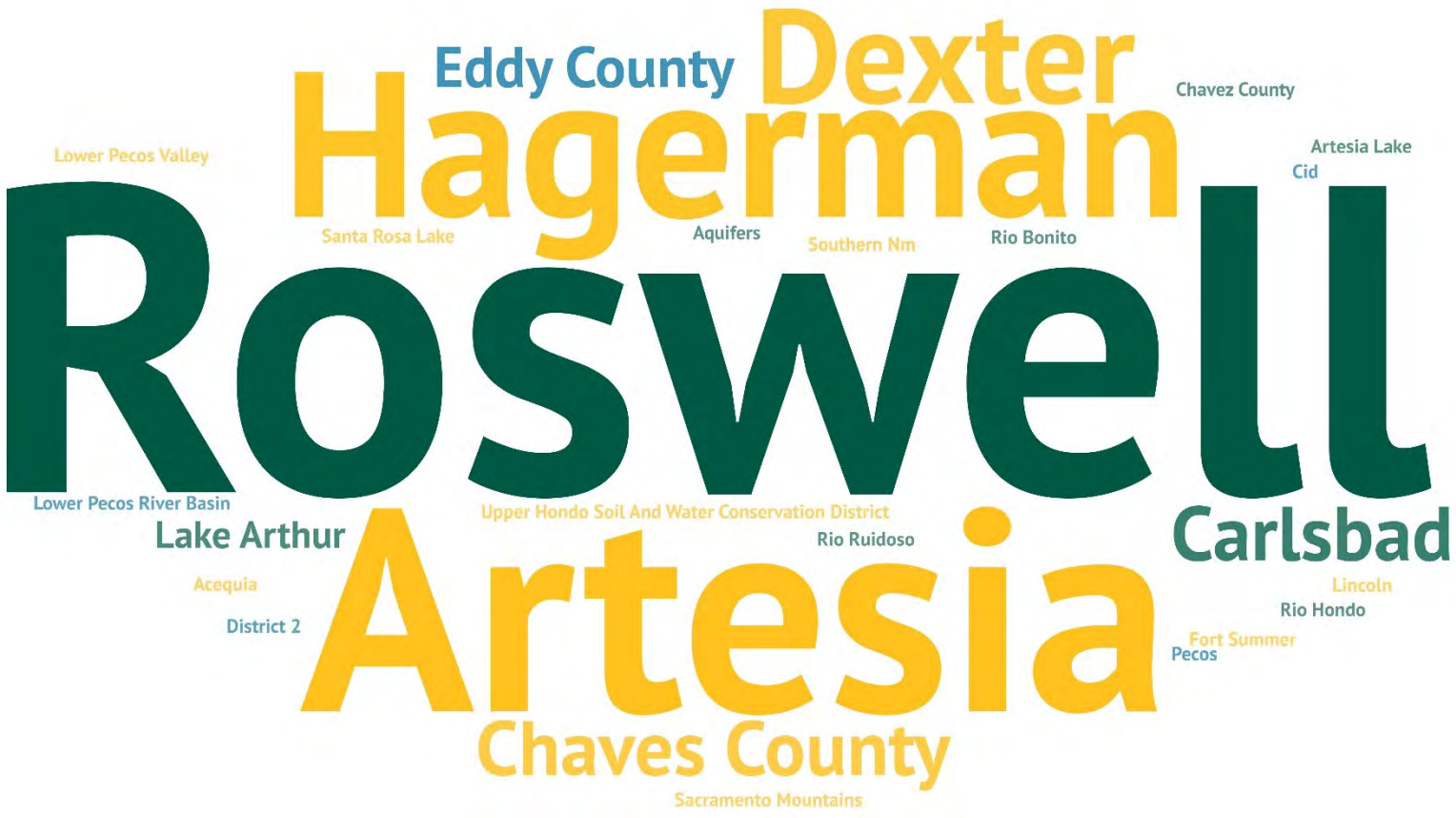



*Figure 27. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 10, Lower Pecos Valley*



NMISC Exhibits 00783

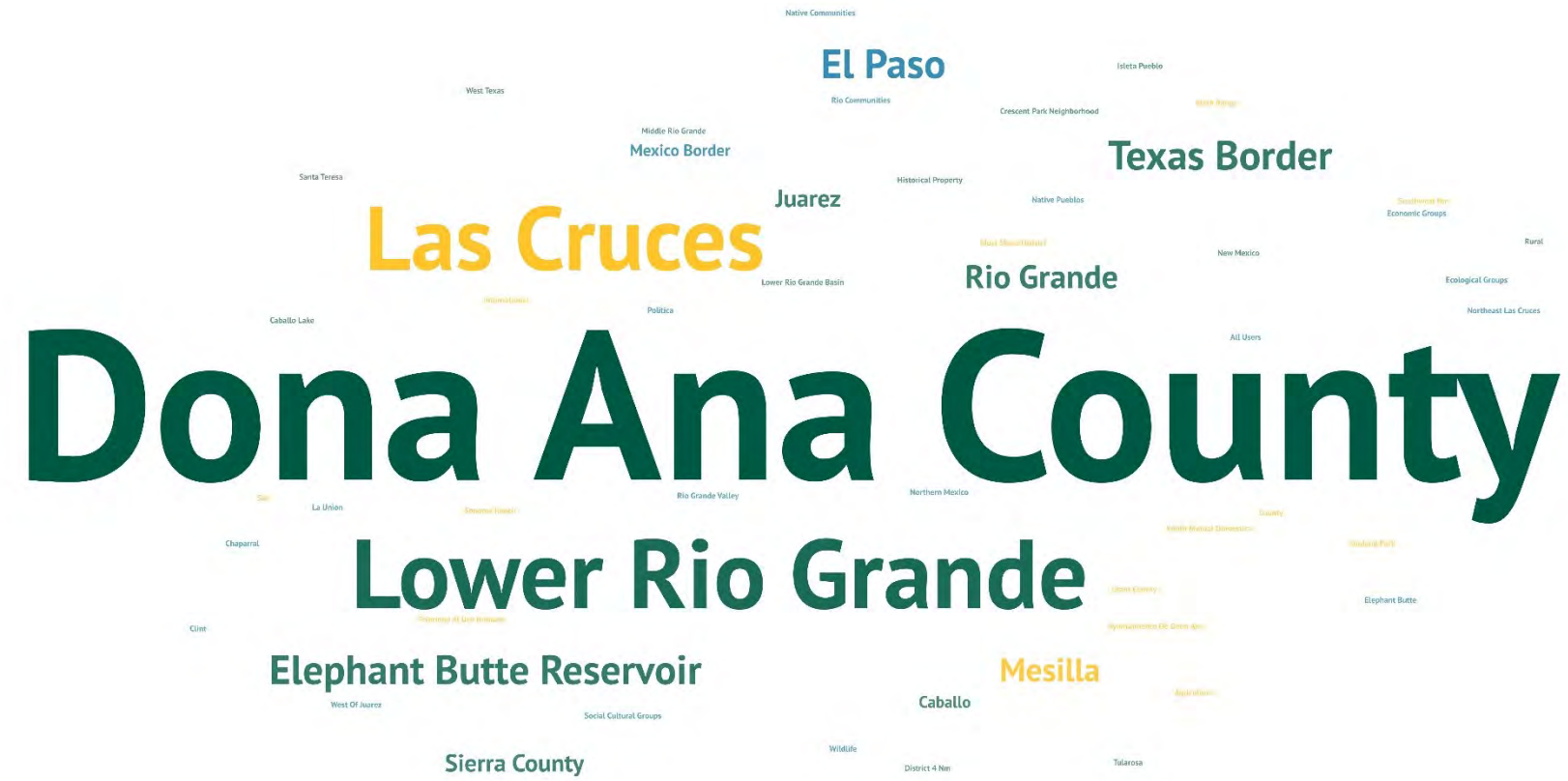



*Figure 28. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 11, Lower Rio Grande*



NMISC Exhibits 00784

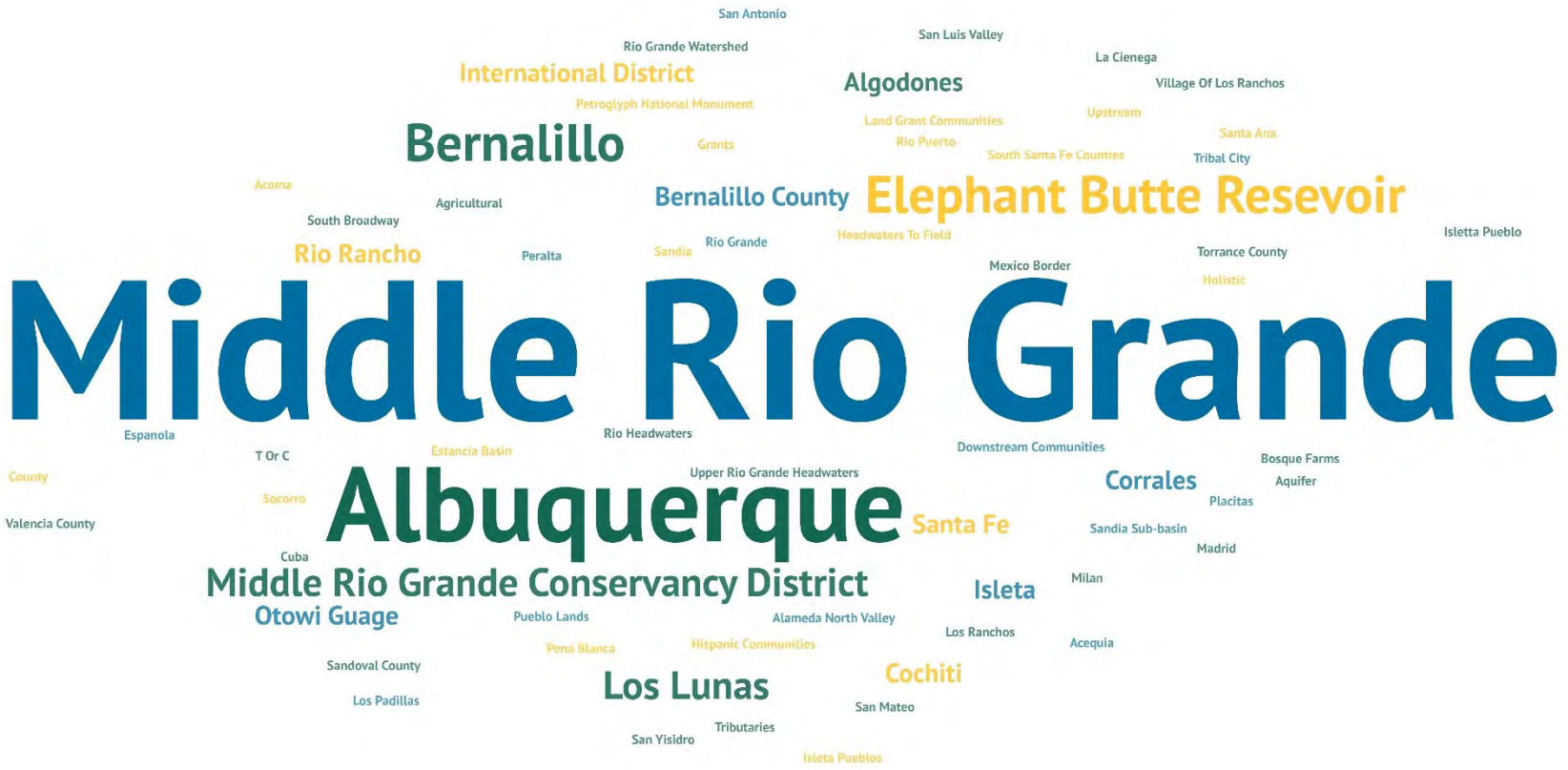



*Figure 29. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 12, Middle Rio Grande*



NMISC Exhibits 00785




*Figure 30. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 13, Estancia*



NMISC Exhibits 00786




*Figure 31. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 14, Rio Chama*



NMISC Exhibits 00787




*Figure 32. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 15, Socorro-Sierra*



NMISC Exhibits 00788




*Figure 33. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Region 16, Lea County*



NMISC Exhibits 00789

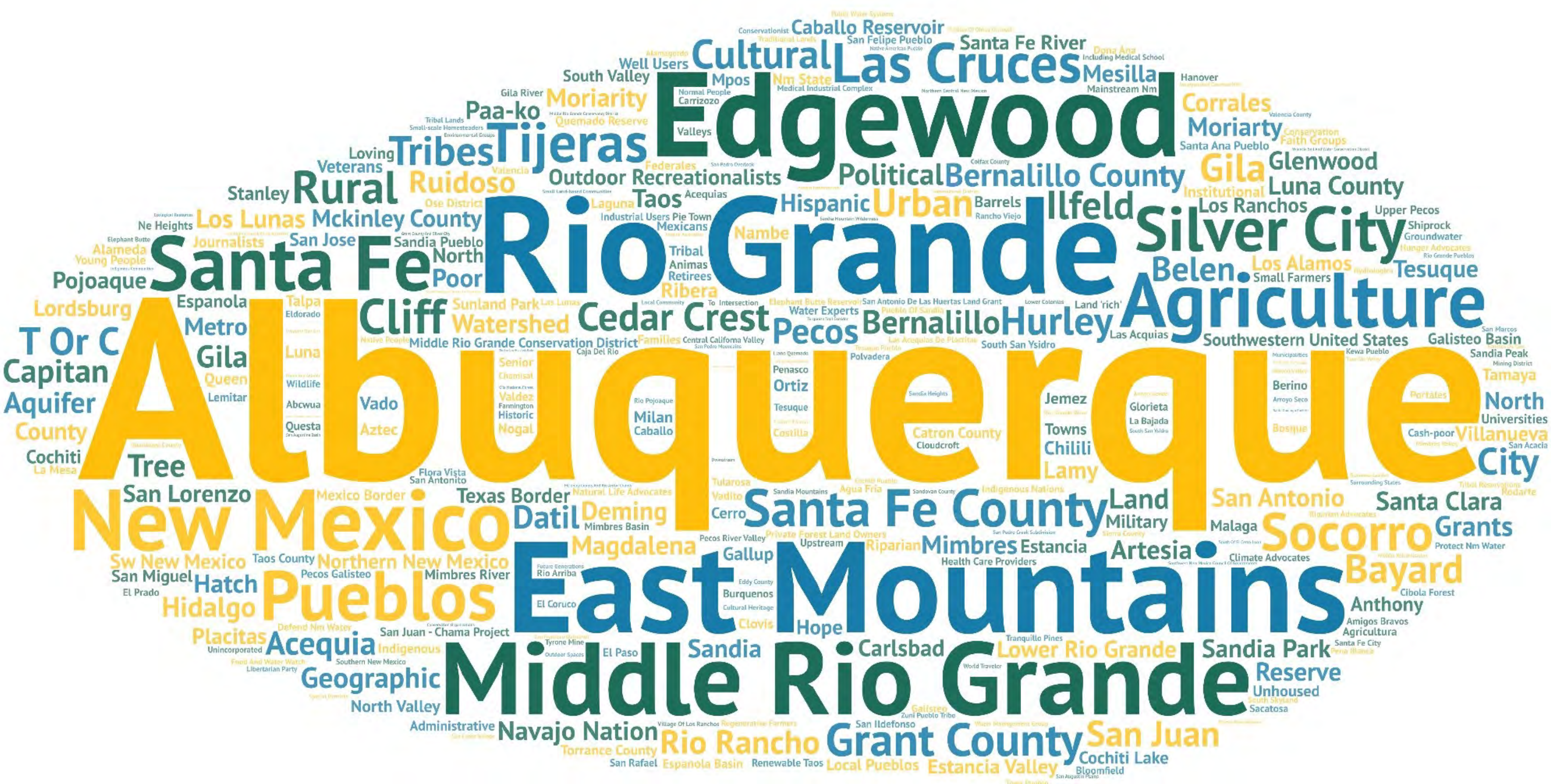



*Figure 34. Question 6: Word Cloud Summary of Communities Listed for Online Responses*

# Q7: What do you think is most important in terms of how boundaries are delineated?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use one of the blank squares to describe any other things that you think are important. | Select up to three. If you selected other, please describe. |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column and 3x3 boxes at the bottom for other responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for description of other factors. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Many responses to Question 7 focused on water-related attributes, including "Where water is stored below ground" (31%) and "Where water is found above ground" (26%). Of these results, regional variation appears to be loosely associated with predominant water source type (e.g., surface water in the Socorro-Sierra and Southwest New Mexico regions, groundwater in the Taos and Jemez y Sangre region). In the Colfax region, the response "Where implementation can be aligned with existing state administration of water rights" was the top response.

## Open-Ended Responses

Like the fixed-choice responses, many of the open-ended responses to Question 7 related to "Where water is found above ground" and "Where water is stored below ground." Responses related to "Equity and access" was another theme, with many of those comments coming from the Jemez y Sangre region.


NMISC Exhibits 00791

*Table 22. Question 7: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs) | Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources) | Where existing locally or state funded staffing is in place | Where population centers are concentrated | Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans | Where water is used for similar purposes | Where implementation can be funded most easily | Where implementation can be aligned with existing state administration of water rights | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 8 | 20 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | **49** |
| 2 - San Juan | 13 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 5 | **47** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 26 | 28 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 6 | **86** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 24 | 40 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 8 | **102** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | **15** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 5 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | **30** |
| 7 - Taos | 32 | 27 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 4 | **96** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 11 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | **39** |
| 9 - Colfax | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 15 | **45** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 19 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 4 | **57** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 45 | 54 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 10 | **146** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 47 | 56 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 13 | **160** |
| 13 - Estancia | 5 | 22 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | **49** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | **32** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 33 | 44 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 17 | **129** |
| 16 - Lea County | 2 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | **39** |
| Online | 160 | 179 | 21 | 51 | 73 | 44 | 26 | 57 | **611** |
| **Total** | **458** | **539** | **68** | **130** | **183** | **117** | **63** | **174** | **1,732** |



NMISC Exhibits 00792

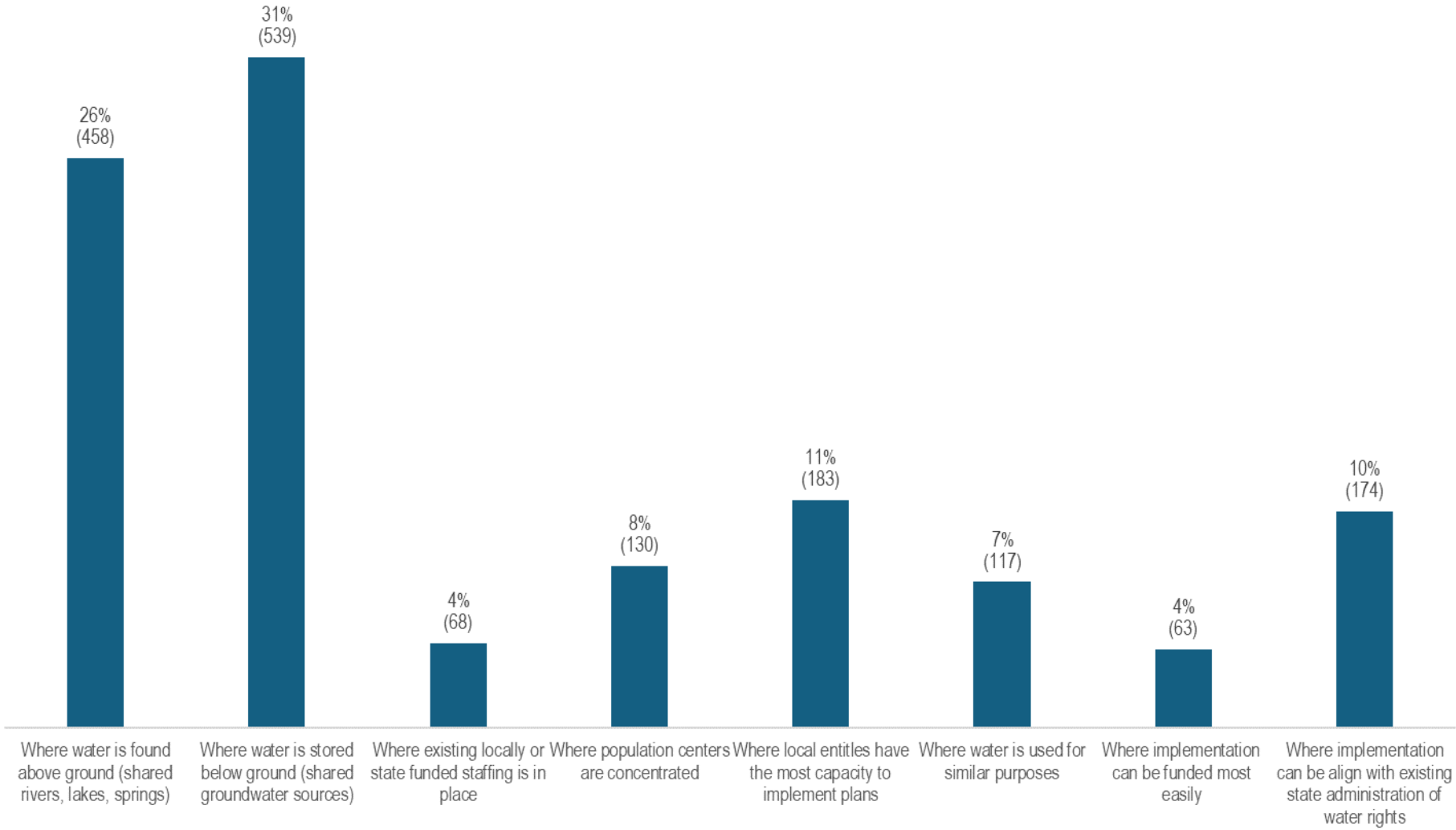



*Figure 35. Question 7: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00793

*Table 23. Question 7: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations considerations | Responses related to considering Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations in the boundary setting process |
| Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs) | Responses related to surface water (e.g., lakes, rivers, streams) |
| Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources) | Responses related to groundwater (e.g., aquifers) |
| Where existing local or state funded staffing is in place | Responses related to setting boundaries in a way that ensures there is staffing support in place |
| Where population centers are concentrated | Responses related to setting boundaries where city/town centers are located (or not located) |
| Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans | Responses related to setting boundaries where local organizations (e.g., Soil and Water Conservation Districts, local government, etc.) have capacity to implement plans |
| Where water is used for similar purposes | Responses related to setting boundaries were water uses apply water in the same way (e.g., grouping agricultural users, grouping domestic users) |
| Where implementation can be funded most easily | Responses related to setting boundaries where implementation funds exist |
| Where implementation can align with existing state administration of water rights | Responses related to setting boundaries to align with how water rights are administered |
| Geographic and Topological considerations | Responses related to setting boundaries to align with geographical or topographical considerations (e.g., a certain region of the state, or setting along a certain mountain range) |
| Similar opportunities, challenges, and solutions | Responses related to setting boundaries where areas have similar water challenges, opportunities and potential solutions |
| Equity and access | Responses related to setting boundaries with equity and access considerations |
| Existing Boundaries | Responses related to the current regional boundaries |
| Water quality considerations | Responses related to water quality benefits and/or challenges |
| Soil and Water Conservation Districts | Responses related to Soil and Water Conservation Districts |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |



NMISC Exhibits 00794

*Table 24. Question 7: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations considerations | Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs) | Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources) | Where existing local or state funded staffing is in place | Where population centers are concentrated | Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans | Where water is used for similar purposes | Where implementation can be funded most easily | Where implementation can align with existing state administration | Geographic and Topological considerations | Similar opportunities, challenges, and solutions | Equity and access | Existing Boundaries | Water quality considerations | Soil and Water Conservation Districts | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **9** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **9** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **18** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **3** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 2 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **32** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 3 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **24** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **1** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **9** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| Online | 10 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | **42** |
| **Total** | **15** | **46** | **17** | **7** | **10** | **1** | **4** | **6** | **7** | **3** | **10** | **12** | **6** | **2** | **2** | **11** | **159** |



NMISC Exhibits 00795

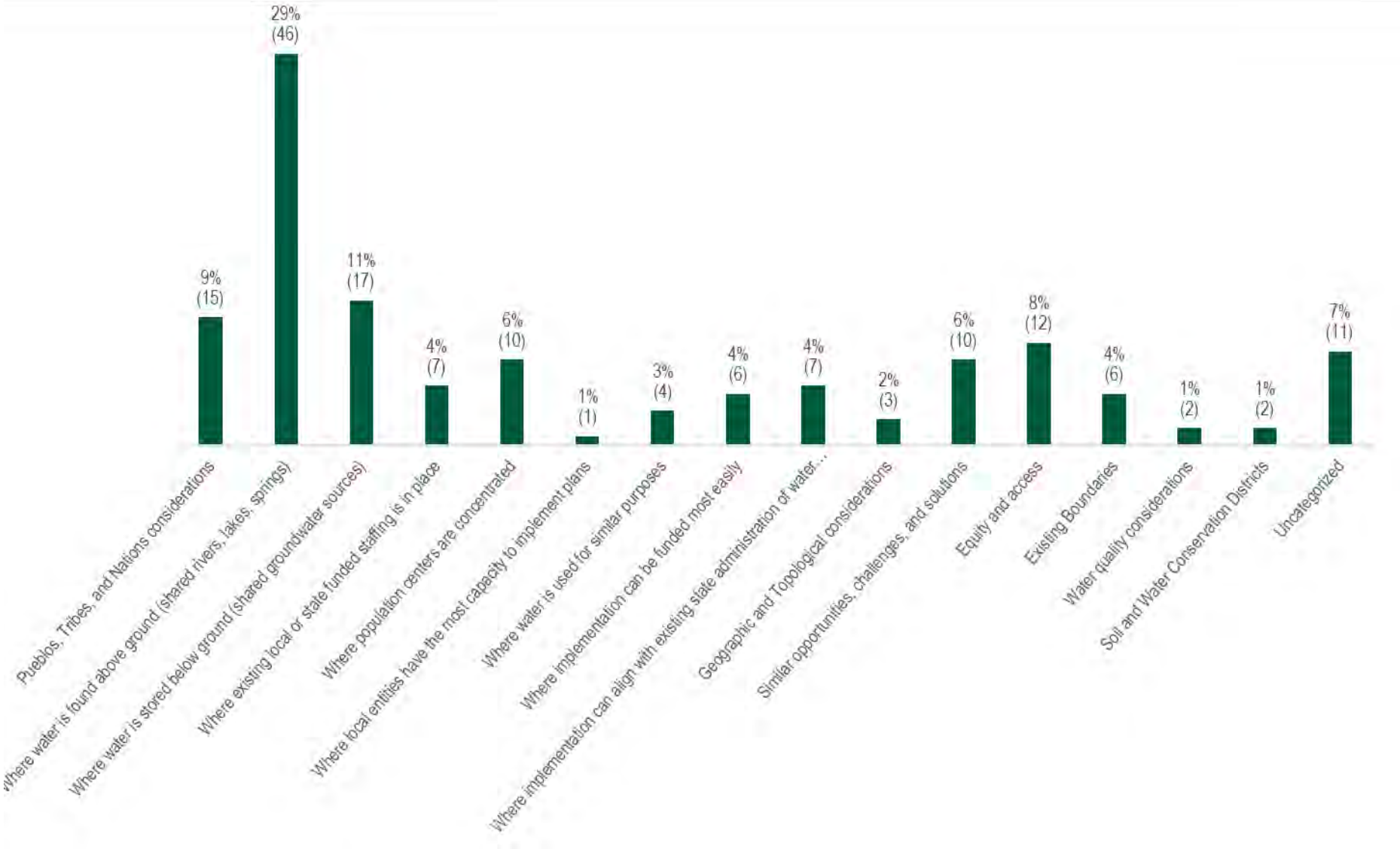



*Figure 36. Question 7: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00796

# Q8: Which of the example boundary concept maps resonates with you most?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

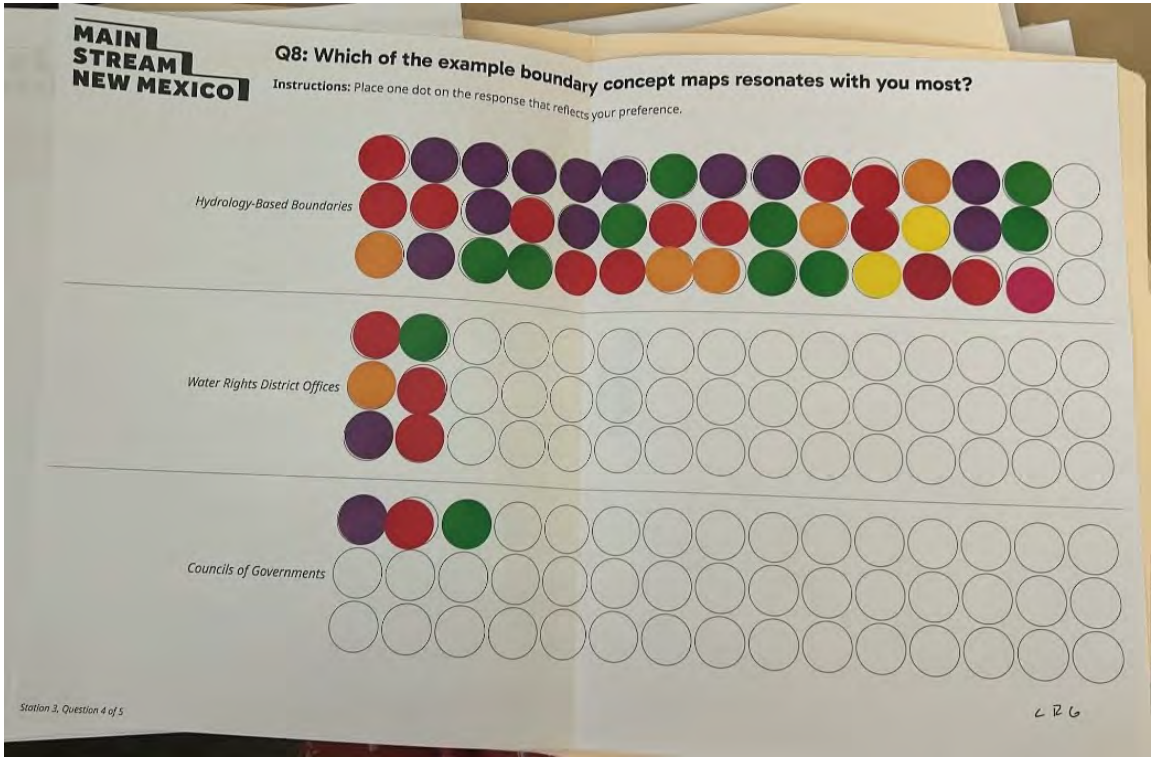
- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on the response that reflects your preference. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. | Multiple choice question. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Nearly three quarters (74%) of responses to Question 8 indicated that hydrology-based boundaries resonated the most. This option was the top choice across all regions. The "Water rights district offices" response was the next choice (16% of all responses), and was a particularly common response in the San Juan, Northwest New Mexico, Colfax, and Estancia regions.





NMISC Exhibits 00797

*Table 25. Question 8: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Hydrology-based boundaries | Water rights district offices | Councils of Governments | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 31 | 10 | 8 | **49** |
| 2 - San Juan | 10 | 6 | 3 | **19** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 27 | 4 | 2 | **33** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 35 | 10 | 10 | **55** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 5 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 8 | 6 | 3 | **17** |
| 7 - Taos | 40 | 7 | 1 | **48** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 23 | 9 | 3 | **35** |
| 9 - Colfax | 10 | 8 | 1 | **19** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 16 | 4 | 1 | **21** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 58 | 11 | 4 | **73** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 73 | 3 | 9 | **85** |
| 13 - Estancia | 16 | 9 | 1 | **26** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 7 | 4 | 4 | **15** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 38 | 4 | 8 | **50** |
| 16 - Lea County | 14 | 6 | 1 | **21** |
| Online | 188 | 29 | 22 | **239** |
| **Total** | **599** | **130** | **81** | **810** |



NMISC Exhibits 00798

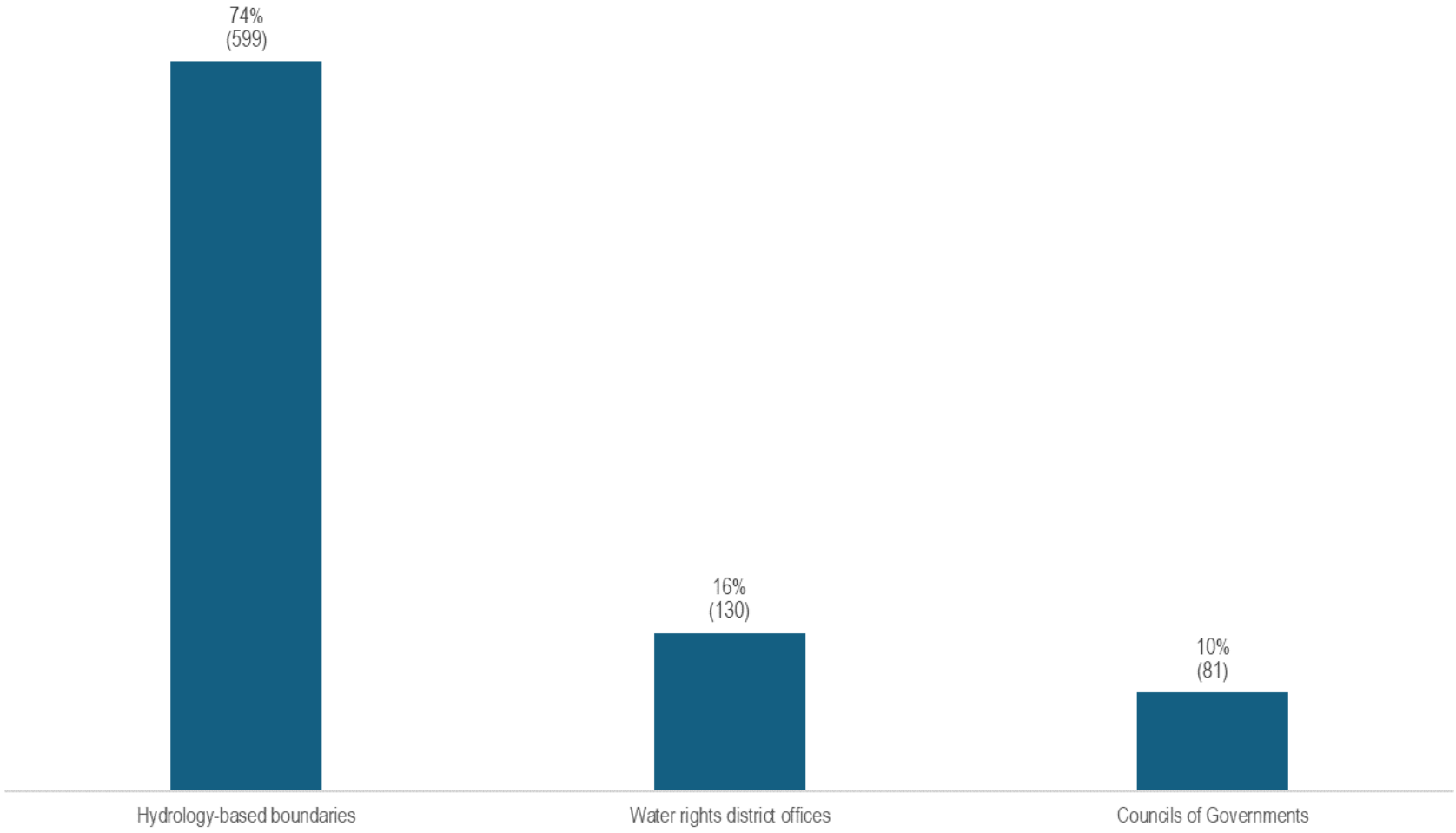



*Figure 37. Question 8: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00799

# Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 1: The boundaries and number of water planning regions in the state

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Use one of the comment cards to describe other considerations that you think should be included. | |
| **Format** | Comment cards for collecting feedback | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

Responses to Question 9 align closely with responses to Question 7 and emphasize "Where water is found above ground" with 17% of coded responses and "Where water is stored below ground" with 16% of coded responses. Many of the responses provided more specificity and examples relevant to each region. Ecosystems and water rights administration were common categories of responses, especially for online open house participants.

Because this question is very open-ended, a significant number of the of comments (18%) could not be grouped into similar categories. Many of those uncategorized comments reflect general sentiments about water planning opportunities and considerations, not related to establishing boundaries. See Table 27 for all responses provided for Question 9.

*Table 26. Question 9: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations considerations | Responses related to pueblos, tribes, and nations |
| Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs) | Responses related to surface water |
| Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources) | Responses related to groundwater |
| Where existing local or state funded staffing is in place | Responses related to staff resources |
| Where population centers are concentrated | Responses related to populated areas (e.g., cities, towns, etc.) |
| Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans | Responses related to implementation capacity (e.g., existing groups, resources, etc.) |
| Where water is used for similar purposes | Responses related to water use |
| Where implementation can be funded most easily | Responses related to funding |
| Where implementation can align with existing state administration of water rights | Responses related to water rights, agreements, and compacts |
| Geographic and Topological considerations | Responses related to geographic and topographic characteristics |
| Similar opportunities, challenges, and solutions | Responses related to the sharing of similar opportunities, challenges, and solutions |
| Equity and access | Responses related to the fairness of the planning process and/or the involvement of disproportionately impacted groups and/or groups underrepresented in planning processes |
| Existing Boundaries | Responses related to the existing water planning regions |
| Ecosystems | Responses related to ecosystems and other features of the natural environment |
| Soil and Water Conservation Districts | Responses related to Soil and Water Conservation Districts |
| Water quality considerations | Responses related to water quality benefits and/or challenges |
| Land grants | Responses related to land grant areas |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |


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*Table 27. Question 9: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations considerations | Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs) | Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources) | Where existing local or state funded staffing is in place | Where population centers are concentrated | Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans | Where water is used for similar purposes | Where implementation can be funded most easily | Where implementation can align with existing state administration of water | Geographic and Topological considerations | Similar opportunities, challenges, and solutions | Equity and access | Existing Boundaries | Ecosystems | Soil and Water Conservation Districts | Water quality considerations | Land grants | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **7** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **10** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **7** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **12** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **4** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **7** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **9** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | **23** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | **28** |
| 13 - Estancia | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | **9** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | **8** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 25 | 21 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 33 | **138** |
| **Total** | **32** | **42** | **27** | **8** | **13** | **11** | **6** | **9** | **14** | **3** | **7** | **16** | **4** | **19** | **3** | **3** | **4** | **47** | **268** |



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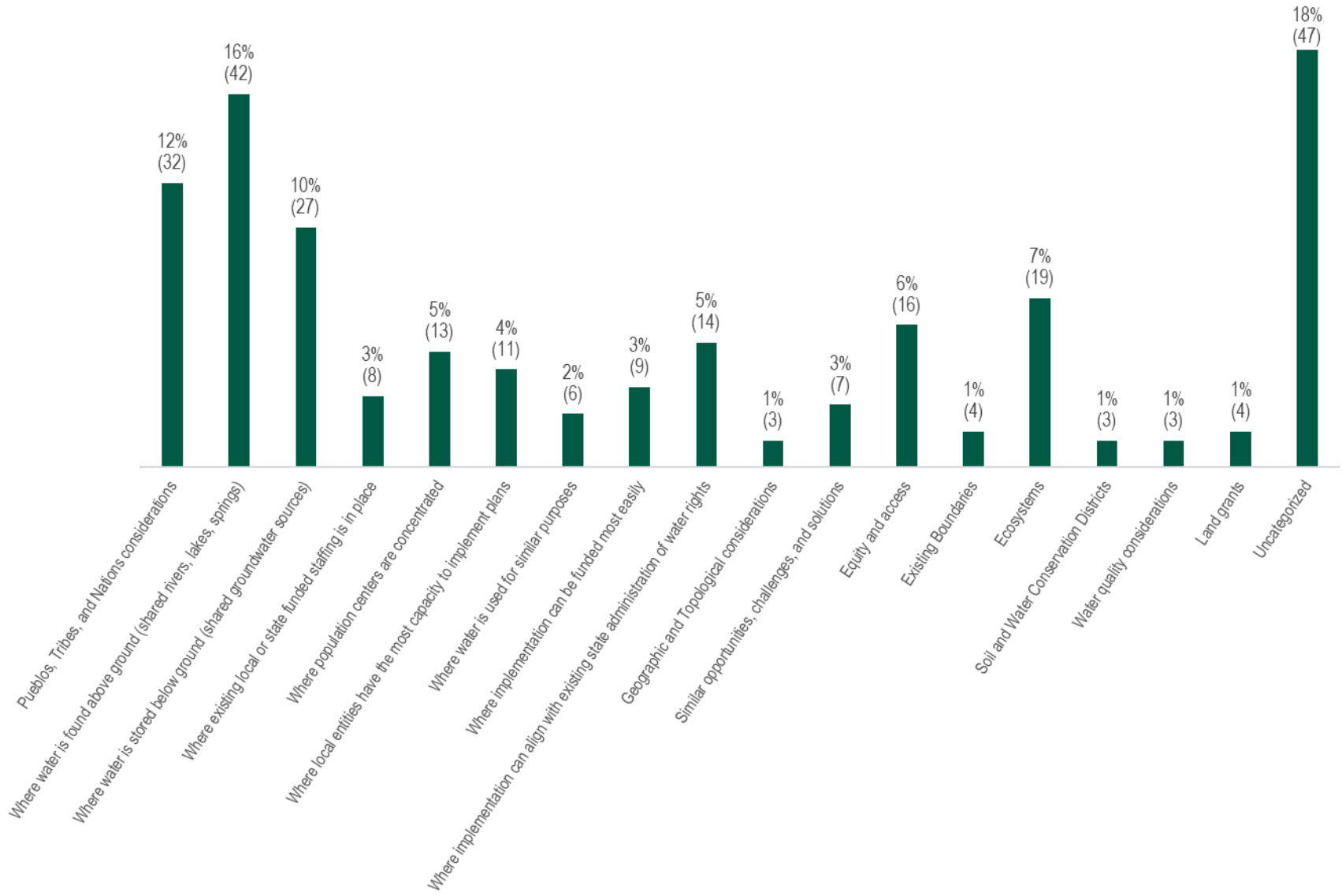



*Figure 38. Question 9: Open-Ended Results by Region for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00803

# Q10: What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 4: The composition of a regional water planning entity
- Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use one of the blank squares to describe any other qualities that you'd like to see in a planning process. | Given you review of these alternative planning entity approaches, please answer the following question. Select up to three options. If you selected other, please describe. |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final column of table, blank squares for short open-ended responses. | Checkboxes with the ability to select up to three options. Comment box for open ended description of other qualities. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed choice-options provided, the "Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders" was the most frequently selected responses across all regions (31% of responses). All the options garnered at least 10% of the total, with "Nimble, adaptive and responsive to changing local needs" and "Protected from special interest groups" (24% each) garnering a higher response rate than "Informed by state government guidelines" and "Communities can customize" (10% and 11% respectively). Across the regions "Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders" was the top response, expect for in San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe and Colfax regions where the top response was "Protected from special interest groups" and San Juan whose top response was "Nimble, adaptive, and responsive to changing local needs."

## Open-Ended Responses

Like the fixed-choice responses, many of the open-ended responses for Question 10 were related to ensuring a representative process that is protected from special interest groups (43% of coded responses); however, there was an emphasis on ensuring the process is "Informed by community perspectives" as opposed to water users or traditional stakeholders more generally (18% of coded responses). This was a new theme compared to the fixed-choice responses. Other common new themes from the open-


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ended responses were ensuring the process is "Based on ecological and environmental considerations" and "Data driven/measurable" (13% and 11% respectively).

*Table 28. Question 10: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Nimble, adaptive and responsive to changing local needs | Protected from special interest groups | Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders | Informed by state government guidelines | Communities can customize | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 6 | 14 | 22 | 4 | 10 | **56** |
| 2 - San Juan | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | **35** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 22 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 6 | **79** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 25 | 31 | 34 | 8 | 9 | **107** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | **15** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | **27** |
| 7 - Taos | 19 | 22 | 26 | 7 | 15 | **89** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 8 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 8 | **48** |
| 9 - Colfax | 11 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 2 | **44** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 7 | 16 | 20 | 1 | 11 | **55** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 46 | 45 | 50 | 12 | 11 | **164** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 44 | 38 | 62 | 18 | 20 | **182** |
| 13 - Estancia | 10 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 4 | **48** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | **31** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 27 | 28 | 33 | 8 | 9 | **105** |
| 16 - Lea County | 4 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 | **37** |
| Online | 145 | 131 | 171 | 67 | 62 | **576** |
| **Total** | **401** | **412** | **530** | **167** | **188** | **1,698** |



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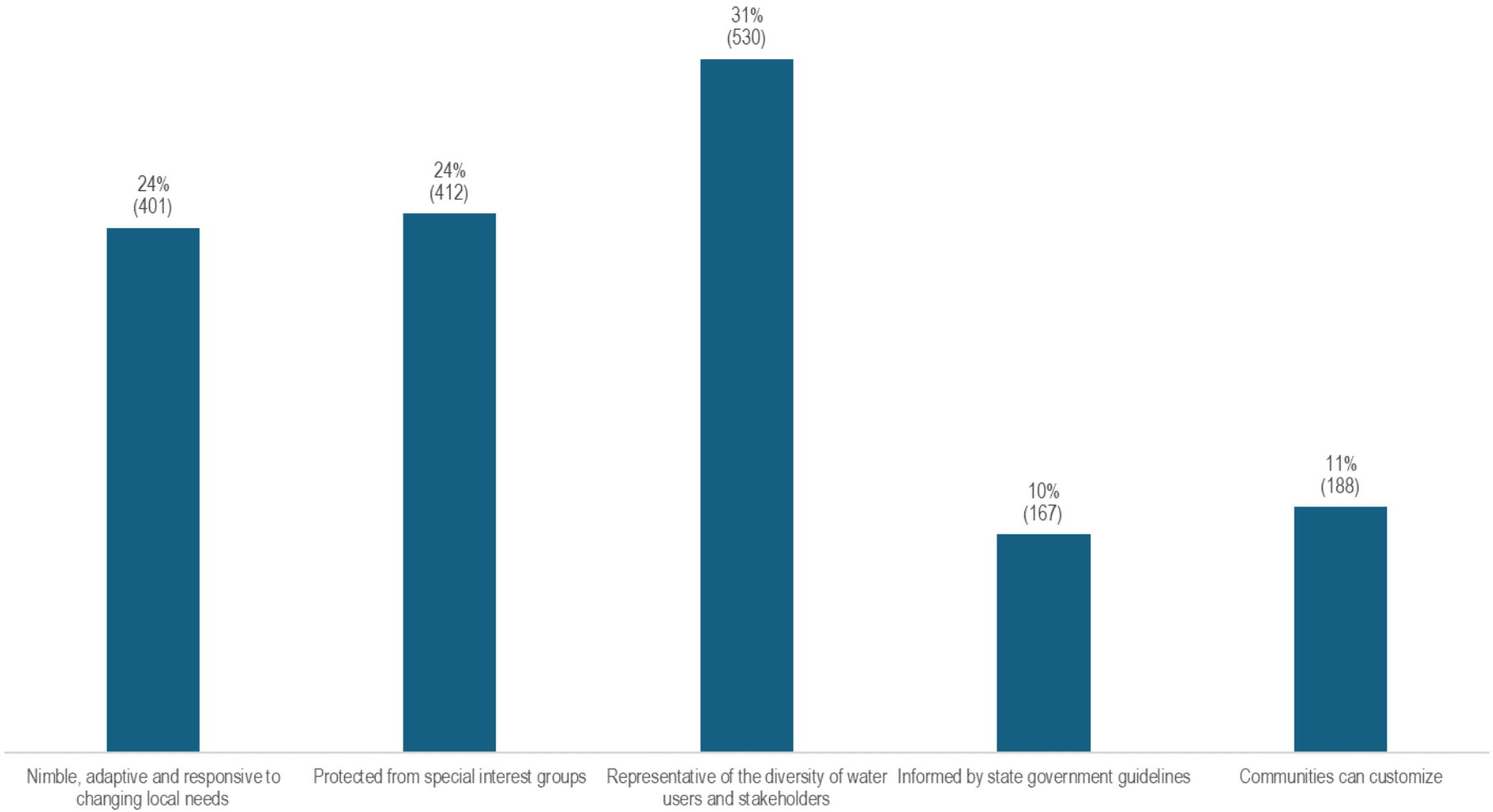



*Figure 39. Question 10: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



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*Table 29. Question 10: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Nimble, adaptive, and responsive to changing local needs | Responses related to ensuring the planning process is flexible as local situations and needs change |
| Protected from special interest groups | Responses related to ensuring the planning process is not influenced from special interest groups (e.g., large for-profit corporations and oil and gas industry) |
| Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders | Responses related to ensuring the planning process incorporates a diverse stakeholder group (e.g., groups specifically involved in water processes or management) |
| Informed by state government guidelines | Responses related to ensuring the planning process aligns with state government guidelines (e.g., aligned with the state 50-year water action plan, or other state governmental guidelines) |
| Communities can customize | Responses related to ensuring the planning process's requirements are flexible to meet a community's needs |
| Informed by broad community perspectives | Responses related to ensuring the community at large (including the public) is involved in the water planning process and decision making |
| Based on ecological and environmental considerations | Responses related to ensuring the planning process considers ecosystems needs (e.g., fish, wildlife, habitat) |
| Equitable | Responses related to ensuring the planning process is equitable and accessible to all |
| Transparent | Responses related to ensuring the public has insight into the planning process (e.g., hosting public processes, sharing progress) |
| Data driven/measurable | Responses related to ensuring the planning process is driven by data/science-based information |
| Hybrid approach | Responses related to having a hybrid approach to planning |
| Water administration | Responses related to water administration practices such as protecting existing water right holders and processes, as well as compacts |
| No revision needed | Responses that suggest no changes are needed to the water planning process |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |



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*Table 30. Question 10: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Nimble, adaptive, and responsive to changing local needs | Protected from special interest groups | Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders | Informed by state government guidelines | Informed by broad community perspectives | Based on ecological and environmental considerations | Equitable | Transparent | Data driven/measurable | Hybrid approach | Water administration | No revision needed | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **12** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **9** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **7** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | **6** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **22** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **20** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **14** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | **36** |
| **Total** | **6** | **18** | **19** | **2** | **27** | **19** | **11** | **8** | **16** | **5** | **7** | **1** | **8** | **147** |



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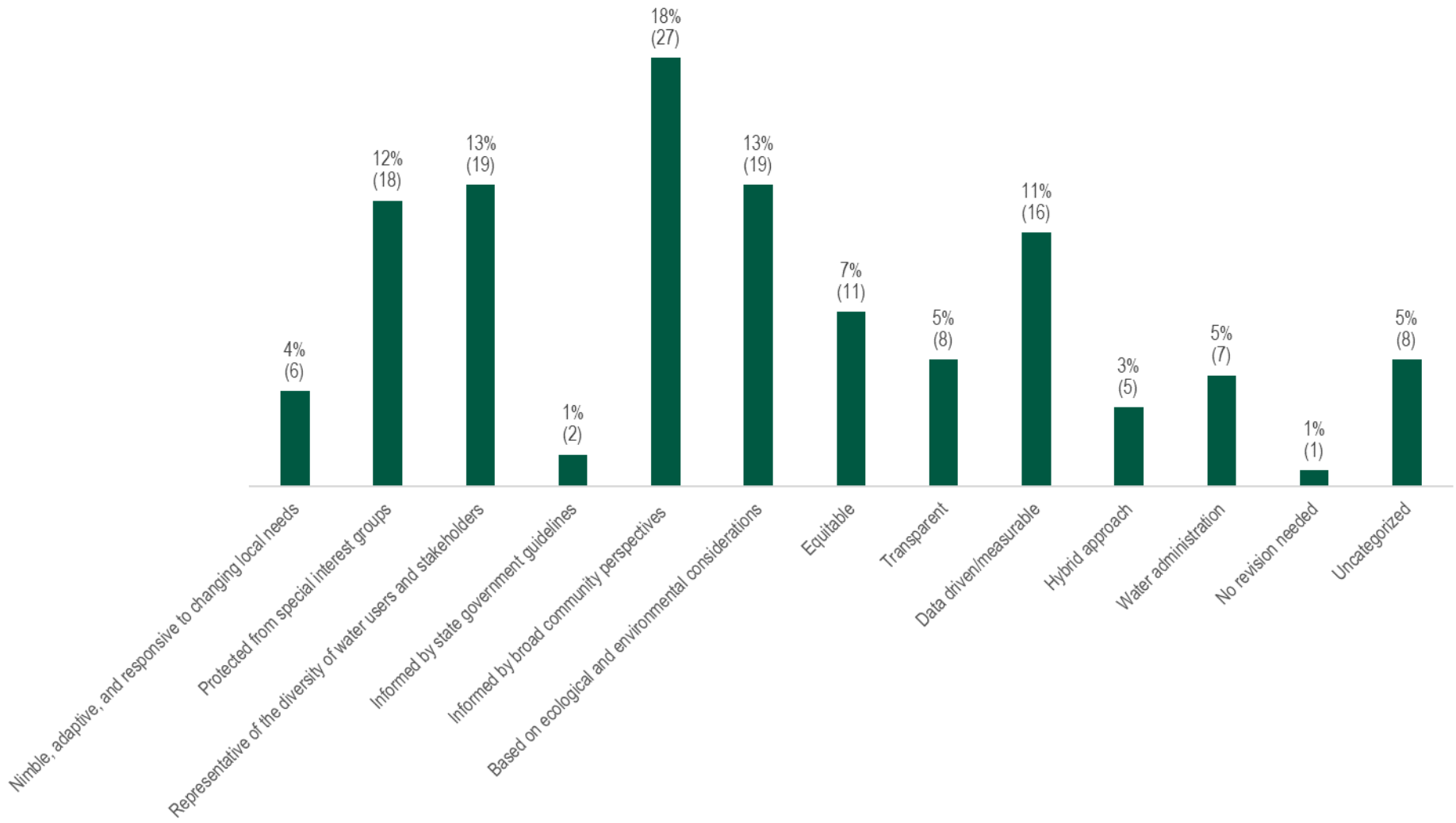



*Figure 40. Question 10: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00809

# Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have? (pick one answer per line)

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 4: The composition of a regional water planning entity

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot in each row to indicate your preference between the two characteristics (pick one answer per line). | |
| **Format** | Three column table with designated dot placement in 2nd and 3rd column. | Series of multiple-choice questions with two options for each characteristic. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 11 included six scenarios for respondents to identify what specific characteristics were most popular for the water planning members and committee. The top response and breakdown for each across all regions and the online survey (e.g., 17 total "regions") include:

- Members should "Reside within the region" (75% of responses, majority in 17 of 17 regions)
- Members experience was water is "Professional" (64% of responses, majority in 14 out of 17 regions)
- Members shall be "Elected" (58% of responses, majority in 12 out of 17 regions)
- Committee size is "Flexible" (66% of responses, majority in 12 out of 17 regions)
- Terms for serving are "Fixed" (62% of responses, majority in 13 out of 17 regions)
- Fixed terms are "Long (2+ years)" (79% of responses, majority in 17 or 17 regions)

Notably a few respondents placed their answers in-between options, indicating that they would like a mix of appointed or elected members. These are represented as "0.5" in Table 31.


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*Table 31. Question 11: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| | Members should: | | Members experience with water is: | | Members shall be: | | Committee size is: | | Terms for serving: | | Fixed terms are: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Region** | **Reside within the region** | **Be from New Mexico** | **Professional** | **Personal** | **Appointed** | **Elected** | **Fixed** | **Flexible** | **Fixed** | **Flexible** | **Short (shorter than 2 years)** | **Long (2+ years)** | **Total** |
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 28 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 18 | **135** |
| 2 - San Juan | 15 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | **66** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 24 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 18 | **146** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 39 | 3 | 25 | 10 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 19 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 18 | **199** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 | **30** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 12 | 8 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | **57** |
| 7 - Taos | 28 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 1 | 5 | 26 | **175** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 19 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 11 | **86** |
| 9 - Colfax | 20 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 14 | **108** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 22 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 14 | **103** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 50 | 14 | 31.5 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 8 | 37 | 19 | 26 | 11 | 31 | **289.5** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 51 | 10 | 34.5 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 33.5 | 13 | 34 | 25 | 25 | 6 | 42 | **312** |
| 13 - Estancia | 21 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 3 | 9 | 10 | **127** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 8 | **54** |
| 15 – Socorro-Sierra | 32 | 13 | 29.5 | 10.5 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 35 | **221** |
| 16 - Lea County | 12 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | **63** |
| Online | 159 | 66 | 127 | 81 | 95 | 117 | 65 | 155 | 137 | 83 | 47 | 170 | **1,302** |
| **Total** | **543** | **178** | **374** | **209.5** | **220** | **309** | **178** | **352** | **343** | **210** | **115** | **442** | **3,473.5** |



NMISC Exhibits 00811

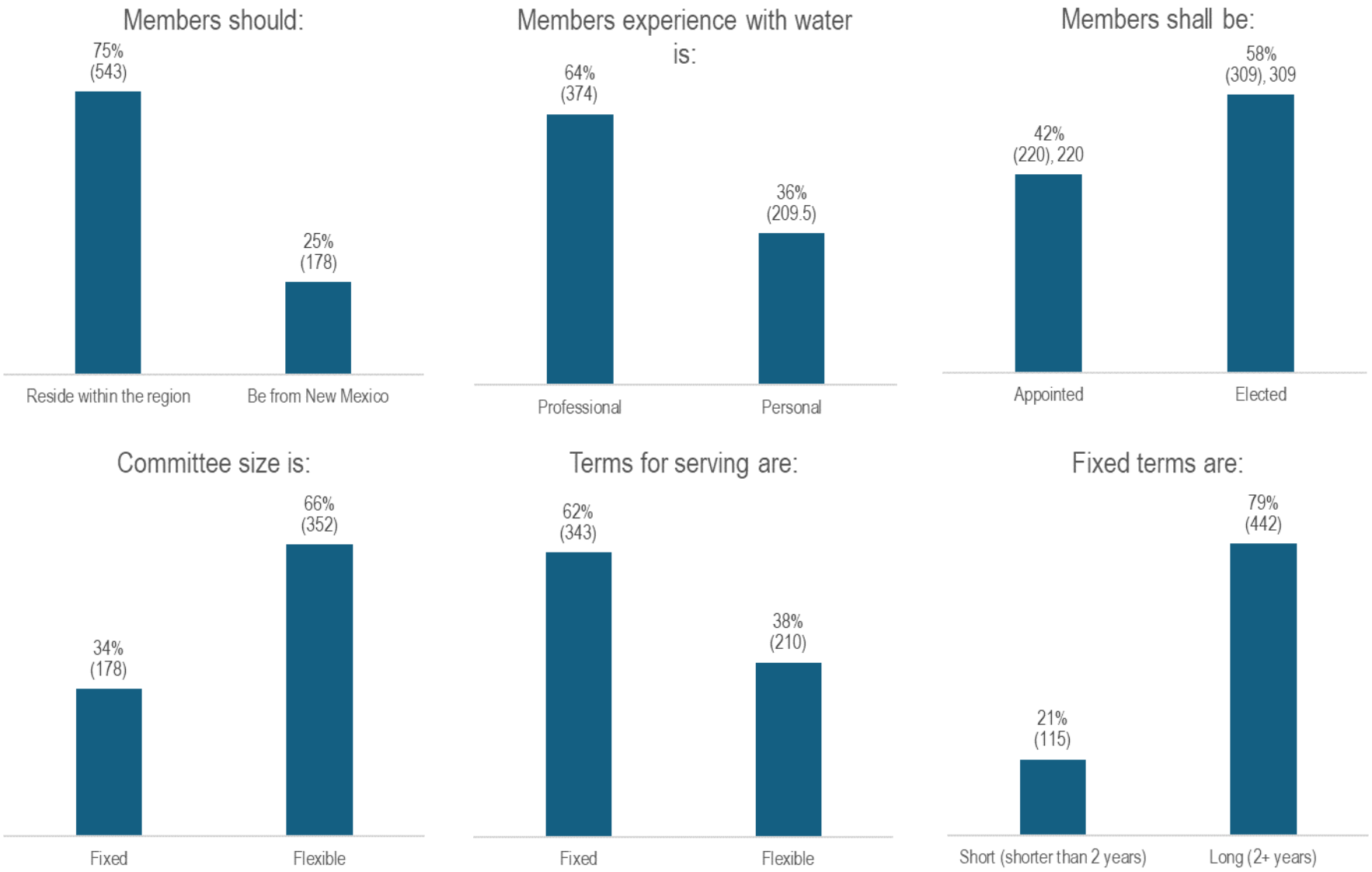



*Figure 41. Question 11: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00812

# Q12: How should different groups be involved in regional water planning and in what role?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 4: The composition of a regional water planning entity
- Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration
- Guideline 7: The procedures to support implementation of a regional water security plan

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | For each entity you feel should be involved, place a dot in the correlating column for the role you recommend (only one dot per row). If you would like to add other groups to consider, describe the group in the space designated "other." Then use the same process to place a dot at the level of involvement you recommend. You can recommend as many groups for engagement as you suggest. | |
| **Format** | Six column table with designated dot placement in columns 2-6. | Matrix with ability to select one option in the spectrum of engagement for each group listed. Comment box for open-ended description of other entities. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Responses to this question were weighted on a scale of 0 to 4, to calculate the average weighted score for each group in each region. A score of 4 represents an interest in full empowerment whereas a score of 0 indicates a desire for no involvement. Across the board, responses indicated a need for high levels of engagement (empowerment) for Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations, especially the responses from the Tularosa-Sacramento Salt Basins (4.0), Colfax (4.0), and Estancia (4.0) regions. Acequia/Community Ditch Associations were identified for elevated levels of engagement as well, particularly in the Lea County (3.8), Taos (3.7), and Jemez y Sangre (3.6) regions. A desire for lower levels of engagement (e.g., informing, consulting) were identified for public interest groups and general members of the public. In several regions, federal agencies were also identified for lower engagement, such as in Lea County (0.9) and Lower Pecos Valley (1.7).


NMISC Exhibits 00813

## Open-Ended Responses

Responses identified additional groups such as universities, research institutes, and educators. For example, responses noted that universities should be kept informed, while educators and research institutes should be consulted. Comments emphasized the importance of Tribal engagement, government collaboration, public empowerment, and concerns around water utilities and their level of involvement.

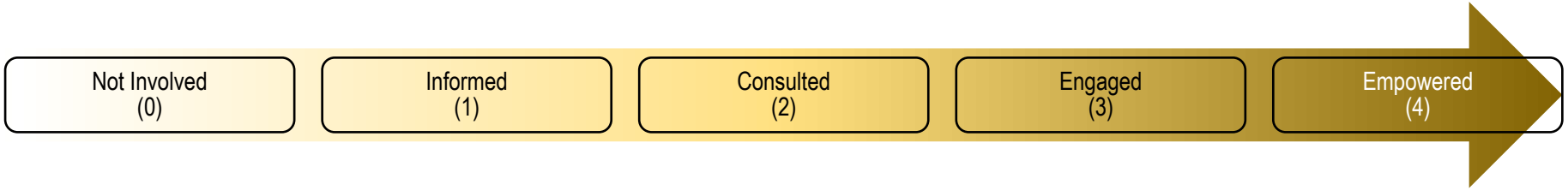



*Figure 42. Question 12: Fixed-Choice Results Weighted Average Engagement Score Levels*

*Table 32. Question 12: Fixed-Choice Results for Regions and Online Survey Responses*

| | 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 2 - San Juan | 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt | 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 7 - Taos | 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 9 - Colfax | 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 13 - Estancia | 14 - Rio Chama | 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 16 - Lea County | Online | Total Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pueblos, Tribes, and Nations** | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| **Largest Water Users** | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| **Agricultural Water Users** | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| **Largest Water Rights Holders** | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| **Any Water Rights Holders** | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |


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| | 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 2 - San Juan | 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt | 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 7 - Taos | 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 9 - Colfax | 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 13 - Estancia | 14 - Rio Chama | 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 16 - Lea County | Online | Total Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Water Utilities** | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| **Acequia/community ditch associations** | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| **Soil and Water Conservation Districts** | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| **Water associations (e.g., NM Groundwater Assoc., NM Rural Water Assoc.)** | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| **State agencies (i.e., NMISC, NMOSE)** | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| **Federal agencies** | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| **Municipal governments** | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| **County governments** | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| **Public interest groups** | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| **Environmental interest groups** | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| **General members of the public** | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 |



NMISC Exhibits 00815

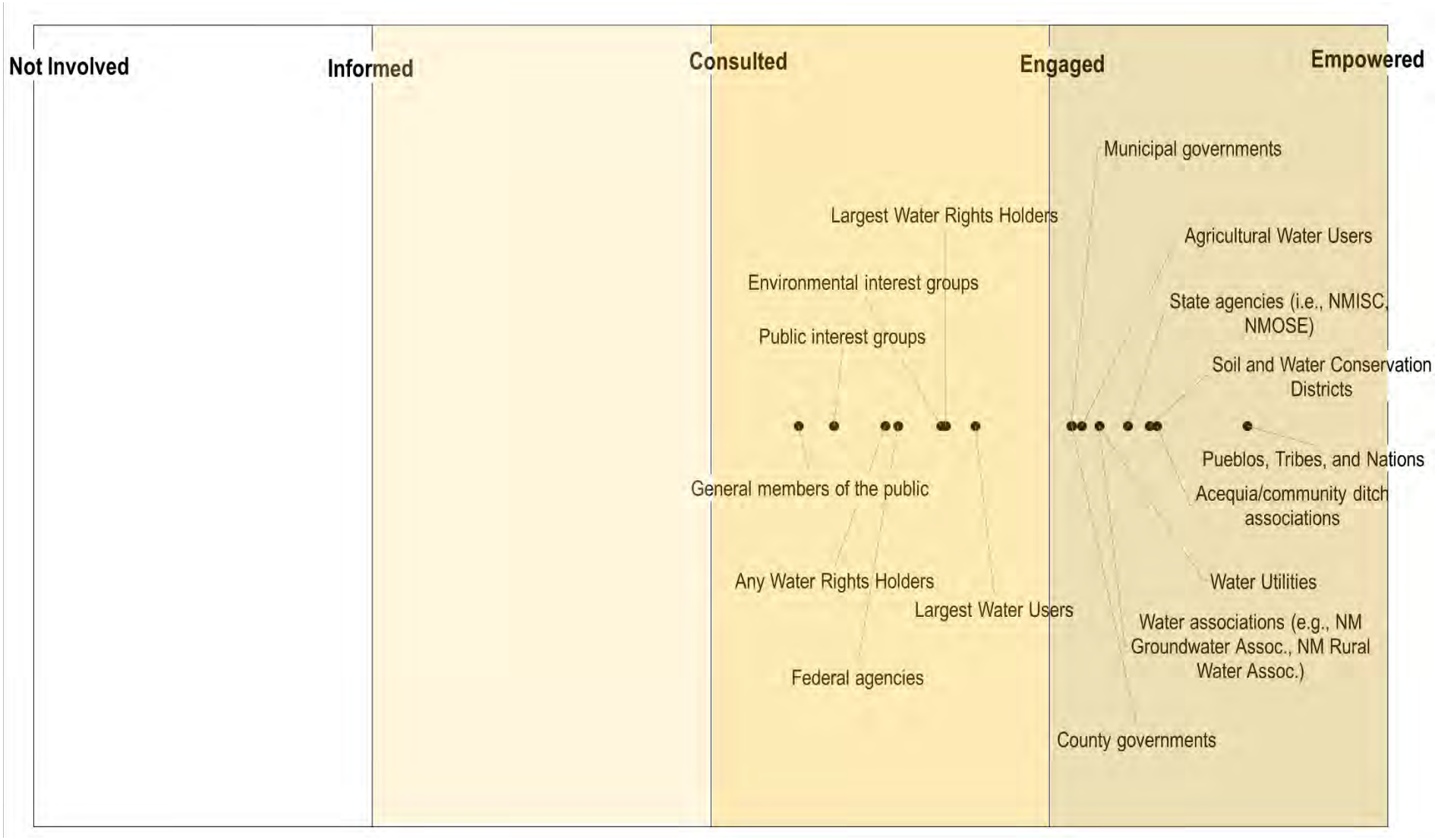



*Figure 43. Question 12: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00816

# Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 2: The public input requirements for regional water planning

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot next to the answer you most agree with. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd. | Multiple choice. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed-choice responses provided,100% of the responses indicated that there should be 1 or more public meetings. The top response was “A few more than 2 public meetings should be required” (41%) followed by “A minimum of 2 public meetings should be required” (26%). Combined, 67% of respondents indicated that around 2 public meetings should be required. In comparison, only 21% responded that “Many more than 2 public meetings should be required.” Between the regions there is variation between “A minimum of 2 public meetings” or “A few more than 2 public meetings should be required” being the top answer.




NMISC Exhibits 00817

## Summary Results: *Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?*

*Table 33. Question 13: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | No public meetings | 1 public meeting should be required | A minimum of 2 public meetings should be required | A few more than 2 public meetings should be required | Many more than 2 public meetings should be required | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 8 | **25** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 1 | **19** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 8 | **31** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 4 | 30 | 10 | **44** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | **5** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 3 | **17** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 12 | **34** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | **17** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 2 | **13** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 3 | 17 | 3 | **23** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 13 | 37 | 17 | **67** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 0 | 2 | 18 | 34 | 16 | **70** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 2 | **19** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | **9** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 2 | 31 | 12 | 0 | **45** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 0 | **15** |
| Online | 0 | 6 | 84 | 81 | 49 | **220** |
| **Total** | **0** | **15** | **241** | **279** | **138** | **673** |


NMISC Exhibits 00818

## Summary Results: *Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?*

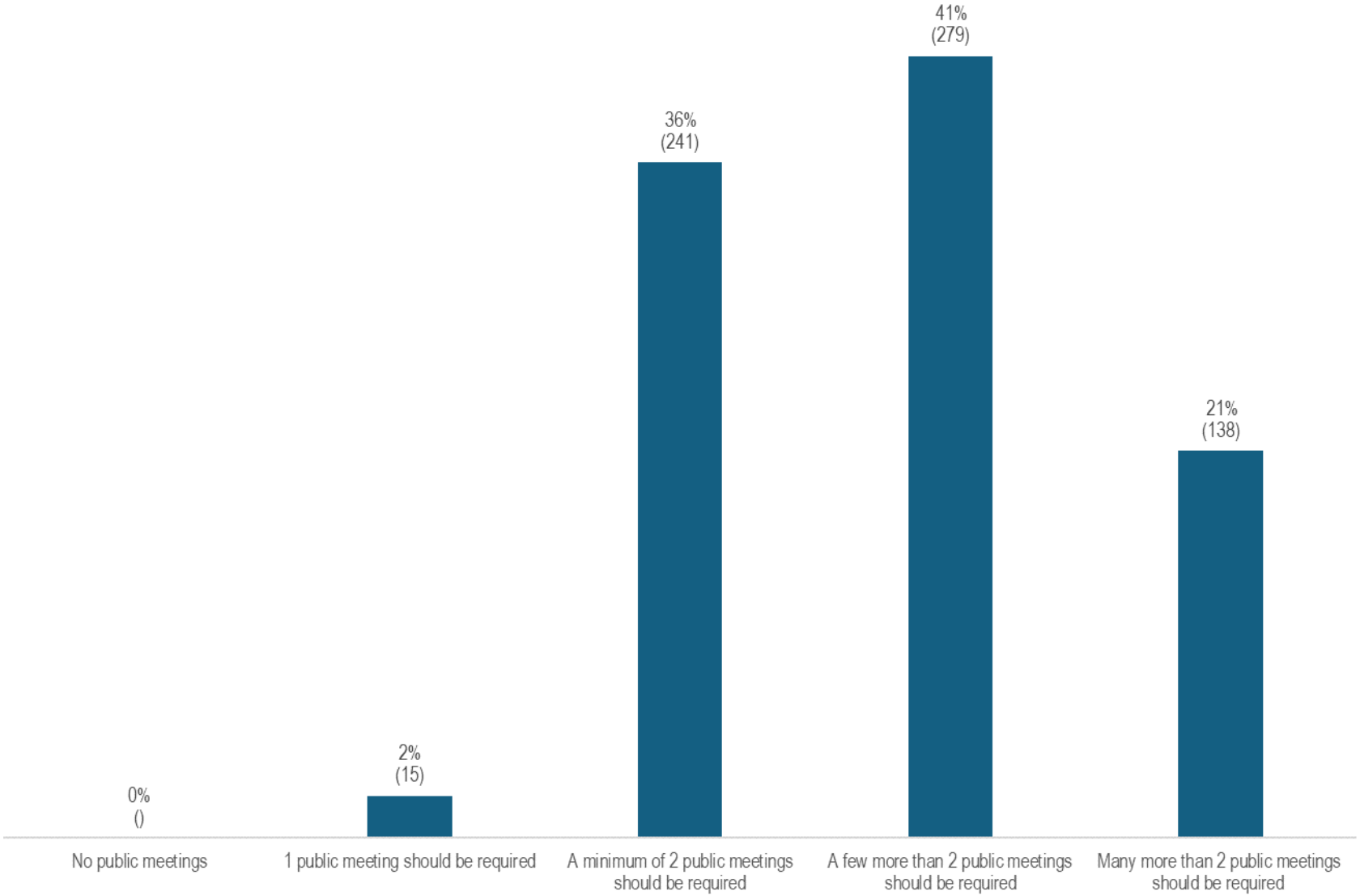



*Figure 44. Question 13: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00819

# Q14: In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration
- Guideline 2: The public input requirements for regional water planning

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use one of the blank squares to describe any other ways that you'd like New Mexicans to be engaged. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column and blank squares at the bottom for short responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of other considerations. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed choice-options provided, the "Be invited to attend information events/open houses about the water planning process" was the most frequently selected response across all regions (26% of responses), closely followed by "Review and comment on draft regional water plans before they are finalized" (25% of responses). All of the options garnered over 10% of the total, however the lowest response was "Complete online surveys/comment forms." This pattern was fairly consistent across regions, with the exception of Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins who indicated they would like to "Complete online surveys/comment forms."

## Open-Ended Responses

Of the open-ended responses, the most common responses were related to "Education" (29% of coded responses). These included incorporating water planning into K-12 curriculum, as well as offering general opportunities for the public to learn more about water planning and topics like conservation, administration, and how New Mexicans use water. The following two most common open-ended responses were related to utilizing "All of the above" strategies to engage New Mexicans in the water planning process and to have "Direct engagement with specific stakeholders" (each at 13% of coded responses). Examples of stakeholders identified


NMISC Exhibits 00820

for direct engagement include local city council presentation, soil and water conservation districts, acequias, and tribal communities and leaders.

*Table 34. Question 14: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Receive information about the process via websites, newsletters, etc. | Be invited to attend information events/open houses about the water planning process | Complete online surveys/comment forms | Participate in focus groups or listening sessions | Review and comment on draft regional water plans before they are finalized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 12 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 18 | **57** |
| 2 - San Juan | 11 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 11 | **46** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 11 | 26 | 5 | 18 | 16 | **76** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 21 | 29 | 7 | 10 | 35 | **102** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | **16** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 12 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 5 | **38** |
| 7 - Taos | 20 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 22 | **78** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 13 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 8 | **46** |
| 9 - Colfax | 8 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 6 | **43** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 10 | 15 | 2 | 11 | 19 | **57** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 28 | 49 | 18 | 27 | 43 | **165** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 27 | 38 | 16 | 50 | 50 | **181** |
| 13 - Estancia | 4 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 15 | **42** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 6 | **21** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 28 | 30 | 17 | 23 | 20 | **118** |
| 16 - Lea County | 12 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 4 | **37** |
| Online | 122 | 145 | 80 | 114 | 157 | **618** |
| **Total** | **346** | **448** | **190** | **321** | **436** | **1,741** |



NMISC Exhibits 00821

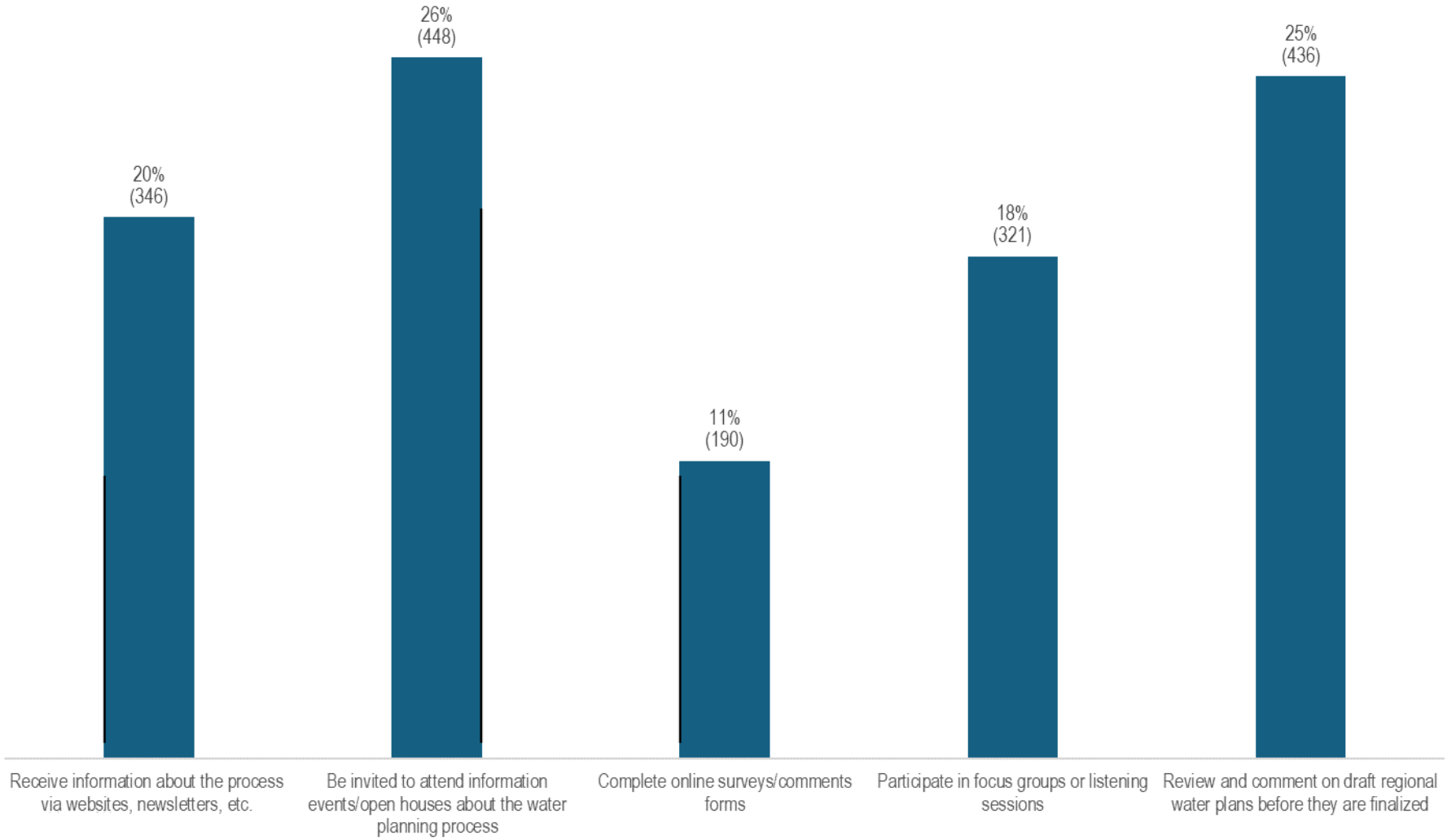



*Figure 45. Question 14: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00822

*Table 35. Question 14: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Common media channels | Responses related to receiving information via newsletters, emails, social media, newspapers, etc. |
| Events | Responses related to attending information events such as open houses, seminars, etc. |
| Online surveys | Responses related to interactive online surveys or commenting periods |
| Focus groups | Responses related to interactive focus groups or listening sessions to gather feedback. These are smaller and more specific than more general open house "events" |
| Comment on drafts | Responses related to commenting on the draft version of the regional water plans |
| Education | Responses that are related to educating the public or youth around the water planning process or water issues. This can include efforts to incorporate water planning and issues into K-12 curriculum, as well as general education for the public. |
| Virtual meeting options | Responses that are related to virtual meeting options (e.g., telephone, online) |
| Direct engagement with specific stakeholders | Responses that are related to direct engagement with specific stakeholders |
| Transparent process | Responses that say regardless of the methodology, the entire process needs to be transparent to the public |
| All of the above | Responses that indicate all engagement methods are important and should be utilized |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |



*Table 36. Question 14: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Common media channels | Events | Online surveys | Focus groups | Comment on drafts | Education | Virtual meeting options | Direct engagement with specific stakeholders | Transparent process | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **2** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **2** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | **14** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | **12** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | **15** |
| **Total** | **3** | **5** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **18** | **1** | **8** | **5** | **8** | **10** | **62** |



NMISC Exhibits 00824

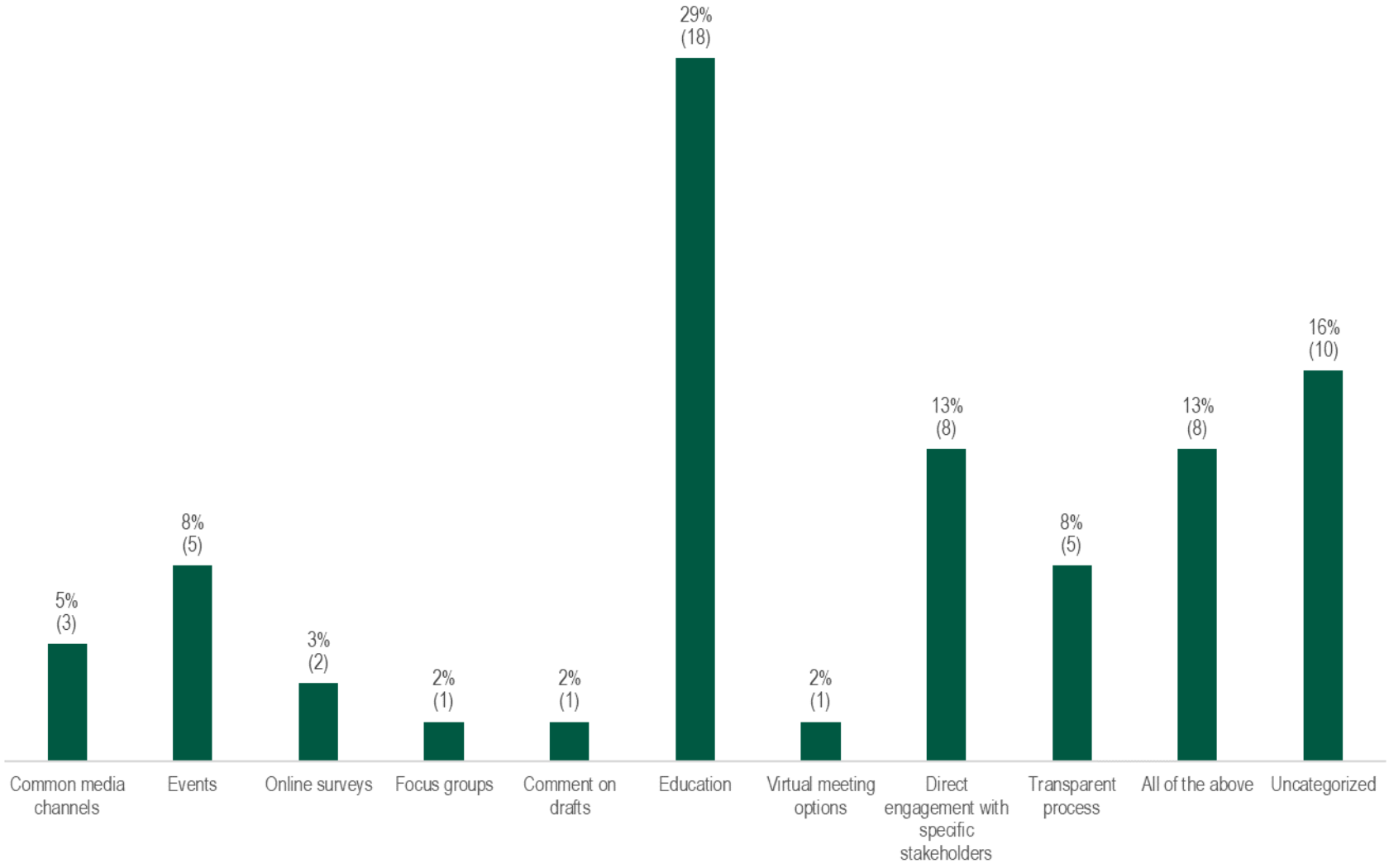



*Figure 46. Question 14: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00825

# Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 4: The composition of a regional water planning entity
- Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration
- Guideline 2: The public input requirements for regional water planning

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Use the comment card to provide any other considerations. | |
| **Format** | Comment cards for collecting feedback | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

The responses to Question 15 align closely to Questions 10 – 14, as reflected in the codes described in Table 37, with the most common open-ended response relating to "Who is on the Planning Entity (Q12)" (40% of coded responses). These responses included comments both on who should, and who should not be, involved on the regional water planning entity. Respondents indicated that ecological interests need to be represented on the planning committee even though they are not a specific "stakeholder." Additionally, there were multiple comments on including youth in the process, as well as subject matter experts.




NMISC Exhibits 00826

Comments relating to "Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have?", which composed a combined 23% of coded responses, included a handful of comments suggesting that the NMISC consider a mix of personal and professional representation, as well as mix of elected and appointed members. Additionally, responses include several comments requesting clarity on who would be appointing or electing planning members, and indicating the answer may change their response to how and if planning members should be elected.



Other themes including ensuring the process is protected from special interest groups or dominated by specific stakeholders (Planning Process Qualities – 12% of coded responses), as well as involving the public throughout the process and in multiple capacities (Public Involvement – 9% of coded responses).

*Table 37. Question 15: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Planning Process Qualities (Q10) | Responses related to the planning processes characteristics and/or attributes (e.g., flexible, protected from special interest groups, representative of diverse stakeholders, customizable, connected to other goals/processes) |
| Planning Entity Member Qualities (Q11) | Responses related to the qualities/attributes of members on the planning entity (e.g., reside in New Mexico vs. region, type of experience or background of planning committee members) |
| Planning Committee Process (Q11) | Responses related to the planning committee processes (e.g., how members get on the board, committee size, terms) |
| Who is on Planning Entity (Q12) | Responses related to who is or is not on the Planning Entity and in what capacity |
| Public Involvement (Q12 and Q14) | Responses related to how and in what capacity the public should be involved in the water planning process |
| Equity and Fairness | Responses related to representation, diversity, and inclusion in the regional planning entity |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |

*Table 38. Question 15: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Planning Process Qualities (Q10) | Planning Entity Member Qualities (Q11) | Planning Committee Process (Q11) | Who is on Planning Entity (Q12) | Public Involvement (Q12 and Q14) | Equity and Fairness | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **14** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **8** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 2 | 4 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | **14** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 1 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 4 | **16** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **9** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **4** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 17 | 12 | 9 | 54 | 14 | 8 | 9 | **123** |
| **Total** | **24** | **34** | **12** | **79** | **18** | **13** | **20** | **200** |



NMISC Exhibits 00828

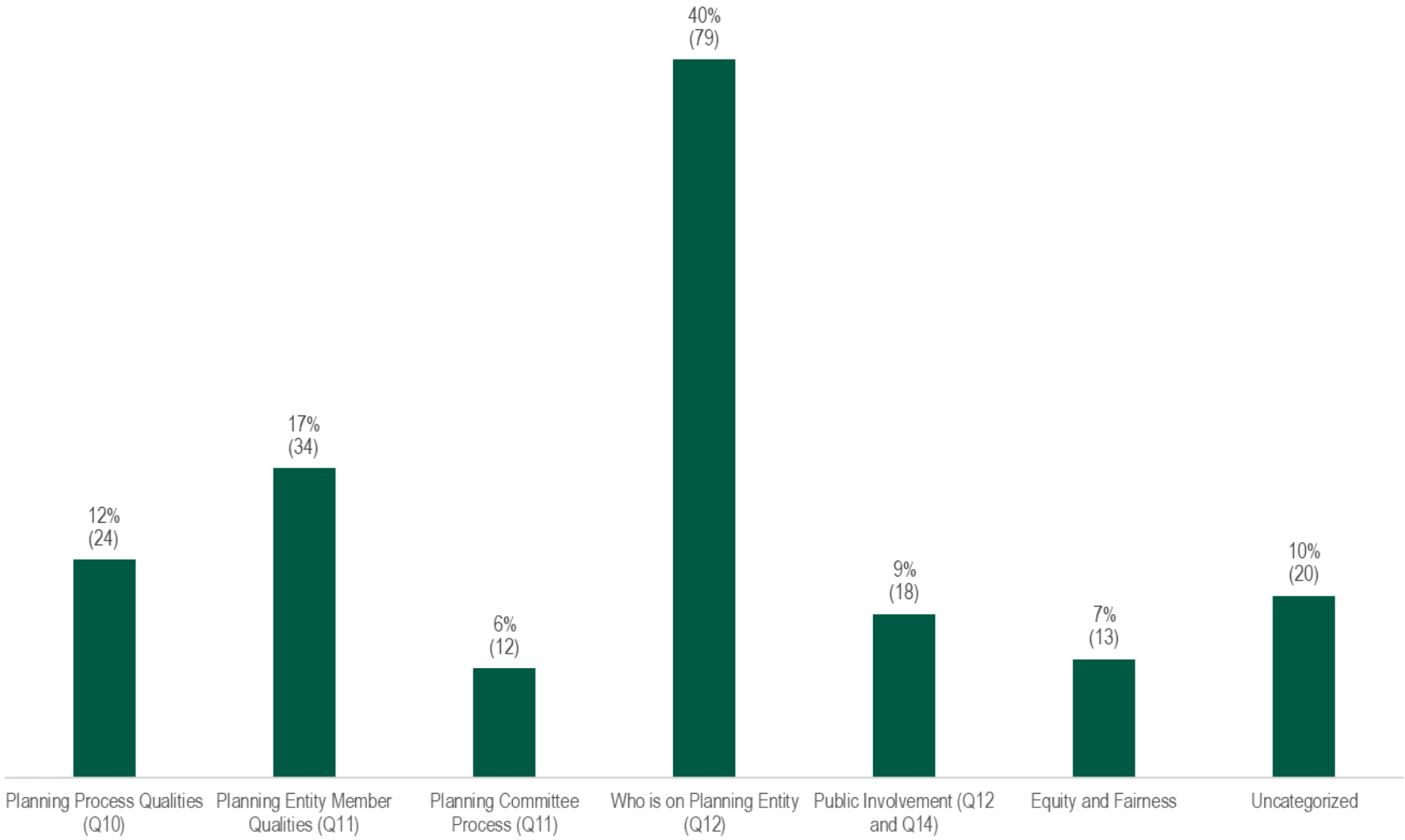



*Figure 47. Question 15: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00829

# Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 2: The criteria for commission approval of a regional water security plan with prioritized projects, programs and policies
- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects and, programs and policies

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use one of the blank squares to describe any other questions that you think the regional plan should answer. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final row of table, provide blank squares for open ended responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select three options and comment box for open ended description of other questions. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed choice-options provided "How can the region work to balance water needs to water availability?" was the most common response (17% of responses). The following two most common responses were related fixed-choice responses of "How much water is available?" and "How much water will be available in 2075?" (each 12% of responses). Combined, these related answers account for 41% of responses. While the top answer varies for individual regions, one of these three responses was generally the most common with "How can the region work to balance water needs to water availability?" being the most common responses, except for the Estancia, Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins, and Northwest New Mexico. These three regions all identified "How much water is available?" as the top response. The least selected response was "How was the public involved in developing the regional water plan?" at only 3% of responses.

## Open-Ended Responses

Of the open-ended responses the most common responses mirrored the trends in the fixed-choice responses with 30% of coded responses relating to "Future water availability," "Future water need," or "Balancing Water Availability and Needs." The two other most common responses were ensuring "Environmental Impacts" are considered (12% of coded responses) and "All of the above" should be considered at 9% of coded responses.


NMISC Exhibits 00830

*Table 39. Question 16: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Where does the region's water come from? | How much water is available? | How much water will be available in 2075? | What is the region's current water need? | How much water is used in various sectors in the region? | How much water will be needed in the region in 2075? | How can the region work to balance water needs to water availability? | How was the public involved in developing the regional water plan? | What are the priority strategies (e.g., programs, projects, policies) for the region? | How were strategies prioritized for the region? | Who is responsible for implementing the priority strategies for the region? | What funding or other resources are needed to implement priority strategies for region? | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 9 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | **71** |
| 2 - San Juan | 8 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | **61** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 15 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 6 | **121** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 5 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 27 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 10 | 5 | **121** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | **16** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | **50** |
| 7 - Taos | 17 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | **128** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | **56** |
| 9 - Colfax | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | **53** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 7 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | **68** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 19 | 21 | 27 | 8 | 21 | 12 | 34 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 15 | **200** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 9 | 17 | 29 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 32 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 14 | 13 | **183** |
| 13 - Estancia | 5 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | **85** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | **31** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 11 | 16 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 12 | **121** |
| 16 - Lea County | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | **45** |
| Online | 68 | 76 | 83 | 52 | 63 | 37 | 111 | 12 | 67 | 16 | 36 | 46 | **667** |
| **Total** | **188** | **257** | **241** | **141** | **163** | **119** | **357** | **68** | **174** | **84** | **147** | **138** | **2,077** |



NMISC Exhibits 00831

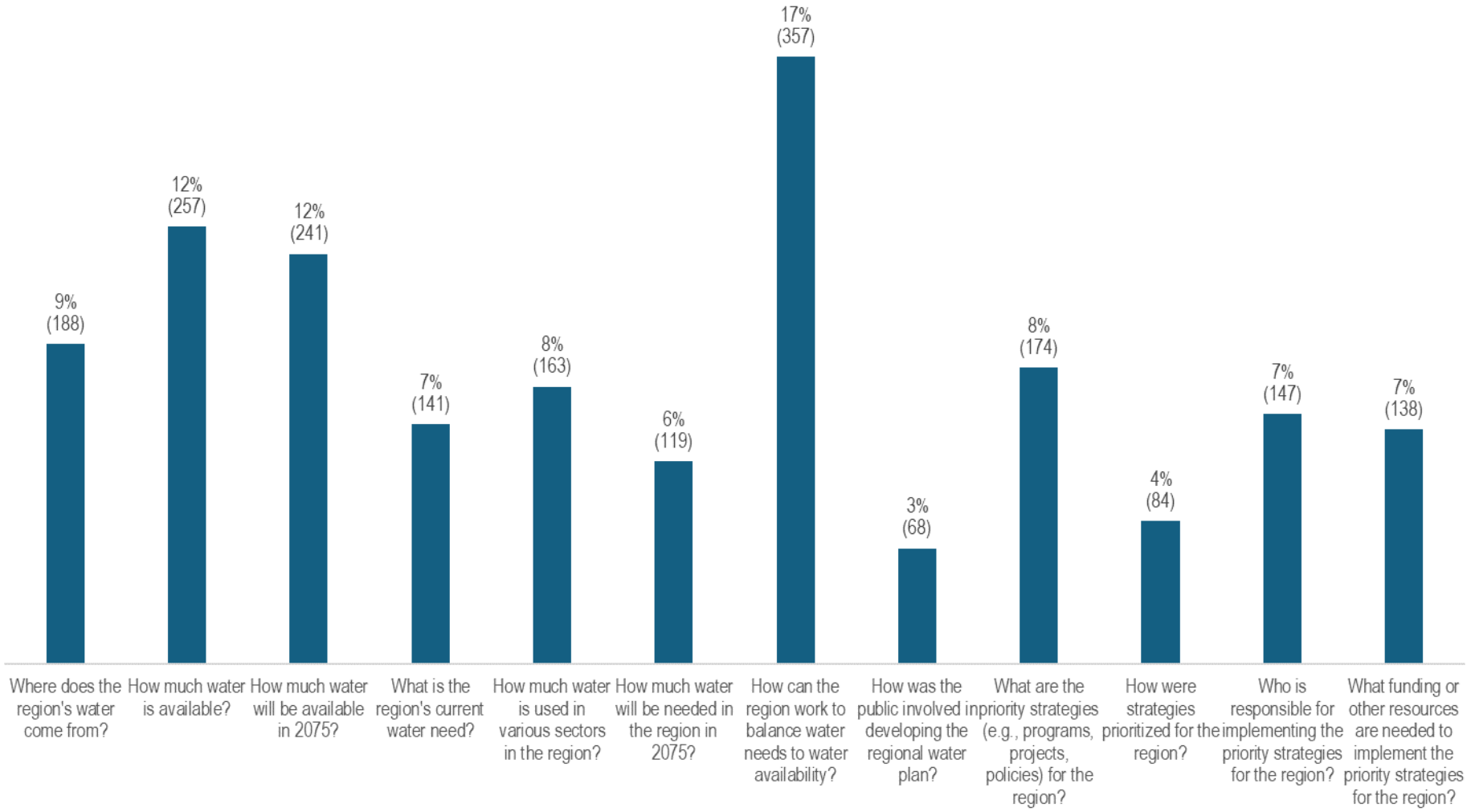



*Figure 48. Question 16: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00832

*Table 40. Question 16: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Water source | Responses related to where a region's water comes from |
| Water availability now | Responses related to how much water is available now |
| Future water availability | Responses related to how much water will be available in the future including the impacts of factors like climate change on future water supply |
| Current water need | Responses related to how much water a region currently needs based on current uses |
| Volume used by different users | Responses related to how much water is used by a region's different sectors (e.g., agriculture vs. residential) |
| Future water need | Responses related to how much water a region will need in the future |
| Balancing Water Availability and Needs | Responses related to how to balance a region's water availability with its needs |
| Public involvement | Responses related to how the public was involved in developing the regional water plan |
| Regional strategy identification | Responses related to the priority programs, projects, and policies identified in the regional plan |
| Regional strategy prioritization | Responses related how to select the regional strategies (e.g., programs, projects and policies) listed in the regional water plan |
| Roles and Responsibilities | Responses related to who is implementing the strategies identified in the regional water plan |
| Funding and Resources | Responses related to funding and resources needed to implement the regional strategies |
| Area's Water History | Responses related to the historical or social context of the region. |
| Environmental Impacts | Responses related to the ecological or environmental impacts of regional water planning decisions (e.g., water quality, habitat, impacts to stream/river health, etc.) |
| Economic considerations | Responses related to economic impacts of regional water planning in a region |
| Agricultural | Responses related to agriculture (includes comments related to water conservation in agricultural sector as well as preserving agriculture) |
| All of the above | Responses that indicate all of the fixed-choice answers should be tracked |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |


NMISC Exhibits 00833

*Table 41. Question 16: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Water source | Water availability now | Future water availability | Current water need | Volume used by different users | Future water need | Balancing Water Availability and Needs | Public involvement | Regional strategy identification | Regional strategy prioritization | Roles and Responsibilities | Funding and Resources | Area's Water History | Environmental Impacts | Economic considerations | Agricultural | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **6** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **10** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **24** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **1** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **4** |
| 9 - Colfax | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **10** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **15** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | **8** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | **17** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | **19** |
| **Total** | **4** | **5** | **12** | **4** | **5** | **12** | **12** | **5** | **8** | **6** | **6** | **2** | **3** | **12** | **4** | **4** | **11** | **8** | **123** |



NMISC Exhibits 00834

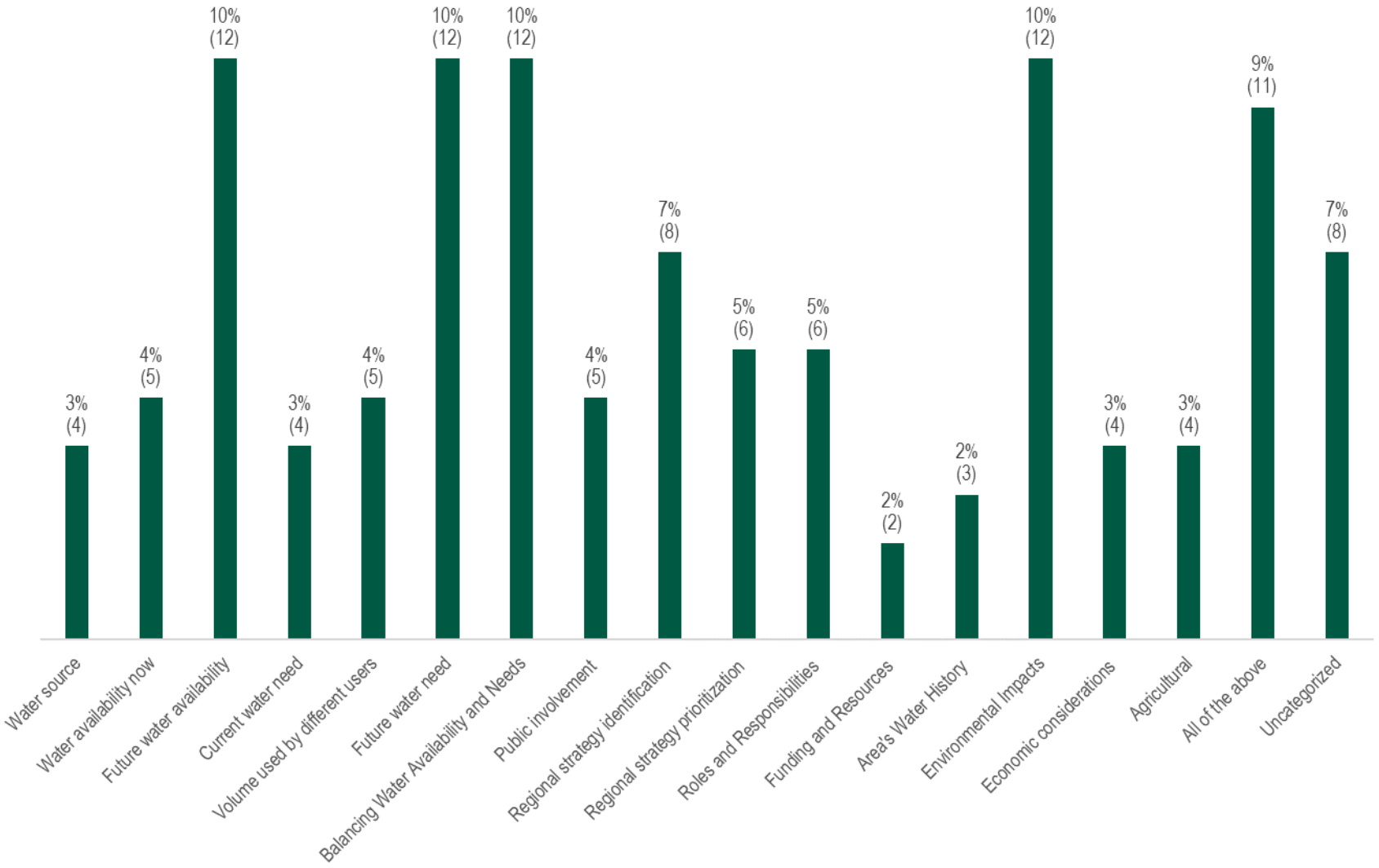



*Figure 49. Question 16: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00835

# Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- N/A

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use the blank squares to identify any other types of implementation strategies. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final row of table, provide blank squares for open ended responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of other strategies. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed choice-options the most common response was "Agricultural water efficiency and conservation" (19% of responses). "Watershed health & protection" and "Groundwater health & protection" closely followed at 18% and 16% of responses, respectively. Looking across regions, while "Agricultural water efficiency and conservation" was typically the most common answer there was some variation with "Watershed health & protection" or "Groundwater health & protection" ranking higher in certain regions. "Outreach and education" was the highest for Northwest New Mexico and Lower Pecos Valley. Additionally, Estancia was the only region to rank "Water storage" as one of the top responses and Lea County was the only region to rank "Water infrastructure improvements" as a top response. For all regions "Recreation water use protection" ranked the lowest.

## Open-Ended Responses

Of the open-ended responses, the most common responses mirrored the trends in the fixed-choice responses with responses related to "Watershed health and protection" having the highest percentage (16% of coded responses) followed by "Agricultural water efficiency and conservation" (12% of coded responses). Additionally, there were various responses related to "Municipal and household water efficiency and conservation" (11% of coded responses) and "Water reuse and reclamation" (11% of responses) with many respondents commenting on agricultural, municipal water efficiency, and/or water reuse and reclamation together. Comment


NMISC Exhibits 00836

related to "Water Administration" centered around protecting water rights and following/enforcing prior appropriation of water rights.

*Table 42. Question 17: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Outreach and education | Municipal and household water efficiency and conservation | Agricultural water efficiency and conservation | Water storage | Water infrastructure improvements | Water sharing agreements | Watershed health & protection | Groundwater health & protection | Recreational water use protection | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 3 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 2 | **63** |
| 2 - San Juan | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 3 | **59** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 9 | 16 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 20 | 3 | **96** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 5 | 19 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 3 | 23 | 25 | 3 | **124** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | **15** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 11 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | **45** |
| 7 - Taos | 10 | 13 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 24 | 20 | 1 | **116** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 7 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 1 | **52** |
| 9 - Colfax | 8 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 0 | **57** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 13 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 2 | **66** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 24 | 12 | 38 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 37 | 31 | 8 | **181** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 25 | 15 | 31 | 7 | 18 | 20 | 29 | 36 | 6 | **187** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | **15** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | **34** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 12 | 10 | 23 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 23 | 16 | 2 | **115** |
| 16 - Lea County | 7 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | **40** |
| Online | 67 | 80 | 130 | 29 | 81 | 33 | 117 | 106 | 13 | **656** |
| **Total** | **212** | **209** | **359** | **102** | **231** | **109** | **341** | **313** | **45** | **1,921** |

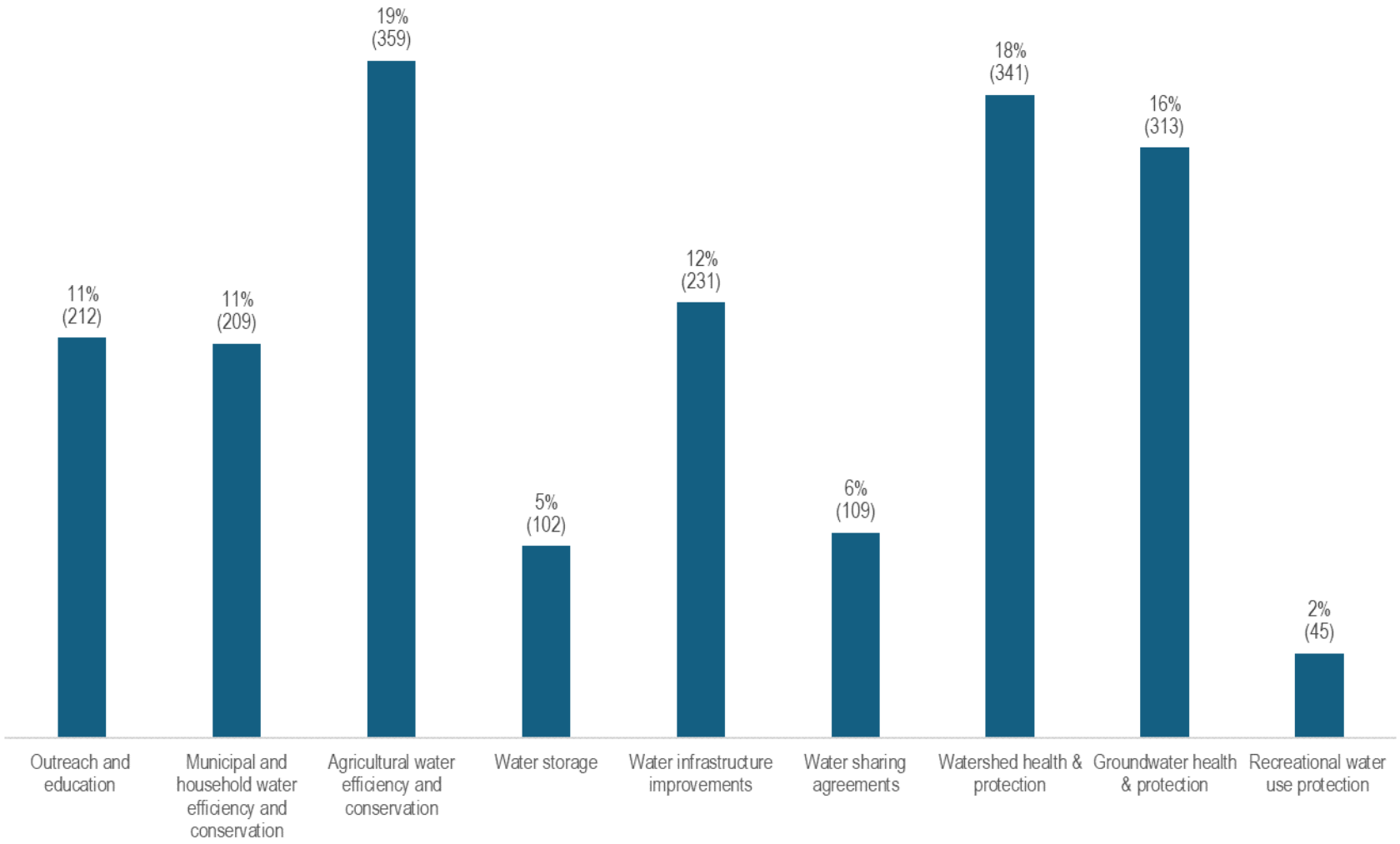



*Figure 50. Question 17: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00838

*Table 43. Question 17: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Outreach and education | Responses related to developing awareness in the public including K-12 education, or other events for the general public |
| Municipal and household water efficiency and conservation | Responses related to water efficiency or conservation at the household, town, city, county, or municipal level |
| Agricultural water efficiency and conservation | Responses related to agricultural water efficiency or conservation |
| Water storage | Responses related to water storage solutions (e.g., reservoirs, aquifer storage and recovery) |
| Water infrastructure improvements | Responses related to water infrastructure improvements (e.g., distribution systems, advanced water treatment, metering) |
| Water sharing agreements | Responses related to water sharing agreements (e.g., water sharing agreements for droughts or emergencies) |
| Watershed health and protection | Responses related to watershed health and protection, including rivers, streams, lakes, and ecological considerations |
| Groundwater health and protection | Responses related to the protection of groundwater sources |
| Recreational water use protection | Responses related to protecting streams, rivers, and lakes for recreational purposes |
| Water reuse and reclamation | Responses related to water reuse, graywater, and rainwater collection |
| Growth and development | Responses related to community growth and development (e.g., non-functional turf rules, development restrictions) |
| Data and tracking | Responses related to including data tracking or modeling as a implementation strategy |
| Partnerships | Responses related to partnering across sectors or regions |
| Water Administration | Responses related to how water is administered (e.g., water right administration, compact compliance, etc.) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |
| All of the above | Responses that indicate all of the fixed-choice answers should be included |


NMISC Exhibits 00839

*Table 44. Question 17: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Outreach and education | Municipal and household water | Agricultural water efficiency and | Water storage | Water infrastructure improvements | Water sharing agreements | Watershed health and protection | Groundwater health and protection | Recreational water use protection | Water reuse and reclamation | Growth and development | Data and tracking | Partnerships | Water Administration | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **5** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **11** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | **9** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | **18** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | **21** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| Online | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | **19** |
| **Total** | **4** | **11** | **12** | **2** | **2** | **2** | **16** | **4** | **1** | **11** | **4** | **4** | **5** | **12** | **7** | **2** | **99** |



NMISC Exhibits 00840

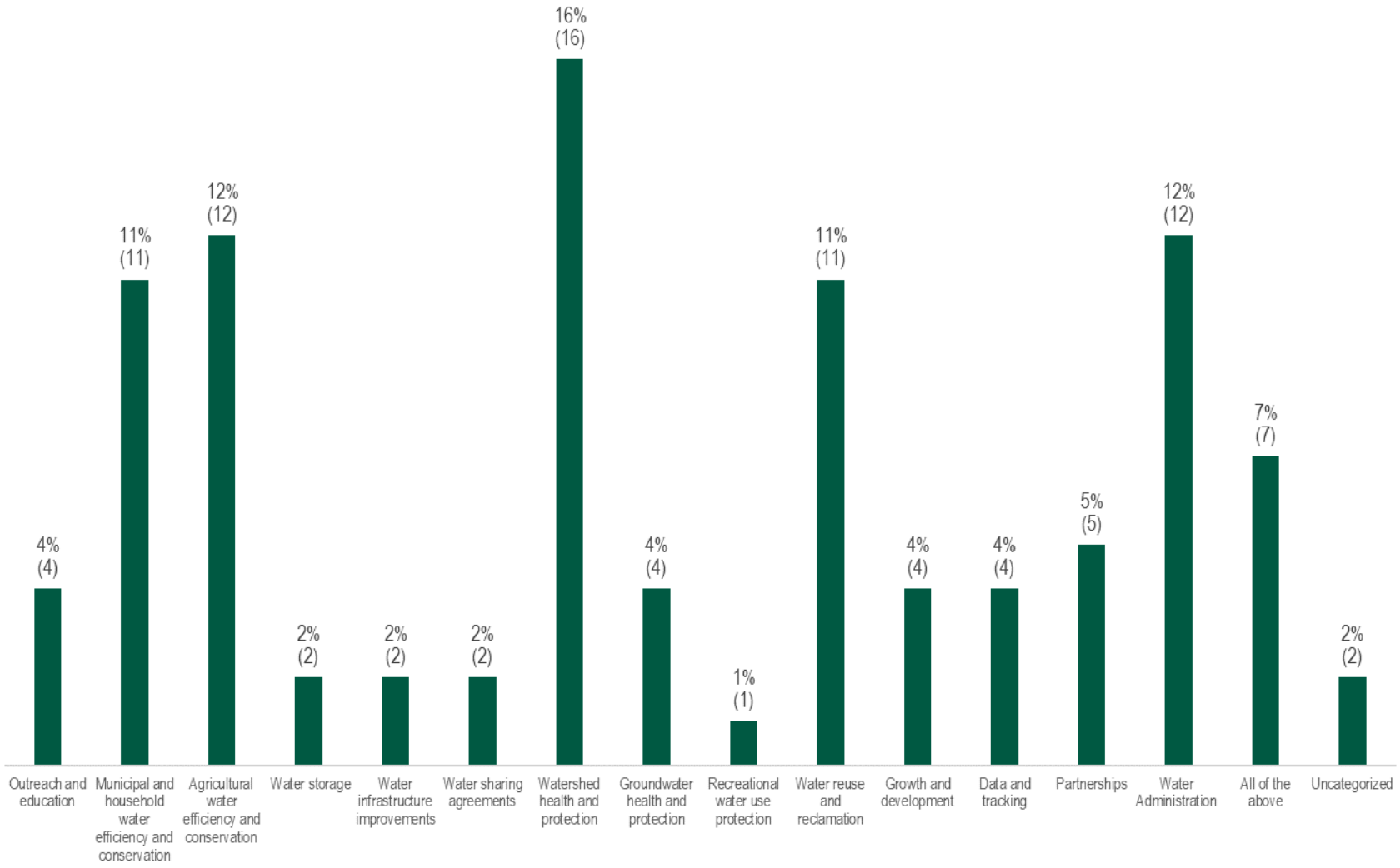



*Figure 51. Question 17: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00841

# Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects, programs, and policies

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use the blank squares to identify any other things that you would like to know about water projects, programs, and policies | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final row of table, provide blank squares for open ended responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of information. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Of the fixed choice-options the most common response was "Impact on water balance" (26% of responses). This aligns with "Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer?" whose top answer was "How can the region work to balance water needs to water availability?" The other two top responses were "Type of project, program, or policy" and "Ecological impacts" (each at 21%). This trend was reflected across most regions, with the exception of San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe, whose participants also ranked "Cultural impacts" as a top response.

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 18 only had 49 associated comments, with many regions providing no or only a few comments. There was substantial variation in the comments received, with "Impact on water balance" emerging as the most common open-ended response coded theme, followed by "Ecological impacts." This mirrored the fixed-choice responses with "Impact on water balance" and "Ecological impacts" accounting for 19% and 13% of coded responses respectively.


NMISC Exhibits 00842

*Table 45. Question 18: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Type of project, program, or policy | Location | Cost | Timeline | Impact on water balance | Time sensitivity/urgency | Cultural impacts (e.g., number of people impacted) | Ecological impacts | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 7 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 6 | **60** |
| 2 - San Juan | 14 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 5 | 5 | **47** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 16 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 6 | 15 | 25 | **102** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 24 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 28 | **109** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | **15** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 8 | **39** |
| 7 - Taos | 27 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 4 | 12 | 29 | **107** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 9 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **47** |
| 9 - Colfax | 11 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | **40** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 16 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 6 | **56** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 39 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 45 | 13 | 20 | 46 | **190** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 24 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 44 | 11 | 33 | 48 | **188** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | **15** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | **29** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 23 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 31 | 3 | 9 | 32 | **115** |
| 16 - Lea County | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | **39** |
| Online | 143 | 44 | 43 | 36 | 178 | 38 | 43 | 121 | **646** |
| **Total** | **382** | **119** | **116** | **92** | **476** | **105** | **169** | **385** | **1,844** |

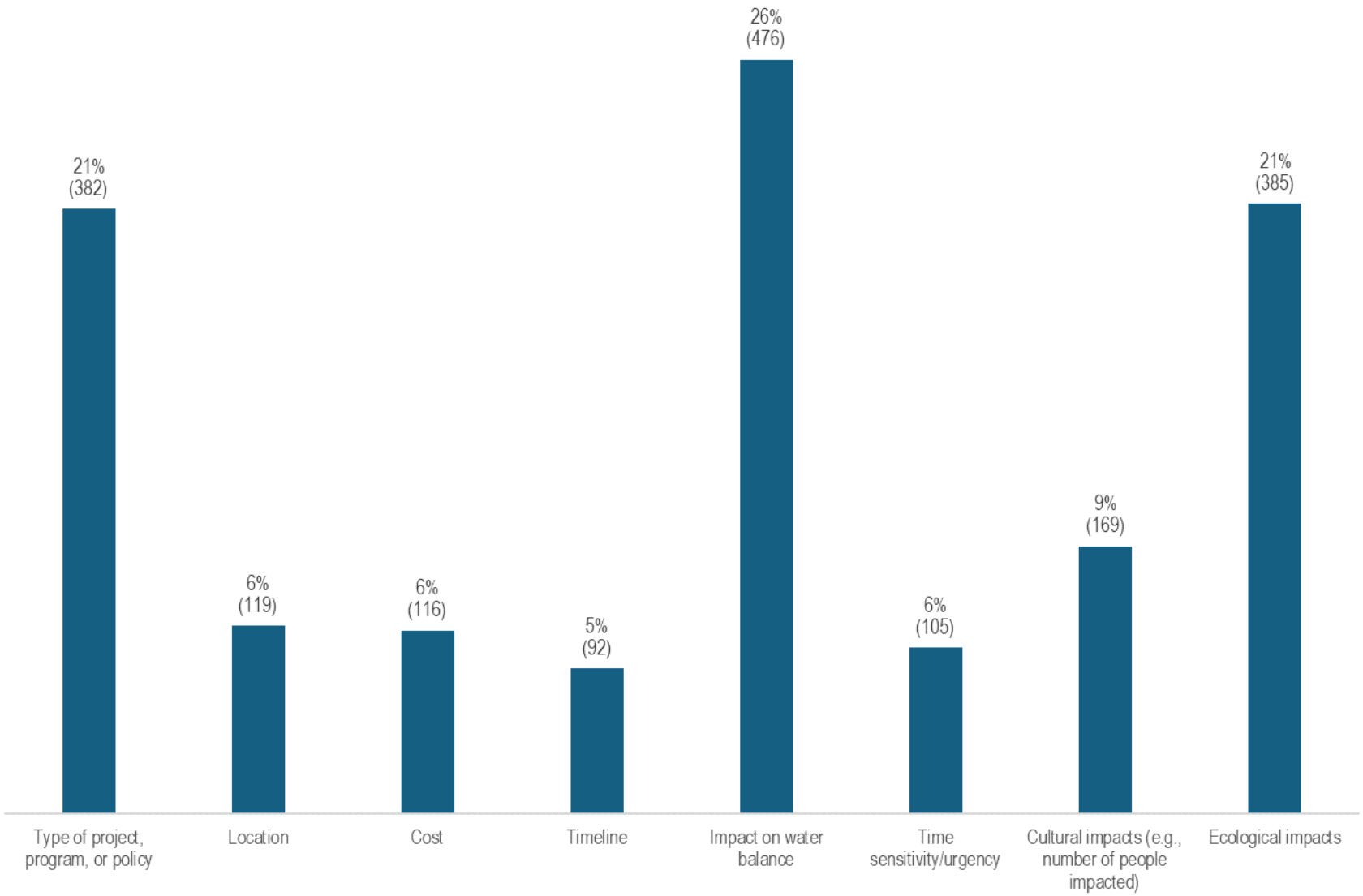



*Figure 52. Question 18: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00844

*Table 46. Question 18: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Type of project, project, or policy | Responses related to categorizing the type of project, program, or policy taking place |
| Location | Responses related to where projects, programs, or policies are taking place |
| Cost | Responses related to how much a project, program, or policy costs |
| Timeline | Responses related to how long it will take to implement a project, program, or policy |
| Impact on water balance | Responses related to how a project, program, or policy will or will not balance an area's water needs with the available water supply |
| Time sensitivity/urgency | Responses related to how important a project is for an area |
| Cultural Impacts | Responses related to how people or places will be affected |
| Ecological impacts | Responses focused on ecological, or ecosystem impacts to riparian areas or animals or lakes |
| Water quality information | Responses related to understanding the impact on water quality for drinking water sources (e.g., stream and aquifer health for the purposes of drinking water) |
| Transparency/ accountability | Responses related to ensuring information and progress on a region's projects, programs, and policies are tracked to ensure plans and implemented and that impacts are shared publicly |
| All of the above | Responses that indicate all the fixed-choice responses should be tracked |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |





*Table 47. Question 18: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Type of project, project, or policy | Cost | Timeline | Impact on water balance | Time sensitivity/urgency | Cultural impacts | Ecological impacts | Water quality information | Transparency/accountability | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | **2** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **2** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **8** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **13** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | **1** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 | **15** |
| **Total** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **10** | **4** | **6** | **7** | **3** | **7** | **6** | **2** | **50** |

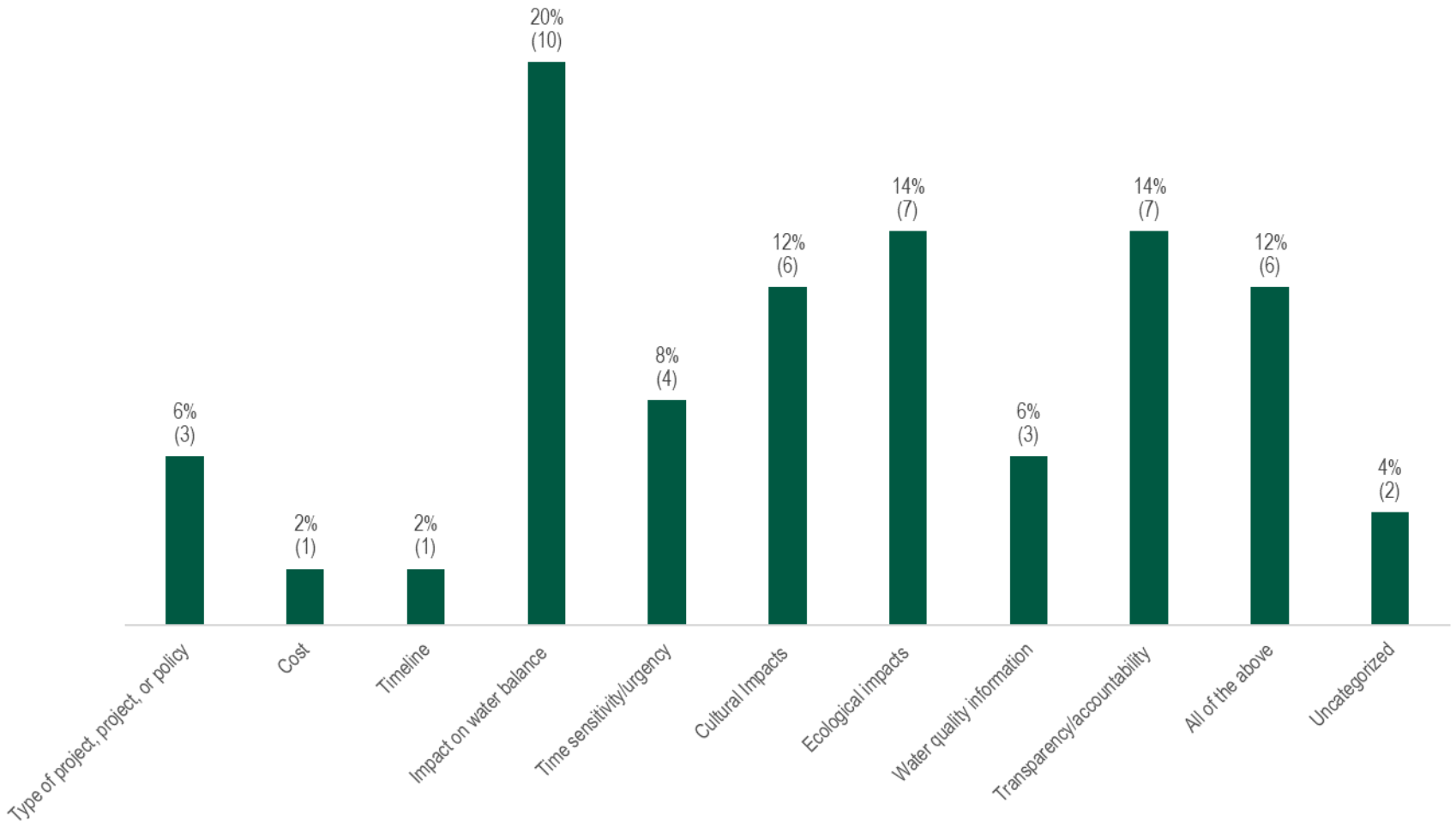



*Figure 53. Question 18: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00847

# Q19: What information is most important to track in the regional water planning process?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects, programs, and policies

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).<br>Use the blank squares to identify anything else that is important to track. | |
| **Format** | Two column table with designated dot placement in 2nd column. For the final row of table, provide blank squares for open ended responses. | Checkboxes with ability to select up to three options and comment box for open ended description of other information. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

There was variation in the fixed-choice responses. Top answers across all regions include "Contributions to long-term water security for the region "and "Ability to achieve local water balance objectives" for a combined 32% of responses, 20% and 12% respectively, which aligns with earlier questions' identification of the importance of understanding a regions water balance. Across regions, five indicated that "Ability for local entities to implement plans and obstacles encountered" as the top response. Northwest New Mexico, Lower Rio Grande, and Rio Chama also ranked "Climate change impacts" as a top response.

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 19 only had 47 associated comments, with many regions not providing any related comments and a lot of variation amongst the types of comments received. The most common open-ended responses related to "Ecological and environmental impacts" (23% of coded responses).


NMISC Exhibits 00848

*Table 48. Question 19: Fixed-Choice Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Ability for local entities to implement plans and obstacles encountered | Ability to secure funding for plan implementation | Contributions to long-term water security for the region | Ability to achieve local water balance objectives | Contribution to statewide water objectives | Number of projects, programs or policies implemented | Amount of funding received | Amount of water conserved | Number of people involved in the planning process | Number of people impacted by plan implementation | Ability to identify and implement shortage sharing or alternative administration | Impacts to underserved communities | Climate change impacts | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 9 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | **62** |
| 2 - San Juan | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | **40** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 14 | 7 | 18 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 11 | 15 | **94** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 15 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 13 | **116** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | **11** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | **45** |
| 7 - Taos | 19 | 5 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 18 | **114** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 12 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 4 | **54** |
| 9 - Colfax | 4 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | **45** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 12 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | **58** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 14 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 22 | 36 | **184** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 22 | 12 | 33 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 27 | **165** |
| 13 - Estancia | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | **16** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | **24** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 20 | 4 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 18 | **115** |
| 16 - Lea County | 2 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | **46** |
| Online | 72 | 56 | 134 | 104 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 45 | 9 | 18 | 53 | 37 | 80 | **643** |
| **Total** | **238** | **147** | **359** | **213** | **37** | **47** | **36** | **144** | **25** | **66** | **138** | **141** | **241** | **1,832** |



NMISC Exhibits 00849

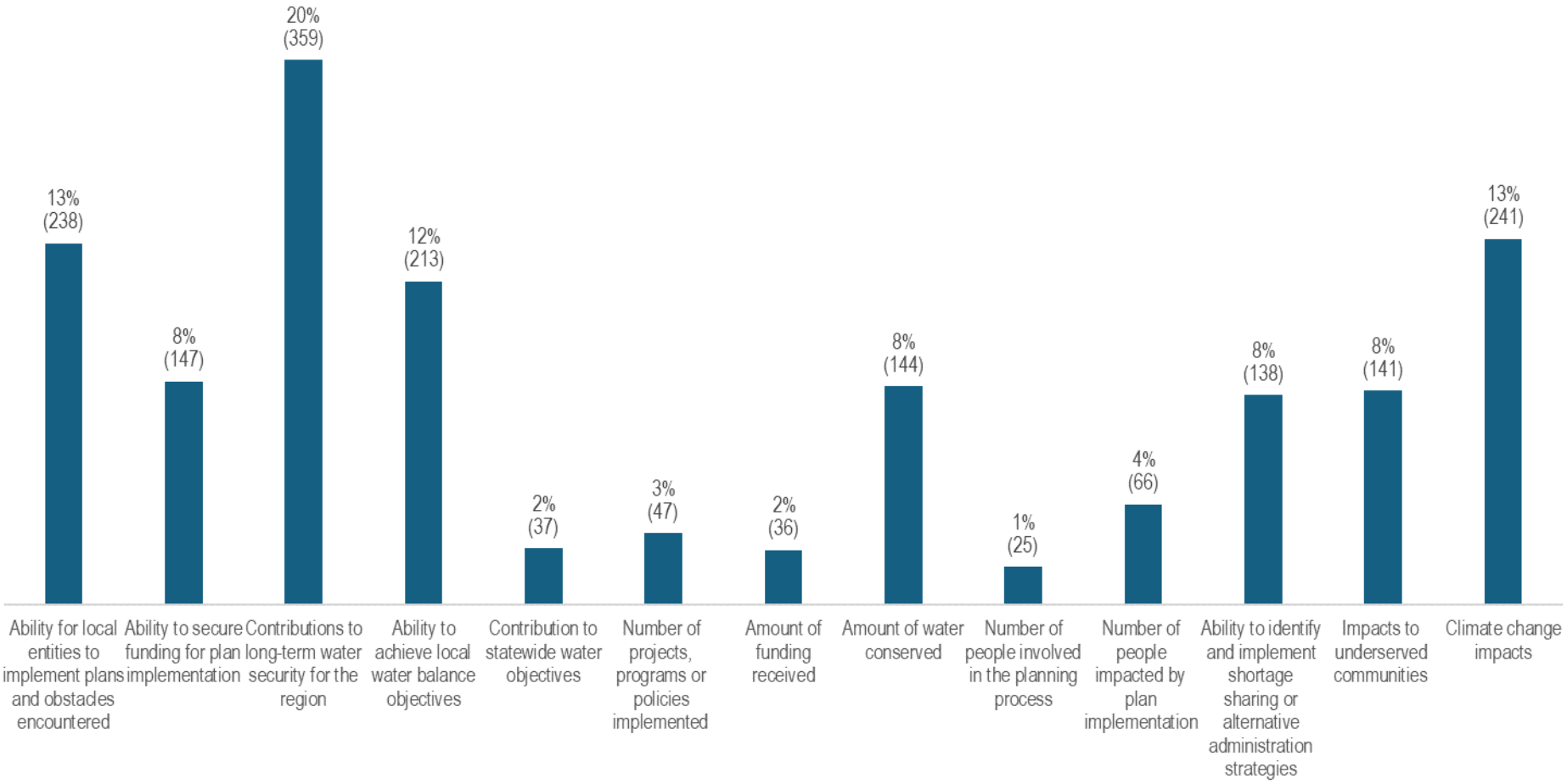



*Figure 54. Question 19: Fixed-Choice Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00850

*Table 49. Question 19: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Ability to implement | Responses related to the ability for local entities to implement plans, policies, or programs (e.g., staffing support or subject matter expertise) |
| Ability to secure funding | Responses related to funding plans, policies or programs |
| Water security | Responses related to the ability to achieve long-term water security for the region |
| Water balance | Responses related to the ability to to achieve water balance (e.g., balance water needs with available supply) |
| Number of projects, programs, or policies implemented | Responses related to the quantification of projects, programs, or policies implemented |
| Funding received | Responses related to documentation and tracking of the funding received for implementation |
| People involved in the process | Responses related to the number and type of people involved in the planning process |
| People impacted by the process | Responses related to the number and type of people impacted by projects or plans |
| Impacts to underserved communities | Responses related to understanding impacts to historically underserved or underrepresented communities |
| Ecological and environmental impacts | Responses related to the ecological or environmental impacts of regional water planning decisions (e.g., water quality, habitat, impacts to stream/river health, etc.) |
| Education and awareness | Responses related to developing awareness in the public including K-12 education, or other events for the general public |
| All of the above | Responses that indicate all of the fixed-choice responses should be tracked |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |





NMISC Exhibits 00851

*Table 50. Question 19: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Ability to implement | Ability to secure funding | Water security | Water balance | Number of projects, programs, or policies implemented | Funding received | People involved in the process | People impacted by the process | Impacts to underserved communities | Ecological and environmental impacts | Education and awareness | All of the above | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | **2** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **4** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 7 - Taos | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **1** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 9 - Colfax | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | **7** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **8** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6** |
| 16 - Lea County | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| Online | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | **14** |
| **Total** | **4** | **1** | **3** | **5** | **1** | **3** | **2** | **4** | **1** | **11** | **2** | **4** | **6** | **47** |



NMISC Exhibits 00852

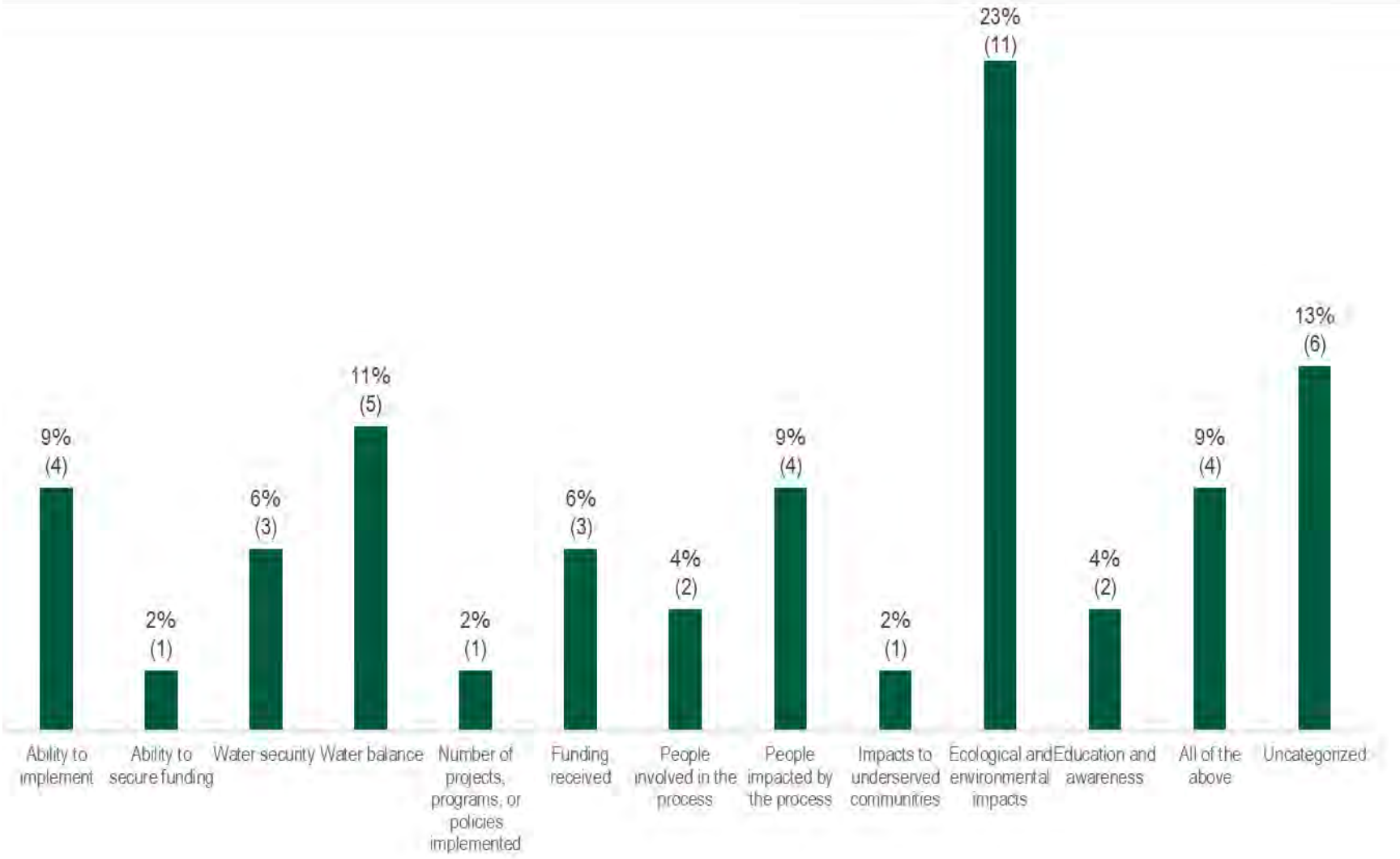



*Figure 55. Question 19: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00853

# Q20: To help us better understand your perspective on public welfare, please express how strong you agree or disagree.

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 3: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to develop and provide notice to the commission of issues and concerns relating to the public welfare of the water planning region
- Rule 5: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to consider public welfare values and the needs of future generations of New Mexicans

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Matrix with ability to select one option in the spectrum of agree strongly to disagree strongly for each concept. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 20 asked online open house participants to indicate their degree of agreement with a series of statements related to public welfare. Most respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with 6 out of the 7 statements listed, indicating support for fair and broad input on issues concerning public welfare, consideration of issues raised by regional planning entities, and explanation by the State Engineer of public welfare issues in permit application proceedings. However, only 48% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with a statement that determinations as to public welfare issues should not be binding on the State Engineer, and 36% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with that statement.


NMISC Exhibits 00854

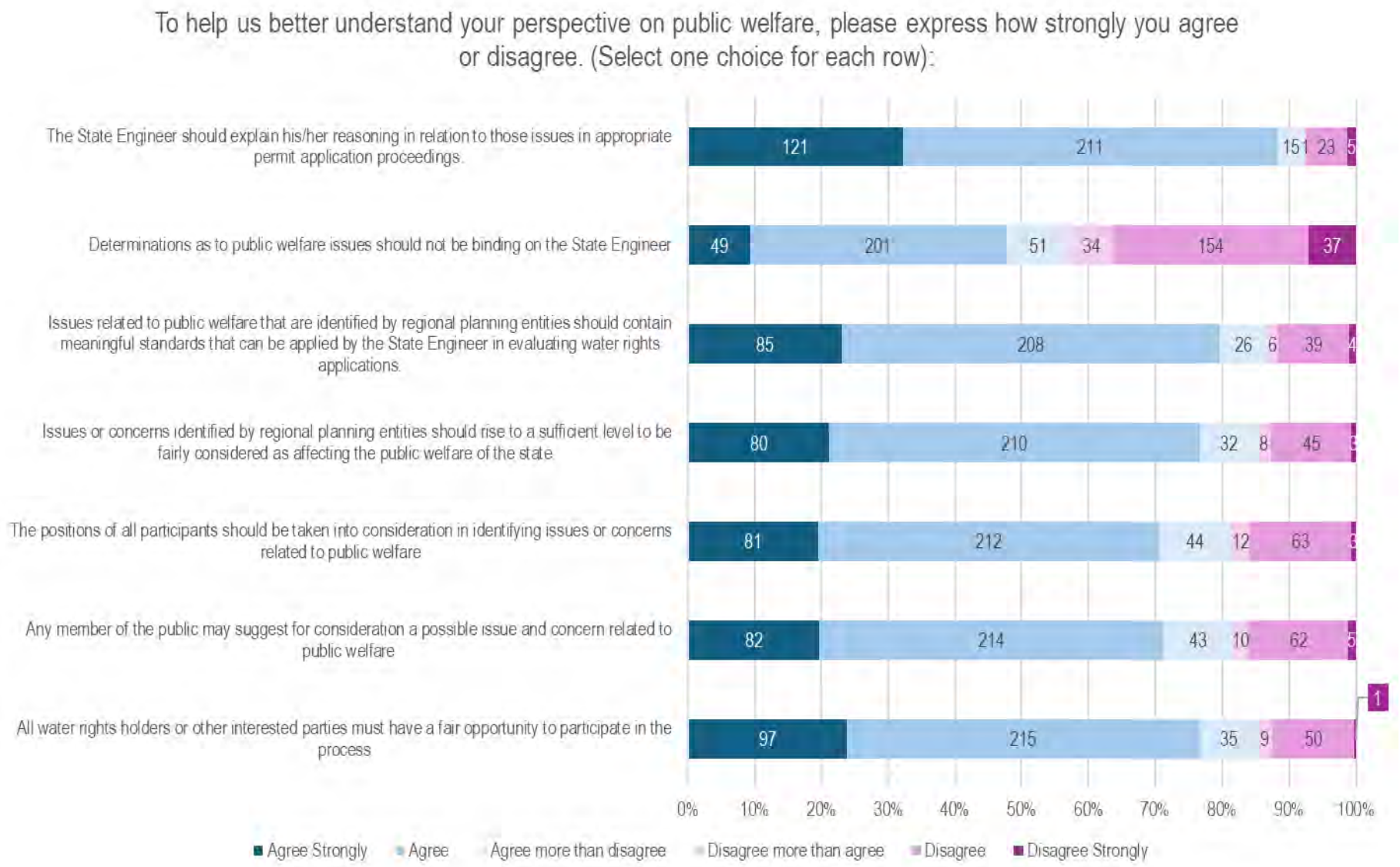



*Figure 56. Question 20: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*



NMISC Exhibits 00855

# Q21: Do you have additional comments on public welfare that you would like NMISC to consider?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 3: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to develop and provide notice to the commission of issues and concerns relating to the public welfare of the water planning region
- Rule 5: The procedure for a regional water planning entity to consider public welfare values and the needs of future generations of New Mexicans

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 21 provided an opportunity for online open house participants to expand on their selections for Question 20 and provide additional comments related to public welfare. A total of 71 comments were received, and they were evenly distributed between those focused on the "Process for defining Public Welfare" (31%), the approach to "Implementation of Public Welfare considerations" (22%), and specific ideas for the "Components of Public Welfare" (40%). Among comments on specific components of public welfare, environmental and wildlife considerations emerged as a common theme.

*Table 51. Question 21: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Process for defining Public Welfare | Responses related to the process for defining public welfare (e.g., who should be involved, interests that should be represented) |
| Implementation of Public Welfare considerations | Responses related to the process and approach for considering public welfare in water planning (e.g., funding, control of implementation, approach) |
| Components of Public Welfare | Responses related to specific components of public welfare that should be considered (e.g., climate change, wildlife and habitat, water use sectors) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |

*Table 52. Question 21: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Process for defining Public Welfare | Components of Public Welfare | Implementation of Public Welfare considerations | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 25 | 34 | 19 | 8 | **86** |

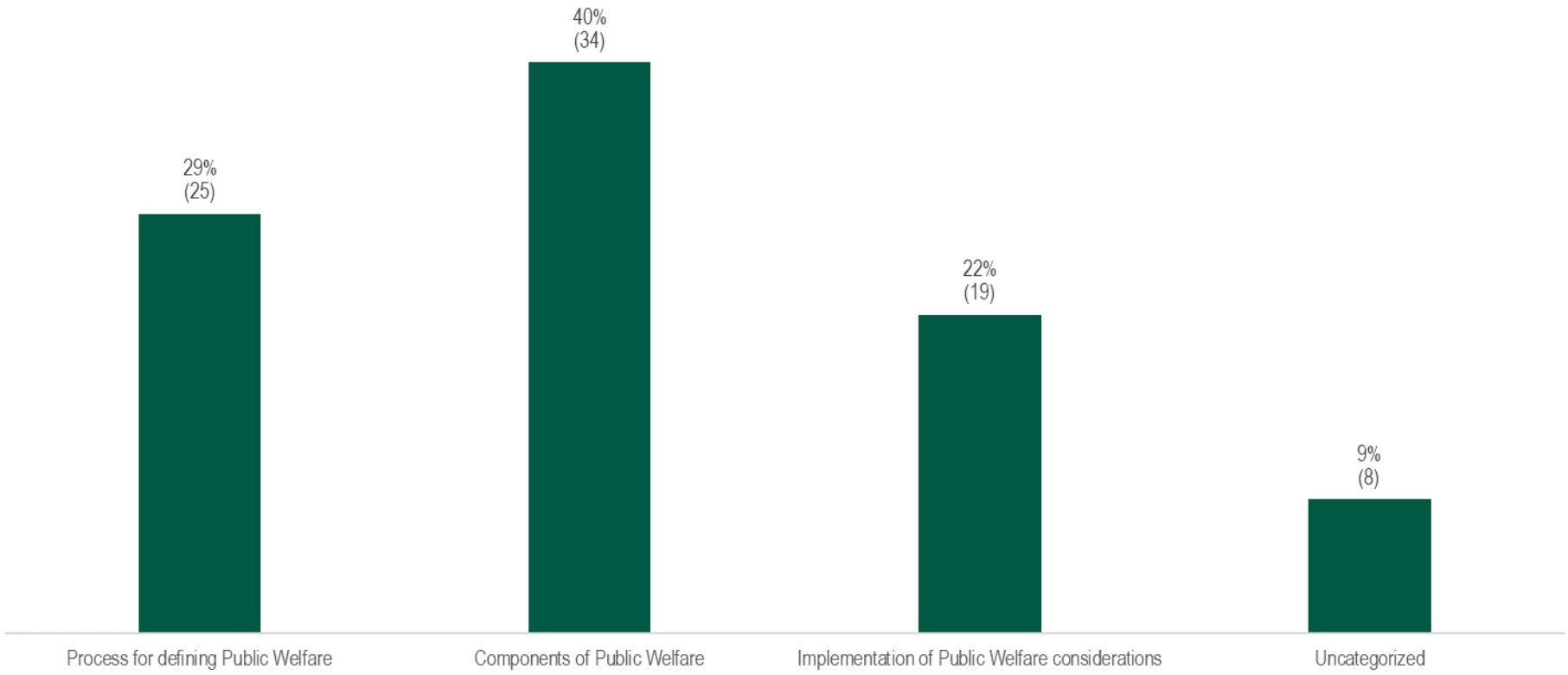



*Figure 57. Question 21: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00857

# Q22: Who should be eligible to apply for grants or loans for planning activities?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 3: The requirements for a proposal for grants or loans for planning activities

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Multiple choice. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 22 asked respondents to provide input on who should be eligible to apply for grants or loans to support regional water planning activities. A majority (74%) of respondents indicated that both future regional water planning entities and other sub-divisions of the state (e.g., municipalities, soil and water conservation districts, acequias, water utilities and county governments) should be eligible to apply for funding.

*Table 53. Question 22: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Future regional water planning entities | Other sub-divisions of the state (e.g., municipalities, soil and/or water conservation districts, acequias, water utilities, and county governments) | Both | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 21 | 35 | 157 | **213** |


NMISC Exhibits 00858

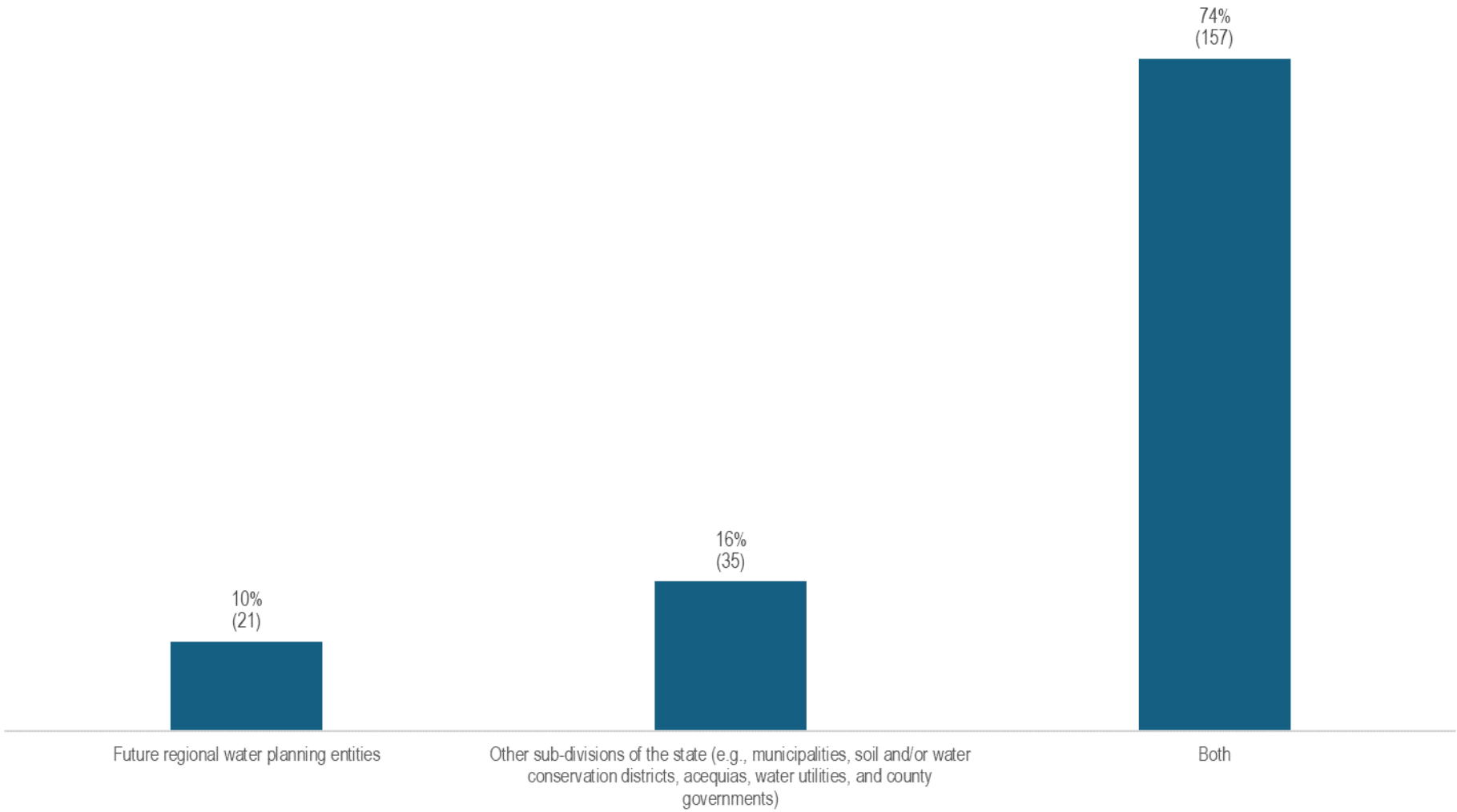



*Figure 58. Question 22: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00859

# Q23: Choose up to two of the following priorities for evaluating funding of grants or loans for planning activities

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 3: The requirements for a proposal for grants or loans for planning activities
- Guideline 4: The process for approval of grants or loans
- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects and, programs and policies

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Checkboxes with the ability to select up to two options. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 23 asked respondents to provide input on the process and priorities for distributing funding associated with planning activities. The most commonly selected response was for "Funding distributed based on urgency of need" (40%), followed by "Funding distributed on a rolling basis for qualified proposals" (27%) and "Funding preferentially allocated for disadvantaged communities" (21%). The least selected response was for "Funding awarded based on a competitive process" (12%), indicating that most respondents would prefer to see a top-down evaluation and distribution process based on agreed-upon criteria, rather than a competitive application driven process.

*Table 54. Question 23: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Funding distributed on a rolling basis for qualified proposals | Funding awarded based on a competitive process | Funding distributed based on urgency of need | Funding preferentially allocated for disadvantaged communities | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 102 | 46 | 150 | 79 | **377** |

## Summary Results: *Q23: Choose up to two of the following priorities for evaluating funding of grants or loans for planning activities*

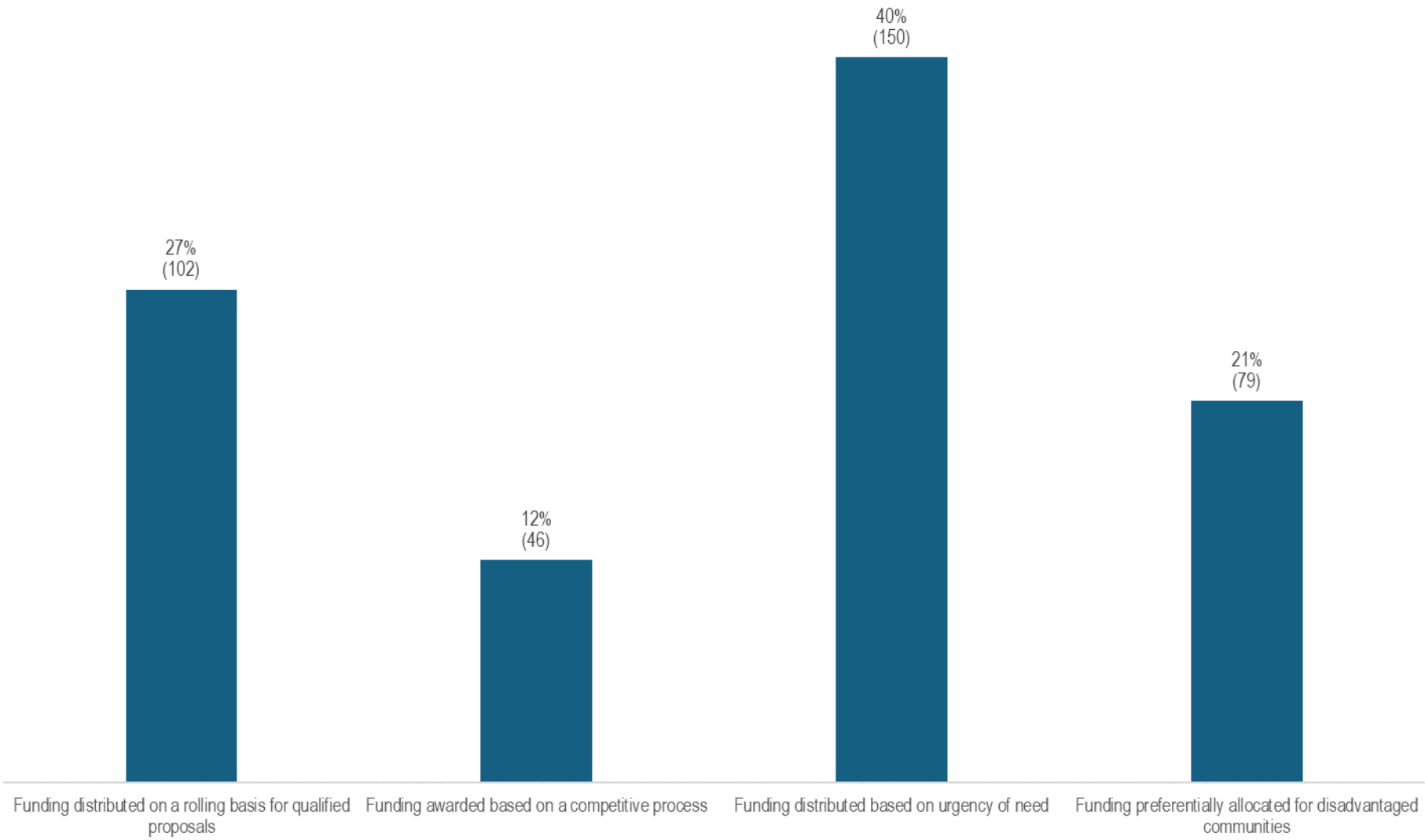



*Figure 59. Question 23: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00861

# Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 3: The requirements for a proposal for grants or loans for planning activities
- Guideline 4: The process for approval of grants or loans

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 24 provided participants with an opportunity to expand on their responses to Question 23 and provide additional comments related to funding for regional water planning activities. In total, 84 responses were received, and they were largely connected to other funding-related questions in this section of the survey. Several responses were coded to more than one theme and 31% of coded responses were related to the prioritization and evaluation of funding allocations, while 24% were related to the process for funding distribution. Other comments addressed the specific types of projects that should be funded (16%) and eligibility criteria for funding (15%).

*Table 55. Question 24: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Grand/Funding Eligibility | Responses related to who is eligible to apply for funds |
| Funding Distribution | Responses related to process for distributing the funding (e.g., mechanics or logistics associated with how funding is distributed) |
| Funding Prioritization or Evaluation | Responses related to how to evaluate who receives funding (e.g., qualifications for who receives funding or how it is allocated) |
| Types of Projects to Fund | Responses related to the specific types of projects that should be funded |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |

## Summary Results: *Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?*

*Table 56. Question 24: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Grant/Funding Eligibility | Funding Distribution | Funding Prioritization or Evaluation | Types of Projects to Fund | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 15 | 23 | 30 | 16 | 13 | **97** |

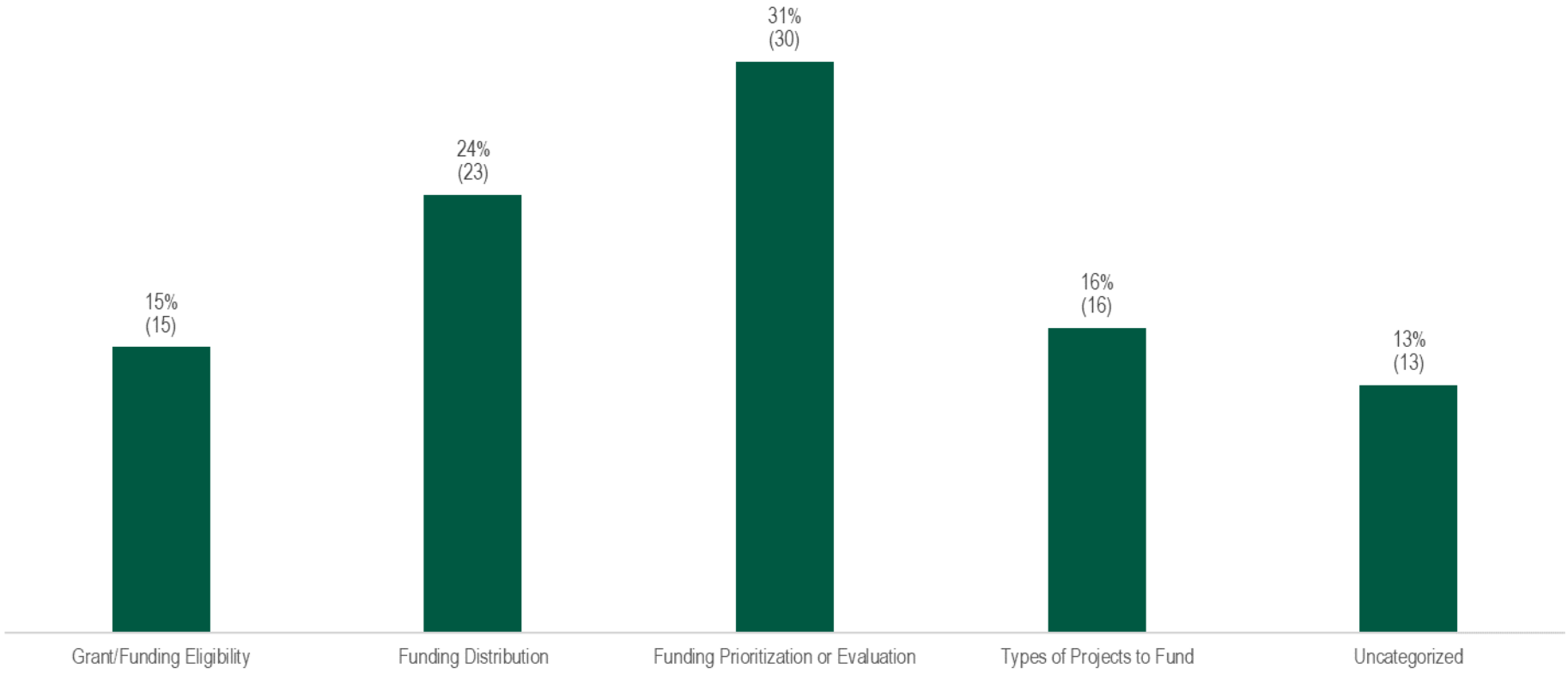



*Figure 60. Question 24: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*

# Q25: A guidance related to state agency collaboration should consider…

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 5: The process for state agency collaboration

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Checkboxes with ability to select all that apply. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 25 asked respondents to select considerations that they would like to see incorporated in guidance defining the level and process for state agency collaboration in regional planning efforts. Participants were invited to select all responses that they agreed with, and the results suggest that many selected all three of the options listed. Responses were fairly evenly split between the three options indicating support for guidance to consider the process by which regional water planning entities receive support from state agencies, the process for review and comment on draft plans by state agencies, and the role that state agencies will play in supporting regions to implement plans.

*Table 57. Question 25: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | The process by which regional water planning entities will get information and support from state agencies in drafting plans | The process for state agencies to review and comment on draft regional water security plans before they are finalized | The role state agencies will play in supporting regions in plan implementation. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 150 | 143 | 166 | **459** |

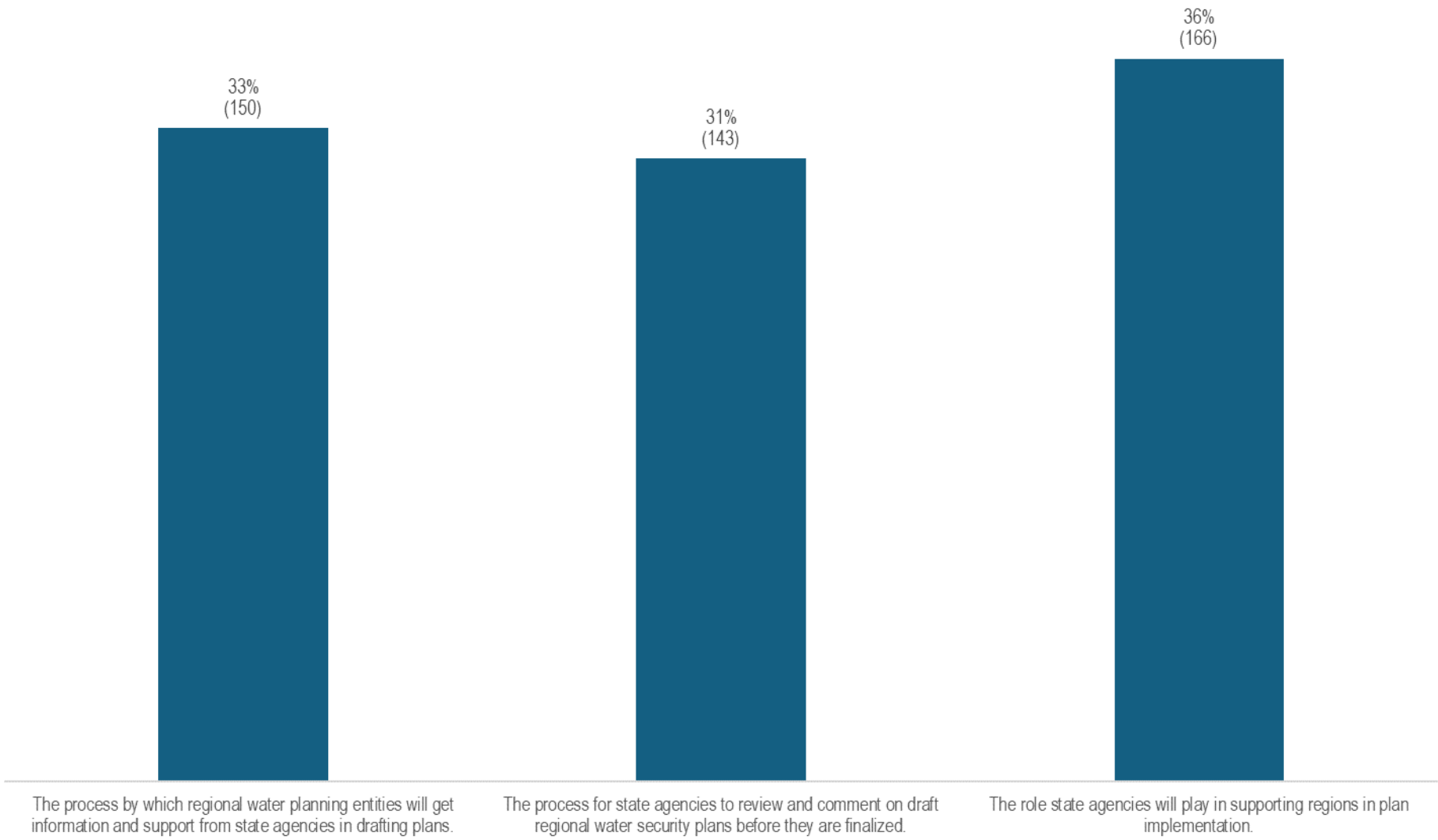



*Figure 61. Question 25: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00865

# Q26: Which of the listed ways should the NMISC prioritize when supporting the implementation of regional water plans

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 7: The procedures to support implementation of a regional water security plan

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Multiple choice. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 26 built on Question 25 to ask more specifically about the role of the NMISC in supporting the implementation of regional water plans. The most frequently selected response was for the NMISC to "Serve as a resource for regional water planning entities to help identify resources for implementation" (53%). There was also interest in the NMISC identifying statewide objectives and helping regional entities to meet them (35%) but less interest in NMISC providing ongoing support for two-years during an official round of regional planning (12%).

*Table 58. Question 26: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Identify statewide objectives and help regional entities meet them. | Provide two years of support during any round of official regional planning. | Serve as a resource for regional water planning entities to help identify resources for implementation. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 70 | 25 | 107 | **202** |

## Summary Results: *Q26: Which of the listed ways should the NMISC prioritize when supporting the implementation of regional water plans*

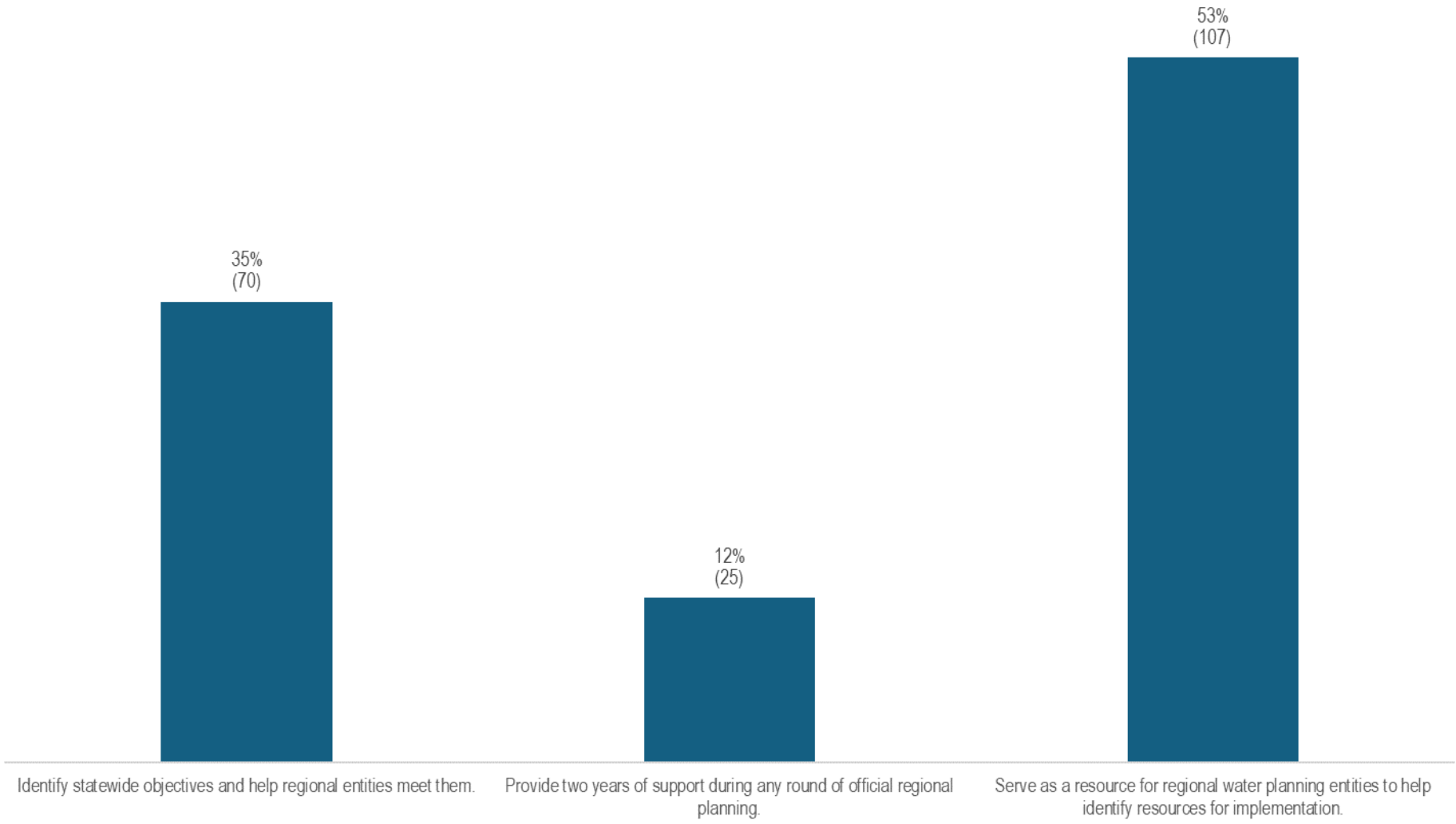



*Figure 62. Question 26: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00867

# Q27: How frequently should future regional water planning entities be required to update their regional water security plans? Note, NMISC anticipates a two-year planning cycle needed to update any regional water security plan.

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 8: The schedule for implementation of regional water planning, including integration with statewide objectives

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Multiple choice. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 27 asked respondents for input on the frequency of regional plan updates. A large majority (78%) of respondents indicated that they would like to see regional water plan updates once every five years, with a smaller percentage of respondents selecting every 10 years for plan updates. Very few respondents indicated that there should be a longer planning timeframe of 15 years (1%) or no required timeframe for updates (7%).

*Table 59. Question 27: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | No required timeframe for updates to regional water security plans | Update regional water security plans once every 5 years | Update regional water security plans once every 10 years | Update regional water security plans once every 15 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 14 | 148 | 38 | 2 | **202** |

Summary Results: *Q27: How frequently should future regional water planning entities be required to update their regional water security plans? Note, NMISC anticipates a two-year planning cycle needed to update any regional water security plan.*

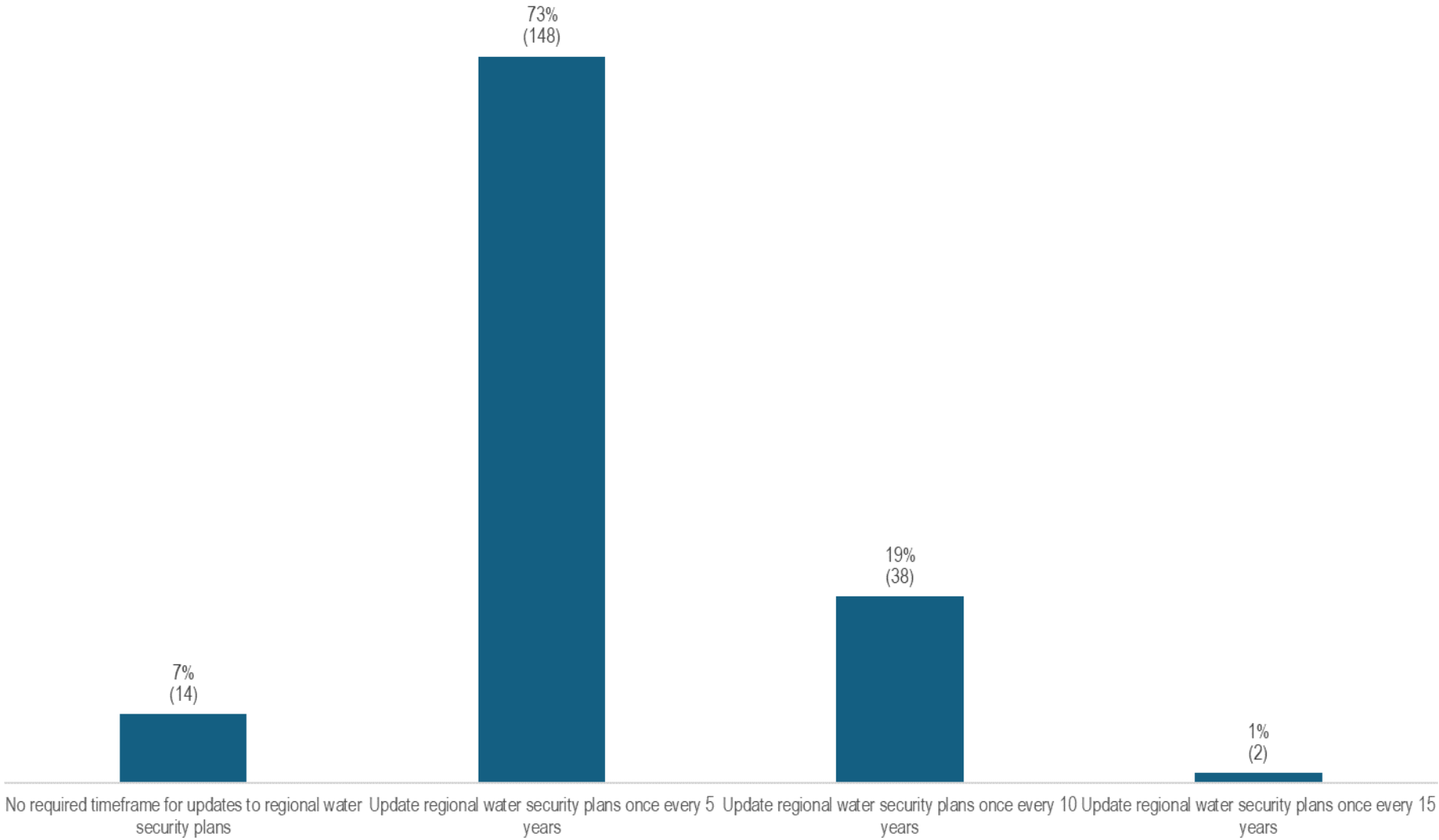



*Figure 63. Question 27: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00869

# Q28: Regional water security plans are required to have prioritized projects, programs, and policies. The prioritization of these by region should be accomplished by

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Rule 2: The criteria for commission approval of a regional water security plan with prioritized projects, programs and policies
- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects and, programs and policies

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Multiple choice. |

## Fixed-Choice Responses

Question 28 asked respondents for input on the process for prioritizing projects, programs, and policies in regional water security plans and provided four potential options. The most frequently selected answer (56%) was for plans to include "multiple prioritized lists based on general categories" or types of projects. The remainder of the responses were split fairly evenly between other three options described, indicating less support for an individual ranking system (17%), a tiered ranking system (15%), or a prescriptive formula approach (12%).

*Table 60. Question 28: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Ranking each project/program/policy at an individual level | Developing a limited tiered system in which three projects/ programs/ policies are ranked tier 1, six projects/ programs/ policies are ranked tier 2, the remaining projects/programs/polices are ranked as tier 3. | Multiple prioritized lists based on general categories that could but are not limited to some of the following: water availability/storage, conservation/land use, engagement/innovation activities, agricultural projects, watershed health/recreation, etc. | Prioritization is based on a prescriptive formula developed by NMISC which would create a point system used to rank project/ program/ policies recommendations. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 32 | 29 | 109 | 23 | **193** |

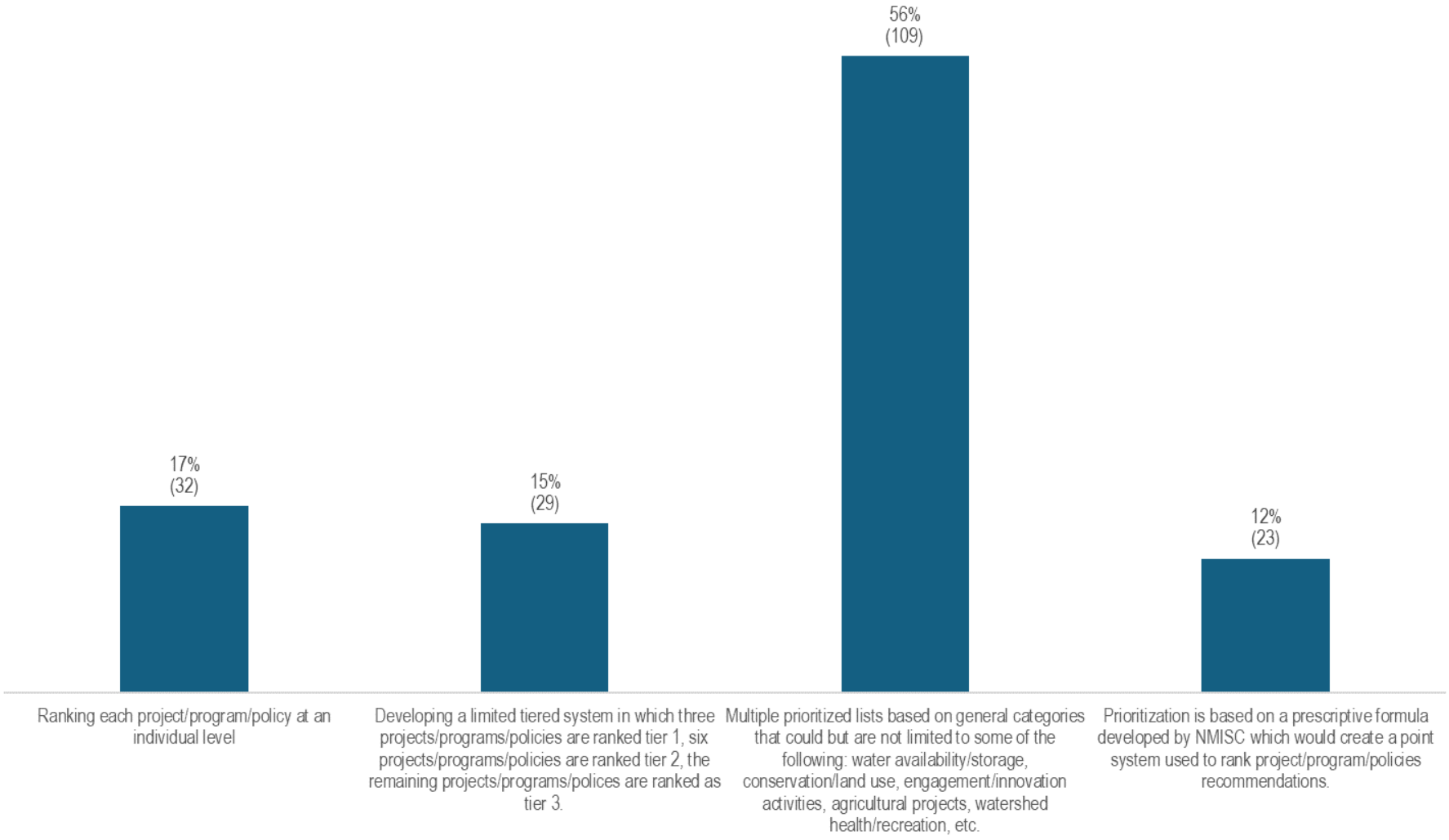



*Figure 64. Question 28: Fixed-Choice Results for Online Survey Responses*

# Q29: Any other suggestions for how regions will prioritize plan recommendations?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- N/A

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 29 provided an opportunity for participants to expand on their responses to the previous question related to the prioritization of projects, programs, and policies in regional water security plans. A total of 55 comments were received and coded into categories shown in Table 61, with some responses addressing multiple coded categories. 34% of the responses built on Question 23 to provide additional input related to the criteria for prioritizing water security plan recommendations should be. 31% of responses were connected to Question 28 and provided input on what the process and methodology for prioritization should look like. Finally, 23% of responses provided suggestions about the types of projects that should be incorporated into regional water plans.

*Table 61. Question 29: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Types of recommendations or projects to prioritize | Responses related to the types of recommendations for regions to prioritize or not |
| Prioritization criteria | Responses related to what the evaluation criteria or considerations for regions to prioritize recommendations should be |
| Process for prioritization | Responses related to the process behind how regions will prioritize plan recommendations (e.g., prescriptive formula, prioritized list based on certain categories, tiered ranking system, ranked at individual level) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |


NMISC Exhibits 00872

*Table 62. Question 29: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Types of recommendations or projects to prioritize | Prioritization criteria | Process for prioritization | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 14 | 21 | 19 | 7 | 61 |

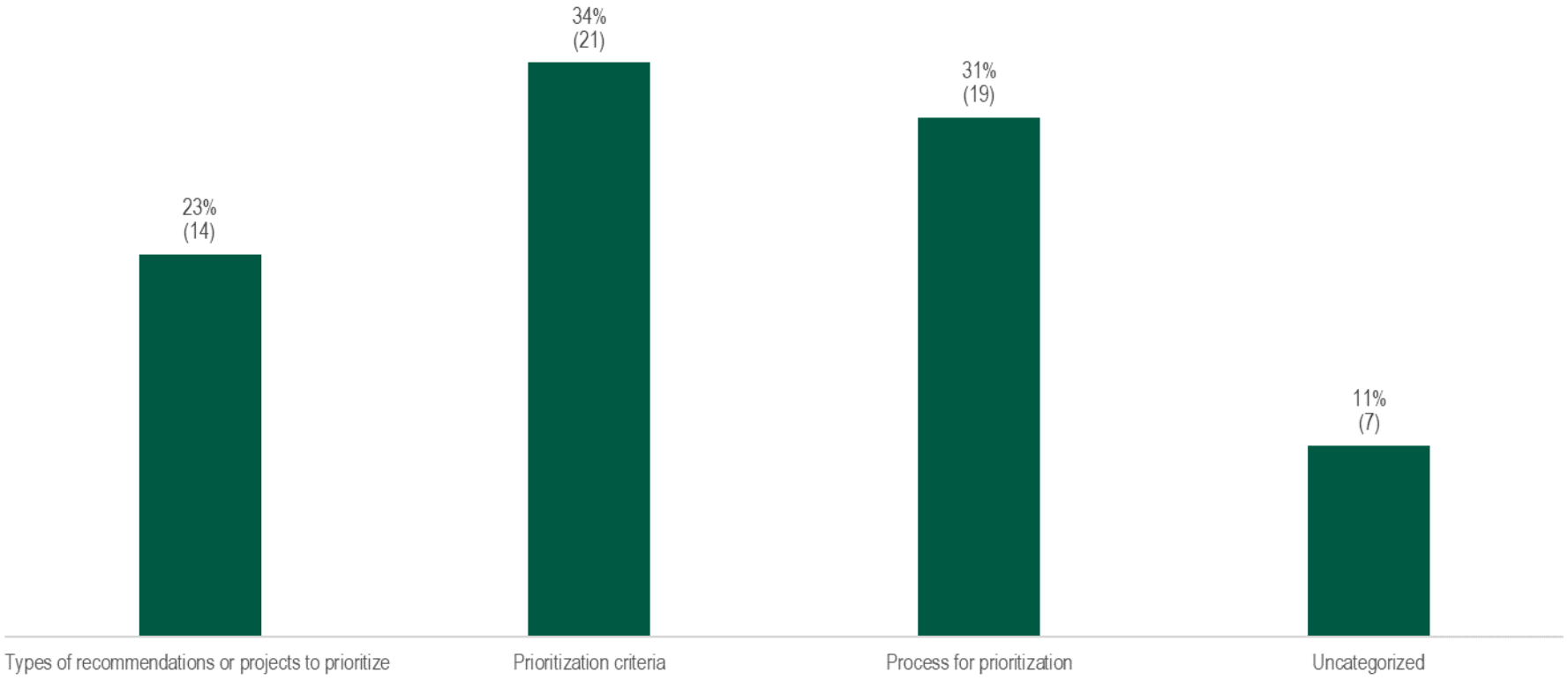



*Figure 65. Question 29: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00873

# Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- Guideline 1: The identification of regional stakeholders and opportunities for stakeholder collaboration
- Guideline 6: The metrics for reporting on regional water projects and, programs and policies
- Guideline 7: The procedures to support implementation of a regional water security plan
- Guideline 8: The schedule for implementation of regional water planning, including integration with statewide objectives

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | N/A | |
| **Format** | N/A | Comment box for open ended answers. |

## Open-Ended Responses

Question 30 provided an opportunity for respondents to share input on what they think is most needed for successful implementation of regional water plans. A total of 157 responses were received and coded by theme, with some responses being coded to multiple themes. The most common theme (28%) among responses related to ensuring that there is sufficient funding and resources to implement the regional water plans while others included raising awareness of planning and educating the public about water issues and needs (17%); tracking, monitoring and analysis to ensure success (12%); and involving specific stakeholders in implementation (12%).




NMISC Exhibits 00874

*Table 63. Question 30: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Funding and Resources | Responses focused on ensuring there is adequate funding and resources (e.g., staff/people support) to implement the plans |
| Education and Public Involvement | Responses focused on educating or raising awareness and involving the public in the process |
| Data and Information | Responses focused on tracking, monitoring, or analysis to ensure implementation success |
| Stakeholder Involvement | Responses focused on water professional or water stakeholders in the process (e.g., water rights holders, technical experts, etc.) |
| Regional Collaboration | Responses focused on collaboration across stakeholders within a region and across regions |
| Plan Structure and Content | Responses related to ensuring plans include information like timeline, roles and responsibilities, goals to ensure implementation |
| Equity and Access | Responses focused on equity, fairness in water distribution or projects, particularly for marginalized communities |
| State Involvement | Responses focused on the State's involvement in implementation. This includes NMISC, NMOSE, or other related state agencies. |
| Enforcement | Responses focused on ensuring the plans can be enforced (e.g., implementation strategies are enforced or that action can be taken if strategies are not being implemented) |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |





NMISC Exhibits 00875

## Summary Results: *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

*Table 64. Question 30: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Funding and Resources | Education and Public Involvement | Data and Information | Stakeholder Involvement | Regional collaboration | Plan structure and content | Equity and Access | State Involvement | Enforcement | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Online | 59 | 36 | 25 | 26 | 10 | 20 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 4 | **212** |

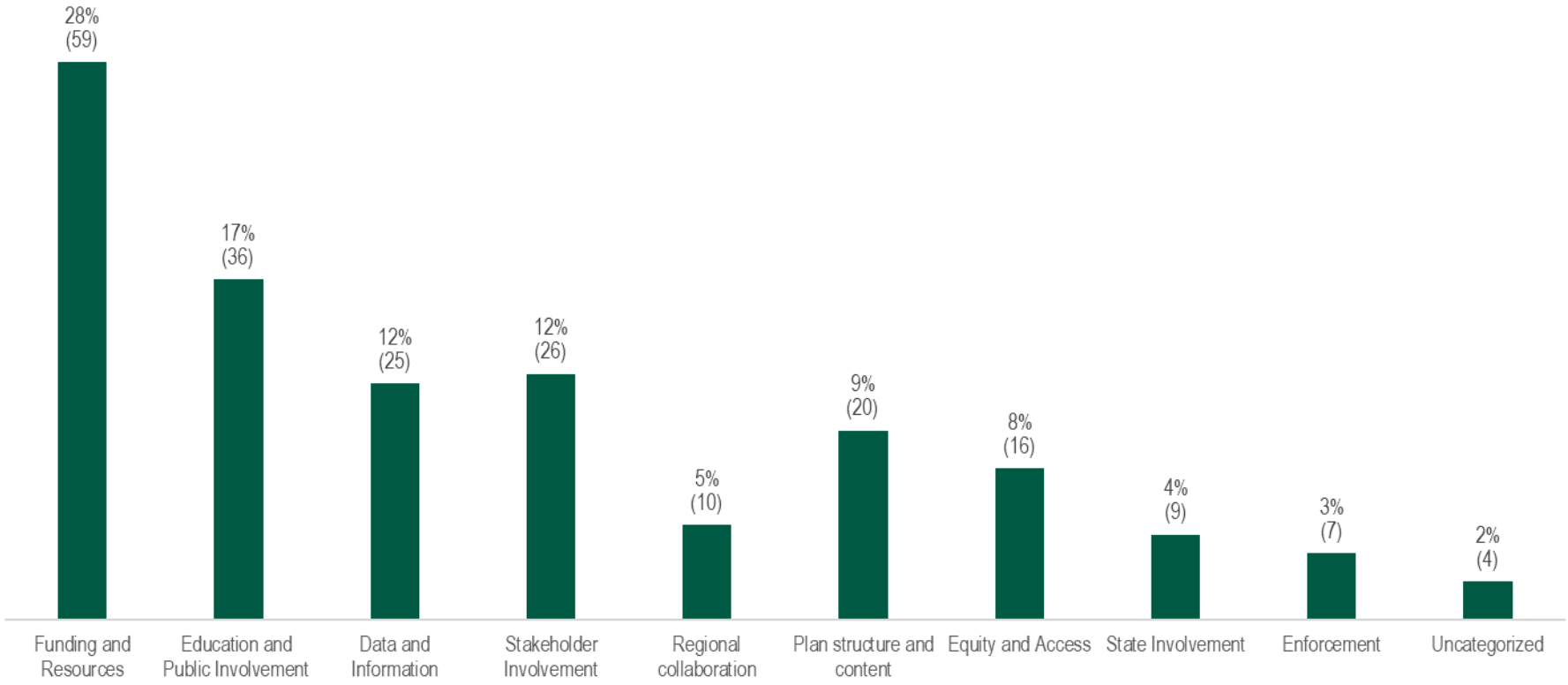



*Figure 66. Question 30: Open-Ended Results for Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00876

# Q31: Please provide any other highlights, thoughts, questions, suggestions, criticisms or things we might have missed in this questionnaire related to regional water planning in New Mexico.

## Related Rules and Guidelines

- *TBD based on input*

## Question Format

| | Open House | Online |
|---|---|---|
| **Instructions** | We would really like to know if you have highlights, thoughts, questions, suggestions, criticisms, or things we might have missed.<br>Use the sticky notes and/or comment box to share any other questions, comments or thoughts that you have related to regional water planning in New Mexico. | |
| **Format** | Open space on the display board for attendees to add comments using sticky notes. Comment cards and box for attendees to provide more detailed feedback. | Comment box for open ended answers. Option to upload documents. |

## Open-Ended Responses

The final question was optional and provided an opportunity for in-person and online open house participants to share any other thoughts or considerations. See Table 66 for all responses provided for the final question. To inform the development of Rules and Guidelines, the responses to these questions were coded into broad categories that aligned with the open house stations, as shown in

Table 65. The largest share of coded responses (35%) related to who should be involved in regional water planning and in what capacity.

The online open house included an option to upload files and NMISC staff also received letters via email. Table 67 provides a summary of letters submitted online and to NMISC staff. See Appendix III for copies of these submitted materials.



*Table 65. Question 31: Codes Used to Organize Responses by Theme*

| Code | Definition |
|---|---|
| Who | Responses related to stakeholders and their roles in regional water planning |
| What | Responses related to what's included in regional water planning (e.g., topics, metrics, etc.) |
| When | Responses related to the timing of regional water planning |
| Where | Responses related to boundaries for regional water planning |
| Why | Responses related to the purpose and need for regional water planning |
| How | Responses related to the regional water planning process including the Rules and Guidelines, and procedures |
| Thank you | Responses related to expressions of gratitude about the engagement opportunity and/or process |
| Uncategorized | Responses that could not be grouped with others and/or that may not be directly applicable to this question |




NMISC Exhibits 00878

*Table 66. Question 31: Open-Ended Results by Region and Online Survey Responses*

| Region | Who | What | When | Where | Why | How | Thank you | Uncategorized | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - Northeast New Mexico | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| 2 - San Juan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **1** |
| 3 - Jemez y Sangre | 9 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | **23** |
| 4 - Southwest New Mexico | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | **12** |
| 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 6 - Northwest New Mexico | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **11** |
| 7 - Taos | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **14** |
| 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 9 - Colfax | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **20** |
| 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | **17** |
| 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | **18** |
| 13 - Estancia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| 14 - Rio Chama | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| 15 - Socorro-Sierra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | **2** |
| 16 - Lea County | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | **7** |
| Online | 41 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 5 | 7 | 15 | **125** |
| **Total** | **90** | **46** | **1** | **6** | **52** | **11** | **28** | **24** | **258** |

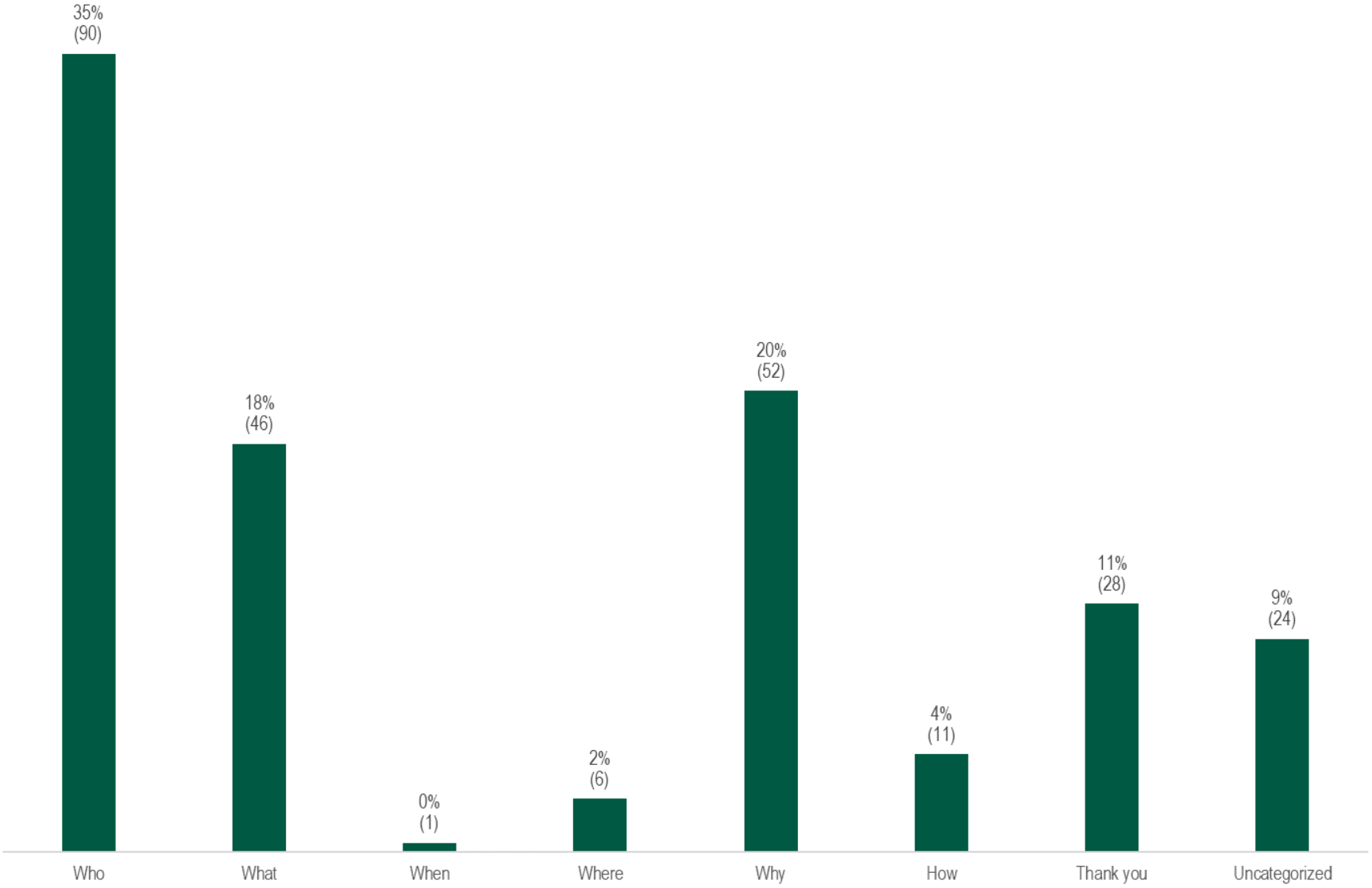



*Figure 67. Question 31: Open-Ended Results for All Regions and Online Survey Responses*


NMISC Exhibits 00880

*Table 67. Summary of Letters and Attachments Received*

| Letter/Attachment Received | Topic Summary |
|---|---|
| Brackish Water Resources and Opportunities for Desalination In New Mexico | The letter discusses New Mexico's significant brackish groundwater resources and the potential for desalination to address water scarcity in the state. |
| Ten-Year Cloud Seeding Plan for New Mexico | This report examines the anticipated increase in water demand across New Mexico, explores the impact of water on the state's economy, and introduces cloud seeding as a practical and cost-effective alternative for boosting water supply. |
| Comments on Water Survey | Addresses the need for New Mexico to collaborate with other states, particularly those in the western U.S., Texas, and California, to address water shortages through conservation, usage, and distribution planning. |
| EPA Community Based Water Resiliency Guide | The guide provides an action plan kit, tools, resources, and templates to support water utilities and communities prepare for water service interruptions. |
| Letter from the Estancia Basin Water Planning Committee | The committee strongly believes that hydrologic boundaries should guide regional planning rather than political boundaries, as the Estancia Basin spans four counties and three Soil and Water Conservation Districts |
| Letter from Gila Conservation Coalition | The Gila Conservation Coalition emphasized the need for accurate data, sustainable management of groundwater, and ecological protection of the Gila River. They recommend integrating regional water planning with the New Mexico Unit Fund allocation process to ensure long-term water security and call for inclusive representation of all stakeholders in the planning process. The coalition also advocates for aggressive water conservation measures and greater collaboration among local governments. |
| New Mexico Food and Agriculture Policy Council Water Statement | The New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council emphasizes the sacredness of water and the need for sustainable and equitable water use to support local food production and cultural practices. The council advocates for policies that protect water rights for farmers, encourage conservation, and hold polluters accountable. |
| Untitled attachment | Regional water plans should be equitable, actionable, data-informed, funded, and holistic. All water uses, including environmental, recreational, cultural, and traditional, should have equal decision-making power in the planning process. Comprehensive rules and adequate funding, especially for the 2019 Water Data Act, are essential for informed, democratic water planning. |
| Letter from Trout Unlimited | They emphasize the need for formal representation of environmental interests in planning, broader eligibility for project funding to include NGOs, and a focus on implementation of water projects. They recommend aligning planning regions with watershed boundaries, limiting formal participation to locals, ensuring diverse stakeholder representation, improving water accounting, and seeking sustainable funding sources. |
| Water Advocates Additional Document | Water Advocates provided an attachment of the online questionnaire with additional comments for questions that required further elaboration. |
| Letter from Pueblo of Acoma | The Pueblo of Acoma emphasizes the need for Tribes to be recognized as sovereign partners in New Mexico's water management under the Water Security Planning Act. They recommend that Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) include representatives from all New Mexico Tribes, form an Executive Committee, and ensure TAC recommendations are actively implemented. These steps are aimed at fostering genuine collaboration and respecting tribal sovereignty in water resource management. |

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# New Mexico Water Security Planning Act: Engagement Summary Report Appendix I - Display Boards and Worksheets

October 2024

brendle GROUP

# Regional Water Planning Open House

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Planificación Regional del Agua en Nuevo México Evento Abierto al Publico

## Thank you for being here!

### First Steps:

- **Sign-in**
- **Create a name badge**
- **Grab an informational booklet**

### How this meeting works:

Visit each of the 4 stations to learn about how regional water planning currently works in New Mexico and provide input on how it might be reimagined:

***1. WHY***
Why are we here today and what do you think are the most important things to consider in regional water planning?

***2. WHERE***
What are the water planning regions, and do they need to change?

***3. WHO***
Who should be involved in regional water planning and how?

***4. WHAT***
What should be included in regional water plans, what should implementation look like, and how can we measure progress?

Given your experience, please answer the following question:

**Q1: Have you been involved with state-led regional water planning before?**

## Interested in more information or providing more detailed feedback?

Visit the Main Stream New Mexico website for more information. Opportunities to provide feedback on detailed procedures and other considerations related to regional water planning will be available online in June.

**Have friends and family who couldn't make it to this open house?**
An online version of the content and questions presented during this open house will be available at mainstreamnm.org in June! Provide your email address on the sign-in sheet to be notified when the online content goes live.

mainstreamnm.org

*Board 1: Station 1*

## ¡Gracias por estar aquí!

### Primeros Pasos:

- **Registrarse**
- **Crear una etiqueta con su nombre**
- **Consigue un folleto informativo**

### Funcionamiento de esta reunión:

Visite cada una de las 4 estaciones para conocer cómo funciona actualmente la planificación regional del agua en Nuevo México y dé su opinión sobre cómo podría reimaginarse:

***1. POR QUÉ***
¿Por qué estamos hoy aquí y qué crees que son los aspectos más importantes que considerar en la planificación regional del agua?

***2. DÓNDE***
¿Cuáles son las regiones de planificación hidrológica y es necesario cambiarlas?

***3. QUIÉN***
¿Quién y cómo debe participar en la planificación regional del agua?

***4. QUÉ***
¿Què deben de incluir los planes hidrológicos regionales, cómo debe ser su aplicación y cómo podemos medir los avances?

Teniendo en cuenta su experiencia, responda a la siguiente pregunta:

**P1: ¿Ha participado antes en la planificación regional del agua dirigida por el Estado?**

## ¿Desea más información o proporcionar comentarios más detallados?

Visite el sitio web Main Stream New Mexico para obtener más información. En junio estarán disponibles en línea oportunidades para proporcionar sus comentarios sobre los procedimientos detallados y otras consideraciones relacionadas con la planificación regional del agua.mainstreamnm.org.

**¿Tiene amigos o familiares que no pudieron asistir a evento abierto al público?**
¡En junio estará disponible en mainstreamnm.org una versión en línea del contenido y las preguntas presentadas durante esta evento publico! Anote su dirección de correo electrónico en la hoja de registro para recibir una notificación cuando se publique el contenido en línea.

NMISC Exhibits 00883

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# Q1: Have you been involved with state-led regional water planning before?

**Instructions:** Place one dot to vote on the response that reflects your previous experience with regional water planning. Use the blank area to add any comments on how you have been involved.

*Yes – I have attended numerous water planning meetings in the past*

*Yes – I have attended one water planning meeting in the past*

*Yes – I have been involved in other, non-state led water planning efforts*

*No – I have not previously been involved*

*Comments:*

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# P1: ¿Ha participado antes en la planificación regional del agua dirigida por el estado?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto para votar en la respuesta que refleje su experiencia previa con la planificación regional del agua. Utilice el espacio en blanco para añadir cualquier comentario sobre cómo ha participado.

*Sí - He asistido a numerosas reuniones de planificación agua en el pasado.*

*Sí - He asistido a una reunión de planificación del agua en el pasado*

*Sí - He participado en otras iniciativas de planificación del agua no dirigidas por el Estado*

*No - No he participado anteriormente*

*Comentarios:*

# WHY are we here today?

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# ¿POR QUÉ estamos aquí hoy?

New Mexico's water supplies – above ground in rivers and streams, and below ground in underground sources of water accessed by wells – are decreasing in much of the state. This creates an imbalance with New Mexico's current rate of water usage. This imbalance is expected to intensify in the coming decades as New Mexico becomes hotter and drier due to climate change. Without action, New Mexico will not have enough water to meet our needs. Throughout history, desert dwellers have found ways to adapt and New Mexicans must work together to confront these challenges now and ensure a sustainable water future.

Los depósitos de agua de Nuevo México -en la superficie, en ríos y arroyos, y en el subsuelo, en fuentes subterráneas a l as que se accede mediante pozos- están disminuyendo en gran parte del estado. Esto crea un desequilibrio con el actual consumo de agua de Nuevo México. Se espera que este desequilibrio se intensifique en las próximas décadas a medida que Nuevo México se vuelva más cálido y seco debido al cambio climático. Si no se toman medidas, Nuevo México no tendrá suficiente agua para satisfacer nuestras necesidades. A lo largo de la historia, los habitantes del desierto han encontrado formas de adaptarse y los habitantes de Nuevo México deben trabajar juntos para enfrentarse a estos retos ahora y garantizar un futuro sostenible del agua.

## Enter, the Water Security Planning Act

The Water Security Planning Act of 2023 aims to reimagine New Mexico's regional water planning to meet the scale of the challenges ahead.

The Act is our state's guiding legislation for regional water planning and management, intended to secure a resilient water future for New Mexico. As a first step, it requires the NM Interstate Stream Commission to create a roadmap for regional water security planning and for the implementation of plans that prioritize the unique needs of local communities, make use of the best available science and data, and maintain compliance with federal and state laws.

## Se introduce, La Ley de Planificación de la Seguridad del Agua

La Ley de Planificación de la Seguridad del Agua de 2023 tiene como objetivo reimaginar la planificación regional del agua de Nuevo México para hacer que responda a la escala de los retos que se avecinan.

La Ley es la legislación que guía la planificación y manejo regional del agua en nuestro estado, con la intención de asegurar un futuro de agua resistente para Nuevo México. Como primer paso, requiere que la Comisión de Corrientes Interestatales de Nuevo México cree una guía para la planificación de la seguridad del agua regional y para la implementación de planes que prioricen las necesidades únicas de las comunidades locales, hagan uso de la mejor ciencia y datos disponibles, y se mantengan en regla con las leyes federales y estatales.

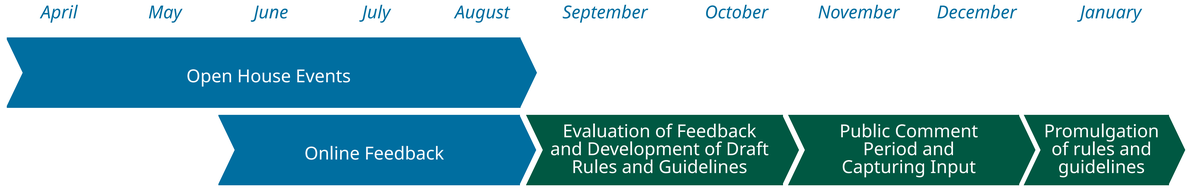
## Where you come in

Through open house events in each of the state's 16 existing water planning regions, together with online engagement opportunities, we are looking for input to inform the development of this roadmap that will guide the future of regional water planning in New Mexico.

## En donde entra usted

A través de eventos abiertos al público en cada una de las 16 regiones de planificación del agua existentes en el estado, junto con oportunidades de participación en línea, estamos solicitando aportaciones para informar el desarrollo de esta guía que orientará el futuro de la planificación regional del agua en Nuevo México.

## What comes next?



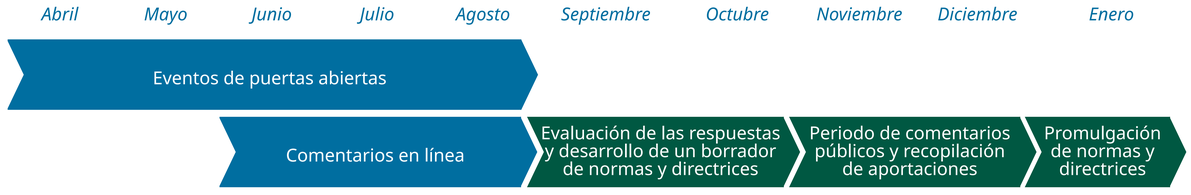

Given your experience, please answer the following grounding questions:

**Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future?**

**Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?**

**Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?**

## ¿Qué viene después?




Teniendo en cuenta su experiencia, por favor responda las siguientes preguntas fundamentales:

**P2: ¿Qué es lo más importante para usted cuando piensa en planificar el futuro del agua en Nuevo México?**

**P3: En los próximos 50 años, se espera que Nuevo México tenga al menos un 25% menos de agua en los ríos y una reducción similar en la recarga de las aguas subterráneas. A raíz de la escasez de agua, ¿qué es lo que más le preocupa?**

**P4: En los próximos 50 años, se espera que Nuevo México tenga al menos un 25% menos de agua en los ríos y una reducción similar en la recarga de las aguas subterráneas. A raíz de la escasez de agua, ¿qué es lo que más le preocupa?**



NMISC Exhibits 00886

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future?

**Instructions:** Use one of the blank squares to provide your short response. If you agree with a response, simply place a checkmark in the box.

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# P2: ¿Qué es lo más importante para usted cuando piensa en la planificación del futuro del agua en Nuevo México?

**Instrucciones:** Utilice una de las casillas en blanco para dar su breve respuesta. Si está de acuerdo con una respuesta, simplemente marque la casilla correspondiente.

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# Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?

**Instructions:** Add your response in the appropriate column. If you agree with a response, simply place a checkmark next to it.

## Challenges

## Opportunities

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# P3: ¿Cuál es el mayor reto en términos del agua al que se enfrentan usted y sus vecinos? ¿Cuáles son las mayores oportunidades?

**Instrucciones:** Utilice una de las casillas en blanco para dar su breve respuesta. Si está de acuerdo con una respuesta, simplemente marque la casilla correspondiente.

## Retos

## Oportunidades

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# Q4. In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top concerns (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use the blank squares at the bottom to describe any other concerns you have.

*Safe drinking water for communities*

*Enough water right now*

*Enough water for future generations*

*Water needs are adapted to match water availability, (i.e. balancing our water use)*

*Traditional agriculture*

*Impacts of water availability on traditional culture*

*Impacts of water availability on local economies*

*Protecting ecological interests (e.g., fish, rivers, landscapes)*

*Replenishment and sustainability of below ground stores of water (groundwater)*

*Other:*

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# P4: En los próximos 50 años, se espera que Nuevo México tenga al menos un 25% menos de agua en los ríos y una reducción similar en la recarga de las aguas subterráneas. A raíz de la escasez de agua, ¿qué es lo que más le preocupa?

**Instrucciones:** Ponga un punto en hasta tres respuestas que reflejen sus principales preocupaciones (sólo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice las casillas en blanco de la parte inferior para describir cualquier otra preocupación que tenga.

*Agua potable para las comunidades*

*Suficiente agua ahora*

*Agua suficiente para las futuras generaciones*

*Las necesidades de agua se adaptan para ajustarse a la dispo-nibilidad de agua, (es decir, equilibrar nuestro uso del agua)*

*Agricultura tradicional*

*Impacto de la disponibilidad de agua en la cultura tradicional*

*Impacto de la disponibilidad de agua en las economías locales*

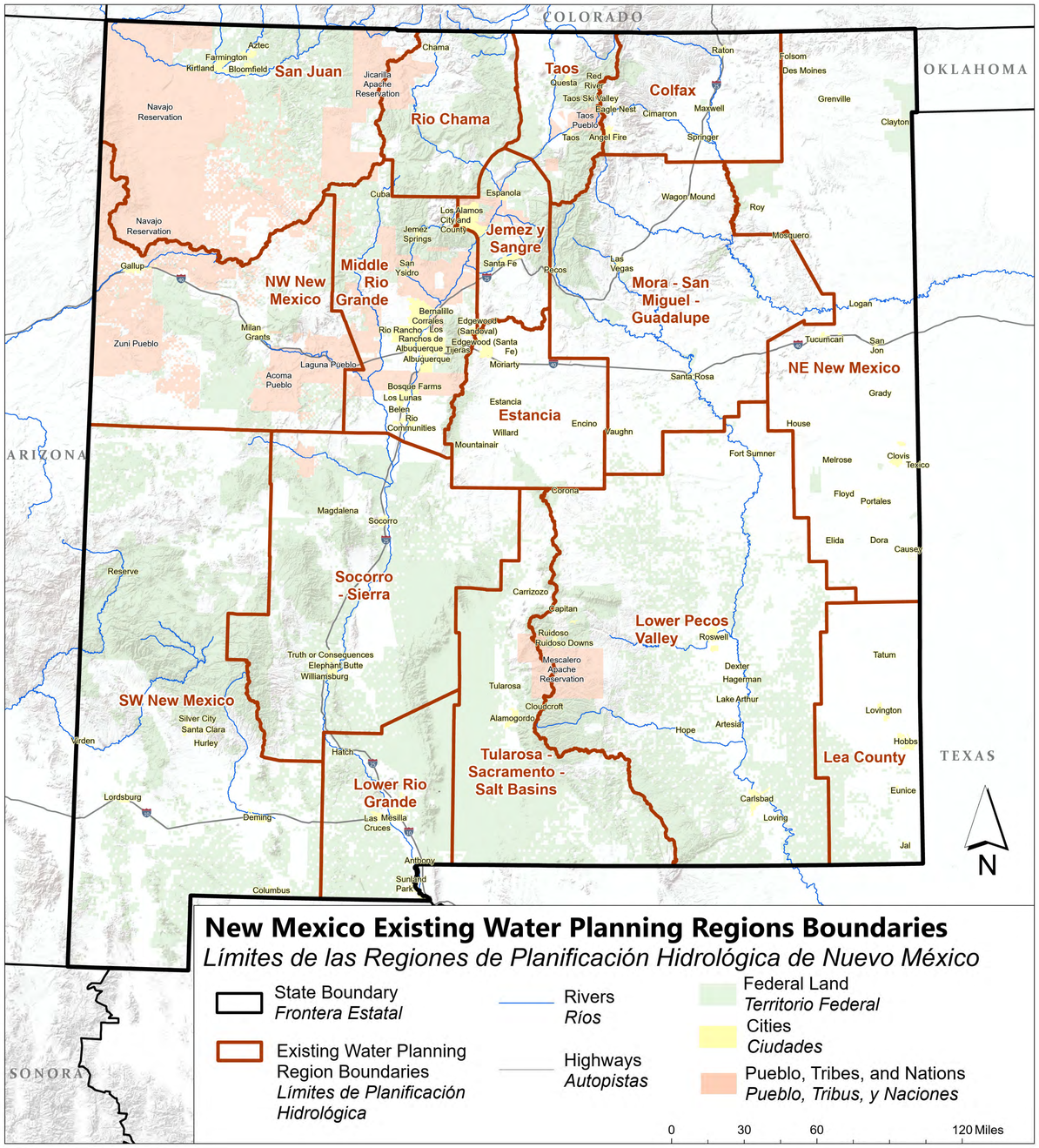
*Protección de los aspectos ecológicos (peces, ríos, paisajes, etc.)*

*Reabastecimiento y sostenibilidad de las reservas subterráneas de agua (aguas subterráneas)*

*Otro:*

NMISC Exhibits 00892

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# WHERE are the water planning regions?

## Why are water planning regions important?

Local demographics, water sources, governing boundaries, and ecology vary significantly across New Mexico. This is where regional water planning comes into play. Water planning at the regional scale allows communities to answer key questions like:

- How much water is currently available?
- How much water is required to meet existing and planned needs?
- How will balance be maintained between need and water availability?
- What's needed to develop and implement effective water solutions?

## New Mexico's Current Water Planning Regions

Currently, there are 16 water planning regions in New Mexico. These regions were established from 1987 to 2003 using a combination of hydrologic and institutional boundaries.

# ¿DÓNDE están las regiones de planificación del agua?

## ¿Por qué son importantes las regiones de planificación del agua?

La demografía local, las fuentes de agua, los límites de gobierno y la ecología varían significativamente en todo Nuevo México. Aquí entra en juego la planificación regional del agua. La planificación del agua a escala regional permite a las comunidades responder a preguntas clave como:

- ¿Cuánta agua hay disponible actualmente?
- ¿Cuánta agua se necesita para satisfacer las necesidades actuales y futuras?
- ¿Cómo se mantendrá el equilibrio entre las necesidades y la disponibilidad de agua?
- ¿Qué se necesita para desarrollar y aplicar soluciones eficaces para el agua?

## Regiones Actuales de Planificación del Agua en Nuevo México

Actualmente, existen 16 regiones de planificación del agua en Nuevo México. Estas regiones se establecieron de 1987 a 2003 utilizando una combinación de límites hidrológicas e institucionales.

# Re-examining the Number and Size of Water Planning Regions

The New Mexico Water Security Planning Act asks us to re-examine the number and size of the water planning regions. Some considerations for redefining the regions are summarized below.

| | More/Smaller Regions | Fewer/Larger Regions |
|---|---|---|
| Summary | Create more regions that are smaller in scale (more than current 16) | Consolidate/ redefine regions into fewer number of larger regions (less than current 16) |
| Considerations | • Regional planning processes may be more accessible (e.g., close by)<br>• More competition for funding<br>• Smaller pool of people for entity recruitment<br>• Planning can be more customized to local needs<br>• May be harder to coordinate and staff | • Regional planning processes may be less accessible (e.g., far away)<br>• Less competition for funding<br>• Larger pool of people for entity recruitment<br>• Planning may be less customized to local needs<br>• May be easier to coordinate and staff |

To better understand how to update the water planning regions, we want your input:

**Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process?**

# Reexaminando el Número y Tamaño de las Regiones de Planificación de Agua

La Ley de Planificación de la Seguridad del Agua de Nuevo México nos pide que reexaminemos el número y el tamaño de las regiones de planificación hidrológica. A continuación, se resumen algunas consideraciones para redefinir las regiones.

| | Más/pequeñas regiones | Menos/Regiones grandes |
|---|---|---|
| Resumen | Crear más regiones de tamaño reducido (además de las 16 actuales) | Consolidar/ redefinir las regiones para que haya más regiones grandes (menos de las 16 actuales) |
| Consideraciones | • Los procesos de planificación regionales pueden ser más accesibles (por ejemplo, por cercanía)<br>• Más competencia por los fondos<br>• Menor número de personas para la contratación de entidades<br>• La planificación puede adaptarse mejor a las necesidades locales<br>• Puede ser más difícil de coordinar y contratar | • Los procesos de planificación regional pueden ser menos accesibles (por ejemplo, por estar lejos)<br>• Menos competencia por los fondos<br>• Mayor número de personas para la contratación de entidades<br>• La planificación puede estar menos adaptada a las necesidades locales<br>• Puede ser más fácil de coordinar y contratar |

Para comprender mejor cómo actualizar las regiones de planificación del agua, queremos su aportación:

**P5. ¿Qué cree que es más importante conseguir con la revisión del proceso de planificación regional del agua?**






NMISC Exhibits 00894

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# Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top concerns (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use one of the blank squares to describe any other things that you think are important.

*Ability for broader participation in planning process*

*Ability to enhance engagement in and support for plan implementation*

*Ability for the public to monitor plan implementation*

*Ability to secure more frequent or larger amounts of funding for plan implementation*

*Ability to customize plans to meet local needs*

*Ability to staff regions with more technically qualified professionals*

*Ability to calculate surface water availability and need across a region*

*Other:*

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# P5: ¿Qué cree que es más importante conseguir con la revisión del proceso de planificación regional del agua?

**Instrucciones:** Ponga un punto en hasta tres respuestas que reflejen sus principales preocupaciones (sólo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice las casillas en blanco de la parte inferior para describir cualquier otra preocupación que tenga.

*Posibilidad de una participación más amplia en el proceso de planificación*

*Capacidad para aumentar el interés y el apoyo a la aplicación del plan*

*Posibilidad de que el público supervise la aplicación del plan*

*Capacidad para garantizar una financiación más frecuente o de mayor cantidad para la aplicación del plan*

*Capacidad para adaptar los planes a las necesidades locales*

*Capacidad para contratar en las regiones a profesionales más cualificados desde el punto de vista técnico*

*Capacidad para calcular la disponibilidad y las necesidades de agua superficial en toda una región*

*Otro:*

# Reimagining our water planning region

## Exploring Boundary Concepts and Features

There are numerous ways to establish boundaries for water planning regions. Exploring priorities for boundary-setting is an important initial step.

Three boundary concept maps illustrate possible visions to shape boundary development, and the outcomes that each has the potential to optimize. These concept maps build on other types of existing boundaries and represent possible approaches. ***We are not limited to these examples; they are illustrative of ways to approach boundary delineation.***

To compare preliminary boundary concepts:

- Review the **boundary concept maps and considerations (boards 6-8)**
- Overlay the **transparent boundary concept maps** on top of the **reference maps** to compare features
- Review the **regional detail map** in your participant booklet to explore how this region fits within the larger statewide context.

As you review the maps and existing boundaries, use the feedback sheets to tell us:

**Q6: What communities do you consider to be part of your region?**

**Q7: What do you think is most important in terms of how boundaries are delineated?**

**Q8: Which of the boundary concept maps resonates with you most?**

**Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?**

# Reimaginar nuestra región de planificación del agua

## Explorando Conceptos y Características de los Limites

Existen numerosas formas de establecer los límites de las regiones de planificación de aguas. Un primer paso importante es estudiar las prioridades a la hora de establecer los límites.

Tres mapas conceptuales de límites ilustran posibles visiones para configurar el desarrollo de los límites y los resultados que cada uno puede optimizar. Estos mapas conceptuales se basan en otros tipos de límites existentes y representan posibles enfoques. ***No nos limitamos a estos ejemplos; son ilustrativos de cómo enfocar la delineación de los límites.***

Comparar conceptos preliminares de límites:

- Revisar los **mapas conceptuales de los límites y las consideraciones** (tableros 6-8)
- Superponga los **mapas conceptuales transparentes** de los límites sobre los **mapas de referencia** para comparar las características.
- Revisa el **mapa regional detallado** en su folleto de participante para explorar cómo encaja esta región en el contexto estatal más amplio.

Al revisar los mapas y los límites existentes, utilice las hojas de comentarios para decirnos:

**P6: ¿Qué comunidades considera forman parte de su región?**

**P7: ¿Qué le parece más importante a la hora de definir los límites?**

**P8: ¿Cuál de los mapas conceptuales de límites le parece más apropiado?**

**P9: ¿Existen otras consideraciones que no se hayan destacado aquí y que deban incluirse a la hora de determinar cómo trazar los futuros límites de la planificación del agua regional?**

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NMISC Exhibits 00897

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# Q6: What communities do you consider to be part of your region?

**Instructions:** Instructions: Use the blank squares to write any communities that you consider to be part of your region.

Please identify any communities defined in any way that you think is important – geographic, political/administrative, cultural, etc.

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# P6: ¿Qué comunidades considera que forman parte de su región?

**Instrucciones:** Utilice las casillas en blanco para escribir las comunidades que considere que forman parte de su región.

Identifique las comunidades que considere importantes desde el punto de vista geográfico, político/administrativo, cultural, etc.

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# Q7: What do you think is most important in terms of how boundaries are delineated?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use one of the blank squares to describe any other things that you think are important.

*Where water is found above ground (shared rivers, lakes, springs)*

*Where water is stored below ground (shared groundwater sources)*

*Where existing locally or state funded staffing is in place*

*Where population centers are concentrated*

*Where local entities have the most capacity to implement plans*

*Where water is used for similar purposes*

*Where implementation can be funded most easily*

*Where implementation can best align with existing state administration of water rights*

*Other:*

NMISC Exhibits 00900

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# P7: ¿Qué le parece más importante a la hora de delimitar las fronteras?

**Instrucciones:** Ponga un punto en hasta tres respuestas que reflejen sus principales preocupaciones (sólo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice las casillas en blanco de la parte inferior para describir cualquier otra preocupación que tenga.

*Dónde se encuentra el agua en la superficie (ríos, lagos, manantiales compartidos)*

*Donde el agua se almacena bajo tierra (fuentes de aguas subterráneas compartidas)*

*Donde exista personal financiado a nivel local o estatal*

*Donde se concentran los núcleos de población*

*Donde las entidades locales tienen más capacidad para aplicar los planes*

*Donde el agua se utilice para fines similares*

*Donde la aplicación pueda financiarse más fácilmente*

*Donde la aplicación pueda alinearse mejor con la administración estatal existente de los derechos de agua*

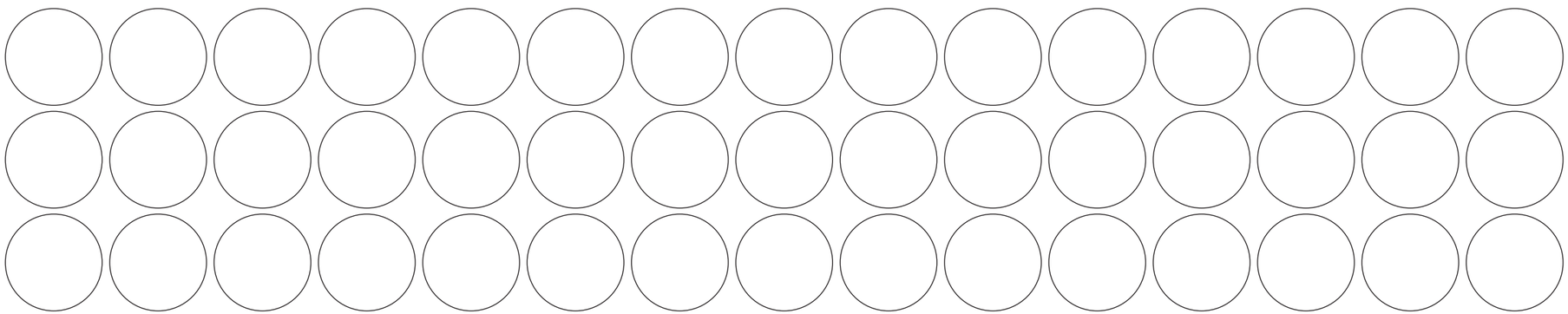
*Otro:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

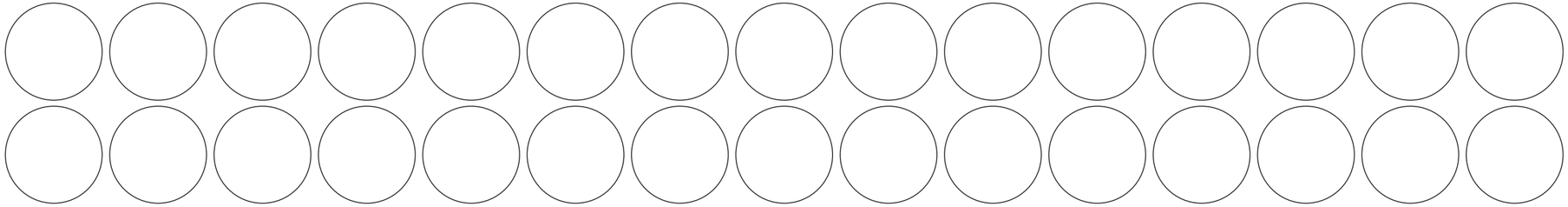
# Q8: Which of the example boundary concept maps resonates with you most?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on the response that reflects your preference.

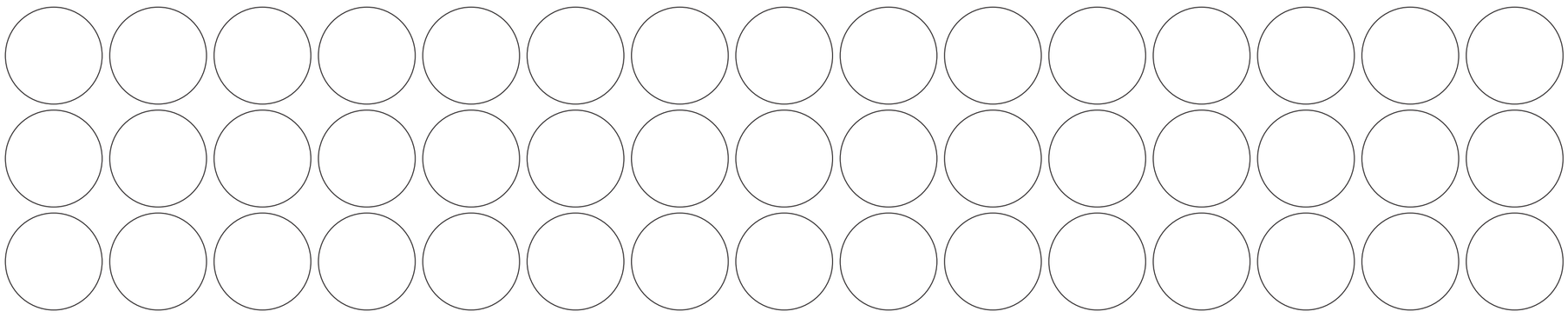
*Hydrology-Based Boundaries*



*Water Rights District Offices*



*Councils of Governments*



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# P8: ¿Cuál de los ejemplos de mapas conceptuales de límites le resulta más familiar?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en la respuesta que refleje su preferencia.

*Limites Hidrológicos*

*Oficinas de los Distritos de Derechos de Agua*

*Consejerías del Gobierno*

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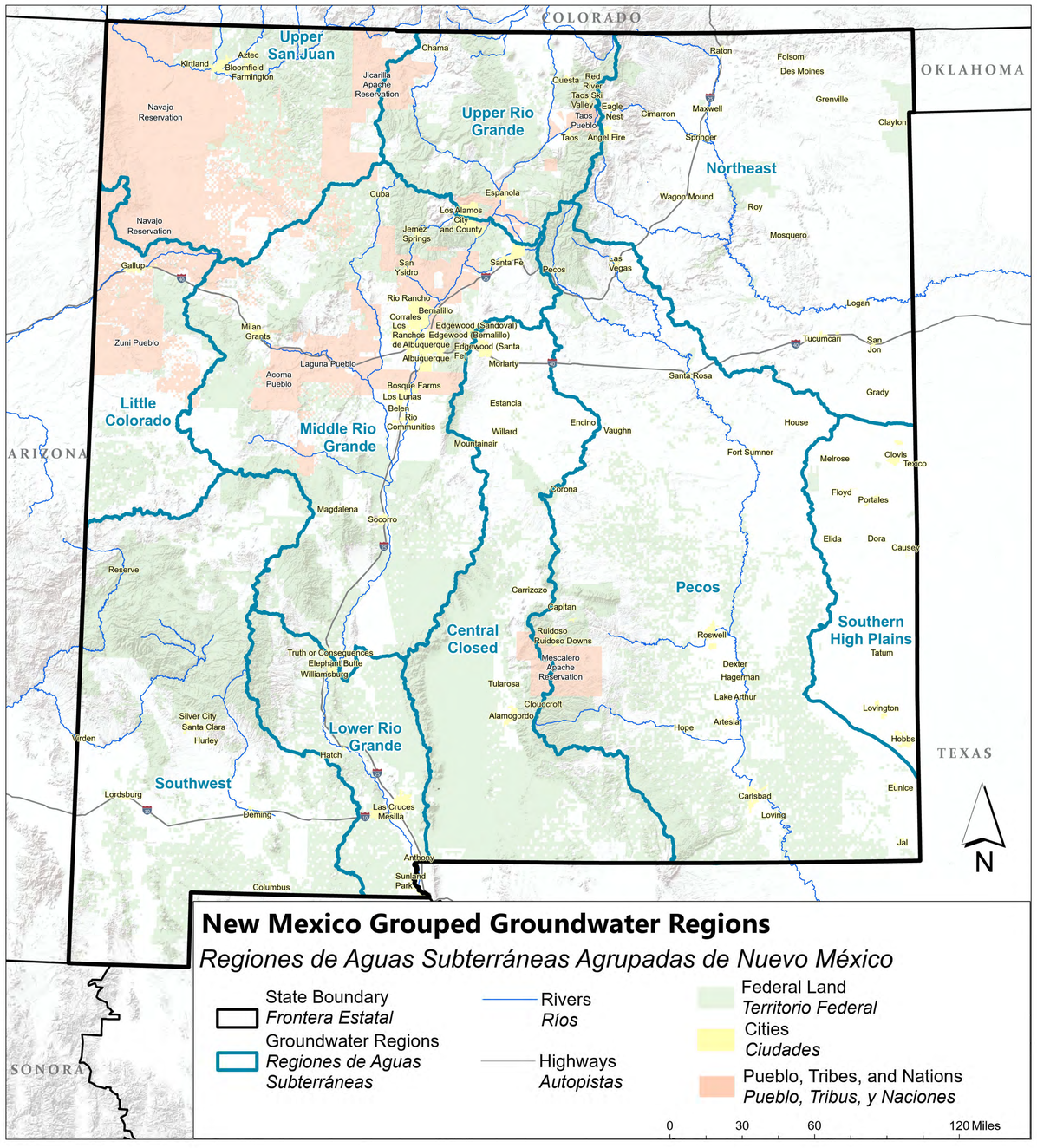
# Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?

**Instructions:** Use one of the comment cards to describe other considerations that you think should be included.

# P9: ¿Existen otras consideraciones que no se hayan destacado aquí y que deban incluirse a la hora de determinar cómo delimitar la futura planificación hidrológica regional?

**Instrucciones:** Utilice una de las tarjetas de comentarios para describir otras consideraciones que crea que deberían incluirse.

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO




# Hydrology-Based Boundaries

This boundary concept is designed around surface watersheds and groundwater basins.

## Key considerations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | Aligns with hydrologic systems |
| No | Formal staffing and coordination exists |
| No | Associated with current institutional boundaries (NMOSE) |
| No | Associated with existing funding processes |
| No | Alignment with current water rights administration |
| Yes | Alignment with interstate compact administration |

**Considerations**

- This concept elevates hydrologic systems (where the water is coming from) as the basis for the planning regions.
- Fact sheets are in development to provide overview information on groundwater within these regions.
- Formal staffing and coordination do not currently exist for these regions.
- This concept is not associated with current institutional boundaries or funding entities.

# Límites Hidrológicos

Este concepto de límite está basado en las cuencas de aguas superficiales y subterráneas.

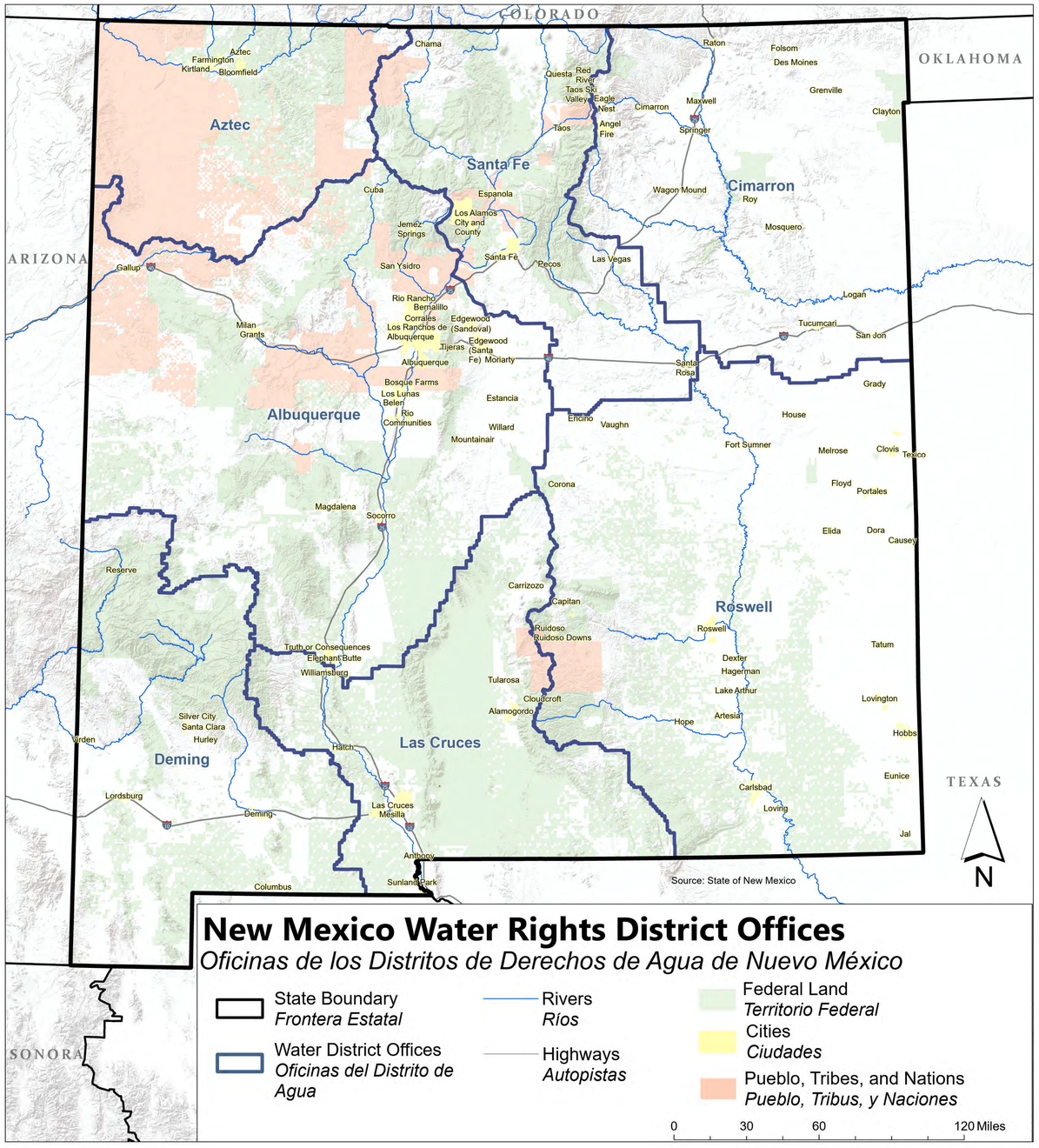
## Consideraciones clave:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sí | Alineación con sistemas hidrológicos |
| No | Existe personal y coordinación formal |
| No | Asociados a los límites institucionales actuales |
| No | Asociado con los procesos de financiación existentes |
| No | Alineación con la administración actual de los derechos de agua |
| Sí | Alineación con la administración de los pactos interestatales |

**Consideraciones**

- Este concepto eleva los sistemas hidrológicos (de dónde viene el agua) como base de las regiones de planificación.
- Se están desarrollando folletos informativos para proporcionar información general sobre las aguas subterráneas en estas regiones.
- Actualmente no existe personal ni coordinación formal para estas regiones.
- Este concepto no está asociado a los actuales límites institucionales o entidades de financiación.

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# New Mexico Water Rights Districts Offices

This boundary concept is designed around the administrative boundaries ("district offices") used by the NM Office of the State Engineer (NMOSE). The State Engineer has authority over the supervision, measurement, appropriation, and distribution of all surface and groundwater in New Mexico, including streams and rivers that cross state boundaries.

## Key considerations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No | Aligns with hydrologic systems |
| Yes | Formal staffing and coordination exists |
| Yes | Associated with current institutional boundaries (NMOSE) |
| No | Associated with existing funding processes |
| Yes | Alignment with current water rights administration |
| No | Alignment with interstate compact administration |

**Considerations**

- Boundaries based on this concept could optimize the ability to tie regional planning to water rights administration
- Some staffing and coordination currently exists for these regions
- This concept does not align with locally based institutions to manage and oversee plan implementation

# Oficinas de los Distritos de Derechos de Agua de Nuevo México

Este concepto de límites está diseñado en torno a los límites administrativos ("oficinas de distrito") utilizados por la Oficina del Ingeniero Estatal de Nuevo México (NMOSE). El Ingeniero del Estado tiene autoridad sobre la supervisión, medición, apropiación y distribución de todas las aguas superficiales y subterráneas de Nuevo México, incluyendo los arroyos y ríos que cruzan las fronteras estatales.

## Consideraciones clave:

| | |
|---|---|
| No | Alineación con sistemas hidrológicos |
| Sí | Existe personal y coordinación formal |
| Sí | Asociados a los límites institucionales actuales (NMOSE) |
| No | Asociado con los procesos de financiación existentes |
| Sí | Alineación con la administración actual de los derechos de agua |
| No | Alineación con la administración de los pactos interestatales |

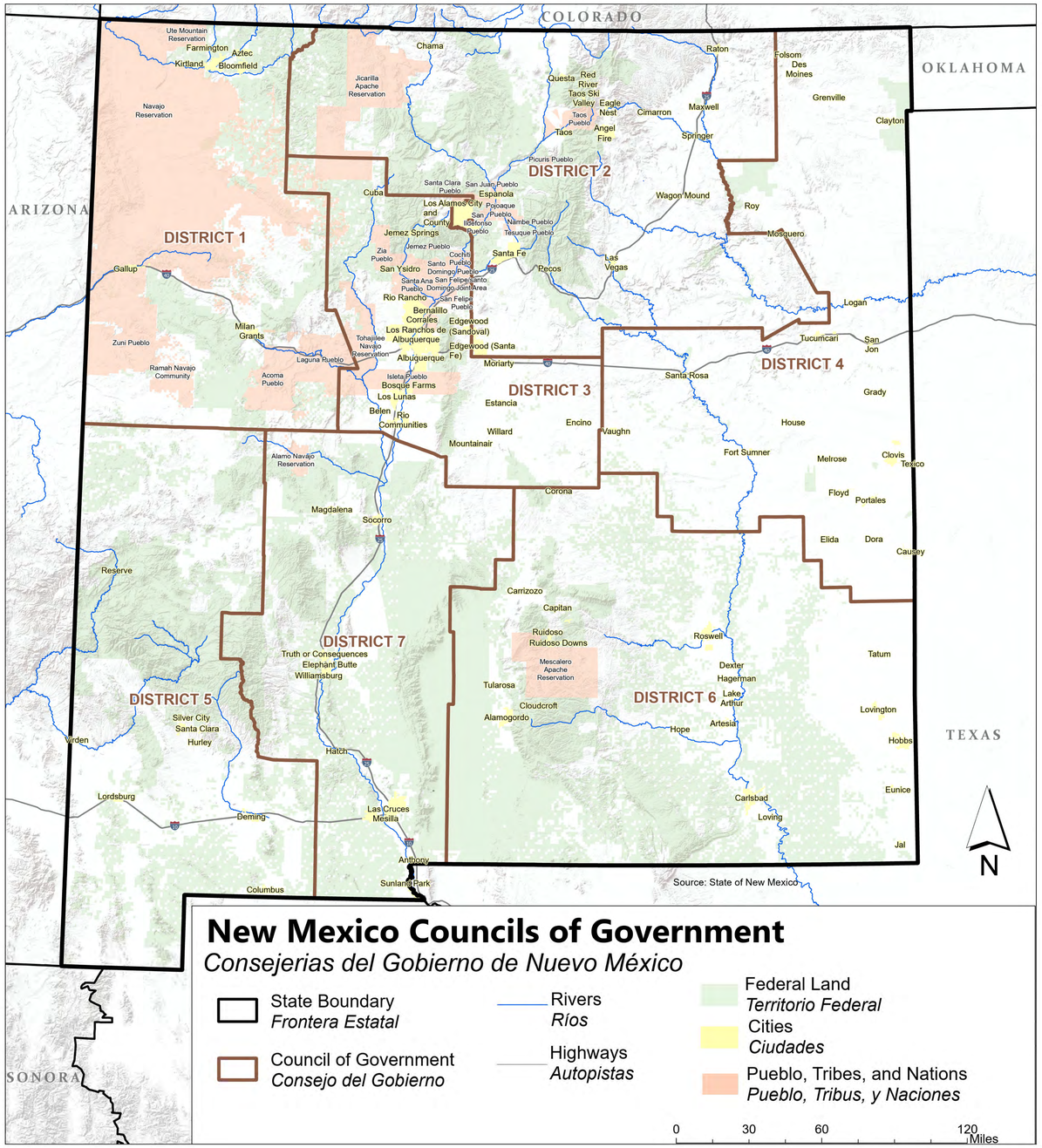
**Consideraciones**

- Los límites basados en este concepto podrían optimizar la capacidad de vincular la planificación regional a la administración de los derechos de agua
- En la actualidad, estas regiones cuentan con cierto personal y coordinación
- Este concepto no se alinea con las instituciones locales para administrar y supervisar la aplicación del plan



NMISC Exhibits 00906

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# Councils of Government Boundaries

This boundary concept is designed around New Mexico Councils of Government (COGs). Councils of Government are quasi-governmental agencies for the State of New Mexico. COGs work on behalf of their member governments on local and regional planning and coordination.

## Key considerations:

| | |
|---|---|
| No | Aligns with hydrologic systems |
| Yes | Formal staffing and coordination exists |
| Yes | Associated with current institutional boundaries (county boundaries) |
| Yes | Associated with existing funding processes |
| No | Alignment with current water rights administration |
| No | Alignment with interstate compact administration |

**Considerations**

- This concept has the potential to optimize the ability to fund and implement plan recommendations
- Each COG is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of local elected officials and staff members from member communities
- Funding of regional plans could parallel a process in which the Department of Transportation provides funding to rural areas for roads
- COGs have not been developed to the same degree statewide

# Limites de Consejerías del Gobierno de Nuevo Mexico

Este concepto de límites está diseñado en base a los Consejos de Gobierno (COG) de Nuevo México. Los Consejos de Gobierno son organismos cuasi gubernamentales del Estado de Nuevo México. Los COGs trabajan en nombre de sus integrantes en la planificación y coordinación local y regional.

## Consideraciones clave:

| | |
|---|---|
| No | Alineación con sistemas hidrológicos |
| Sí | Existe personal y coordinación formal |
| Sí | Asociados a los límites institucionales actuales (límites del condado) |
| Sí | Asociado con los procesos de financiación existentes |
| No | Alineación con la administración actual de los derechos de agua |
| No | Alineación con la administración de los pactos interestatales |

**Consideraciones**

- Este concepto tiene el potencial de optimizar la capacidad de financiar y aplicar las recomendaciones del plan
- Cada COG está gobernado por un Consejo de Administración compuesto por representantes electos locales y empleados de las comunidades asociadas
- La financiación de los planes regionales podría ser paralela a un proceso en el que el Departamento de Transporte proporciona financiación a las zonas rurales para carreteras
- Los COG no se han desarrollado en la misma medida en todo el estado

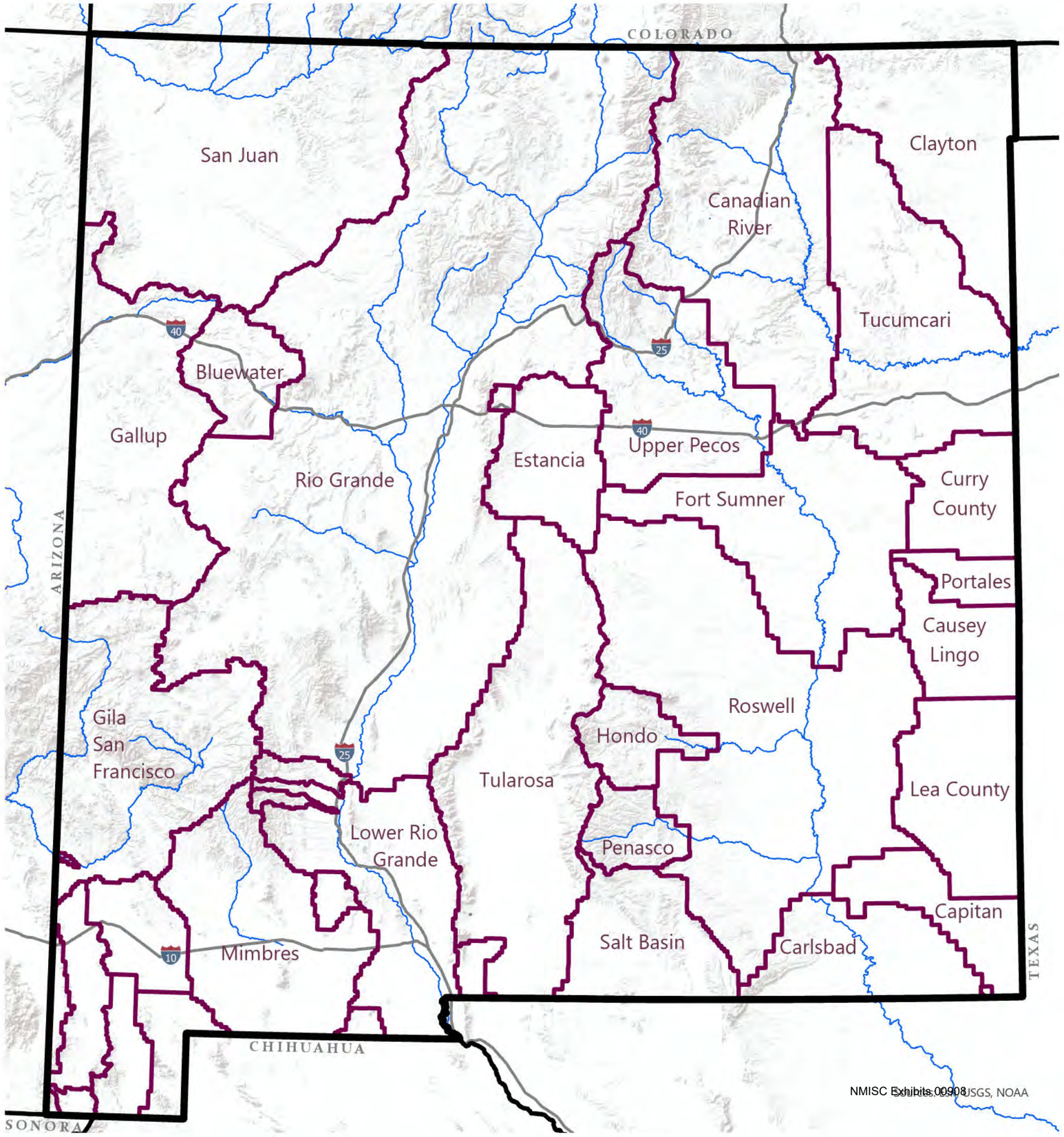
# Declared Groundwater Basins
*Cuencas Subterráneas Declaradas*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Declared Groundwater Basins *Cuencas Subterráneas Declaradas*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N



# New Mexico House and Senate Districts

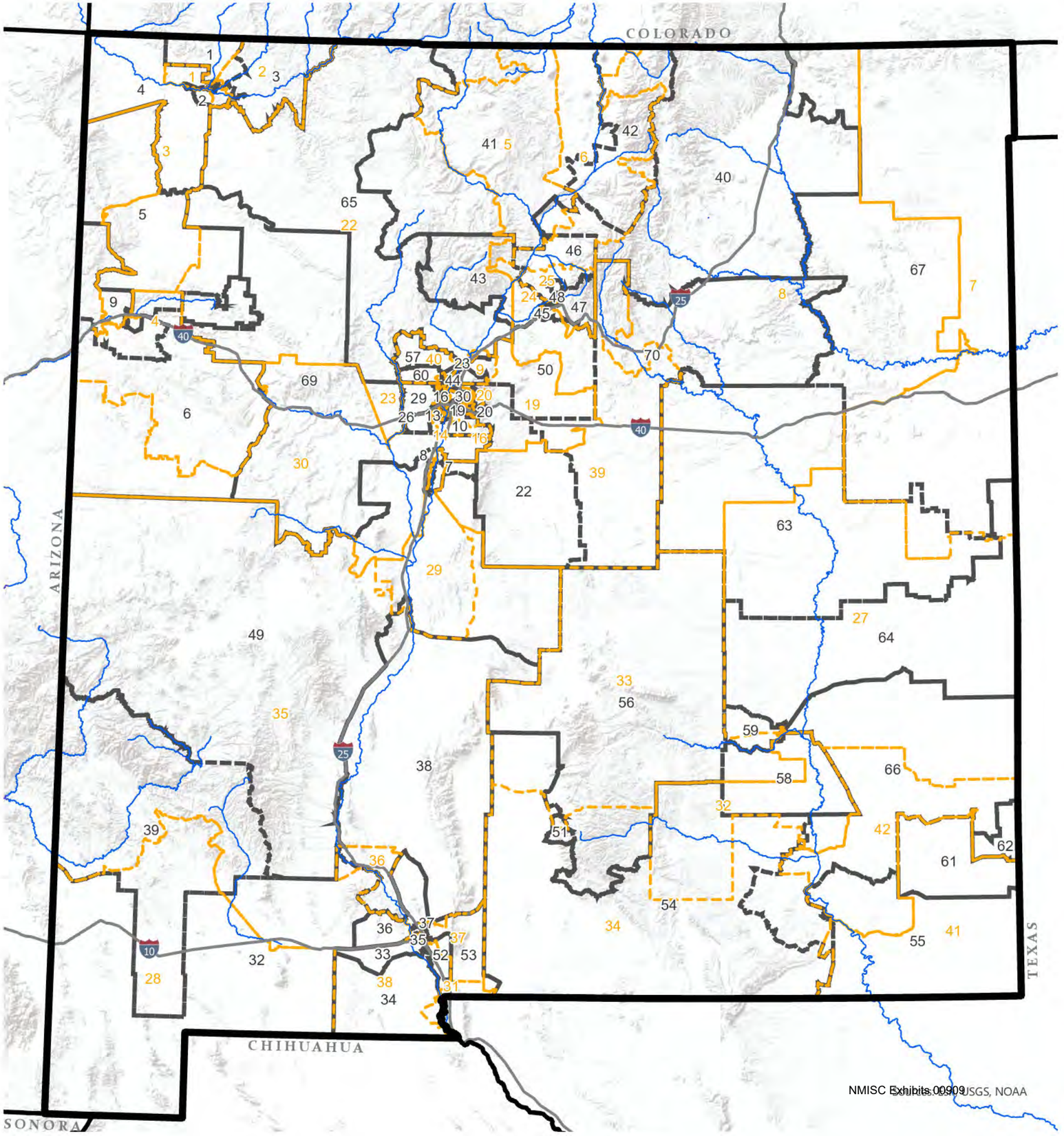
*Distritos de la Cámara de Representantes y del Senado de Nuevo México*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Federal House Districts *Distritos de la Cámara Federal*
- Federal Senate Districts *Distritos del Senado Federal*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N




NMISC Exhibits 00909

Sources: ESRI, USGS, NOAA

# New Mexico Municipalities

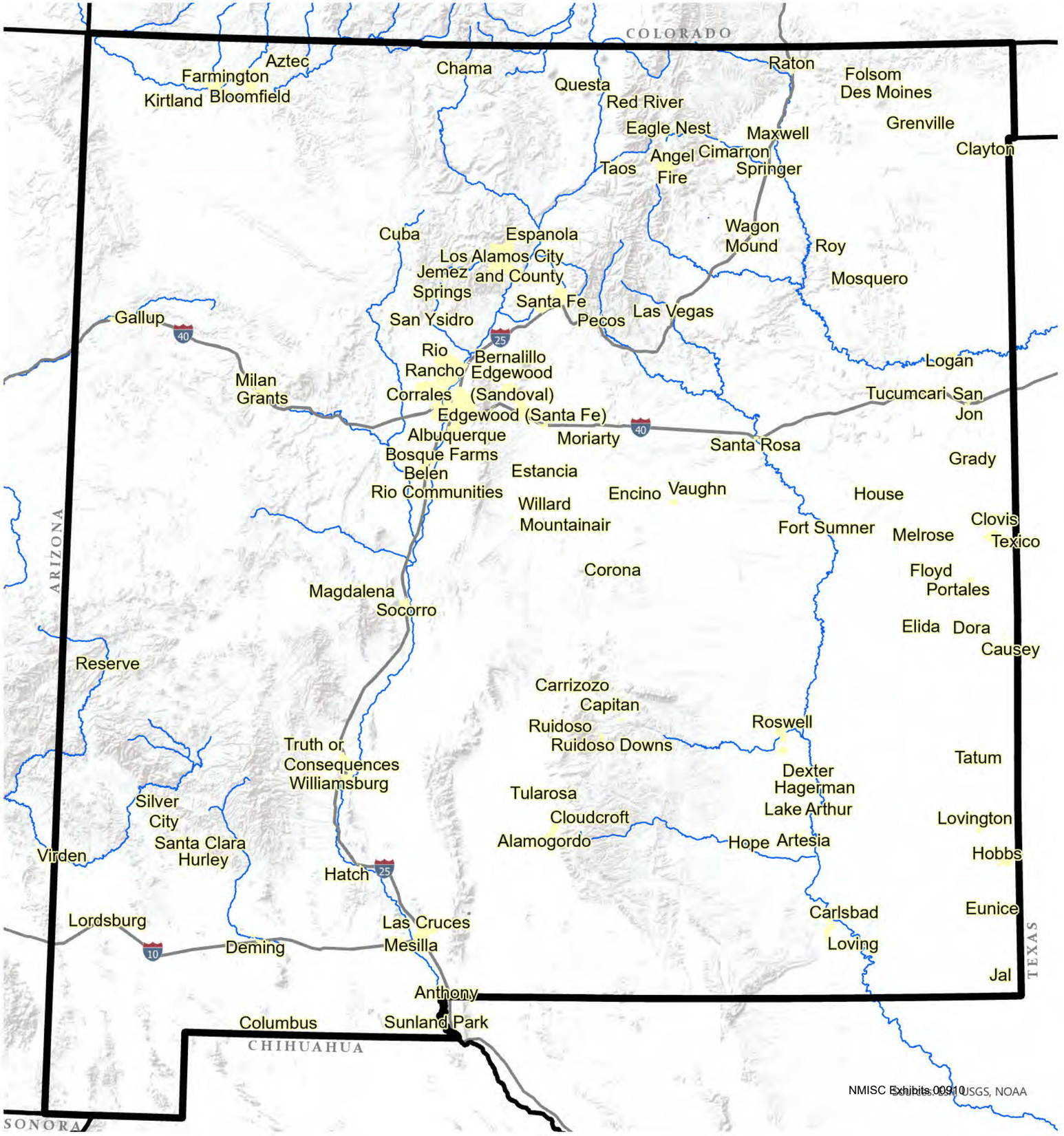
*Municipios de Nuevo México*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- New Mexico Municipalities *Municipios de Nuevo México*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N



# Public Water Systems, Acequia Communities, and Irrigation Districts

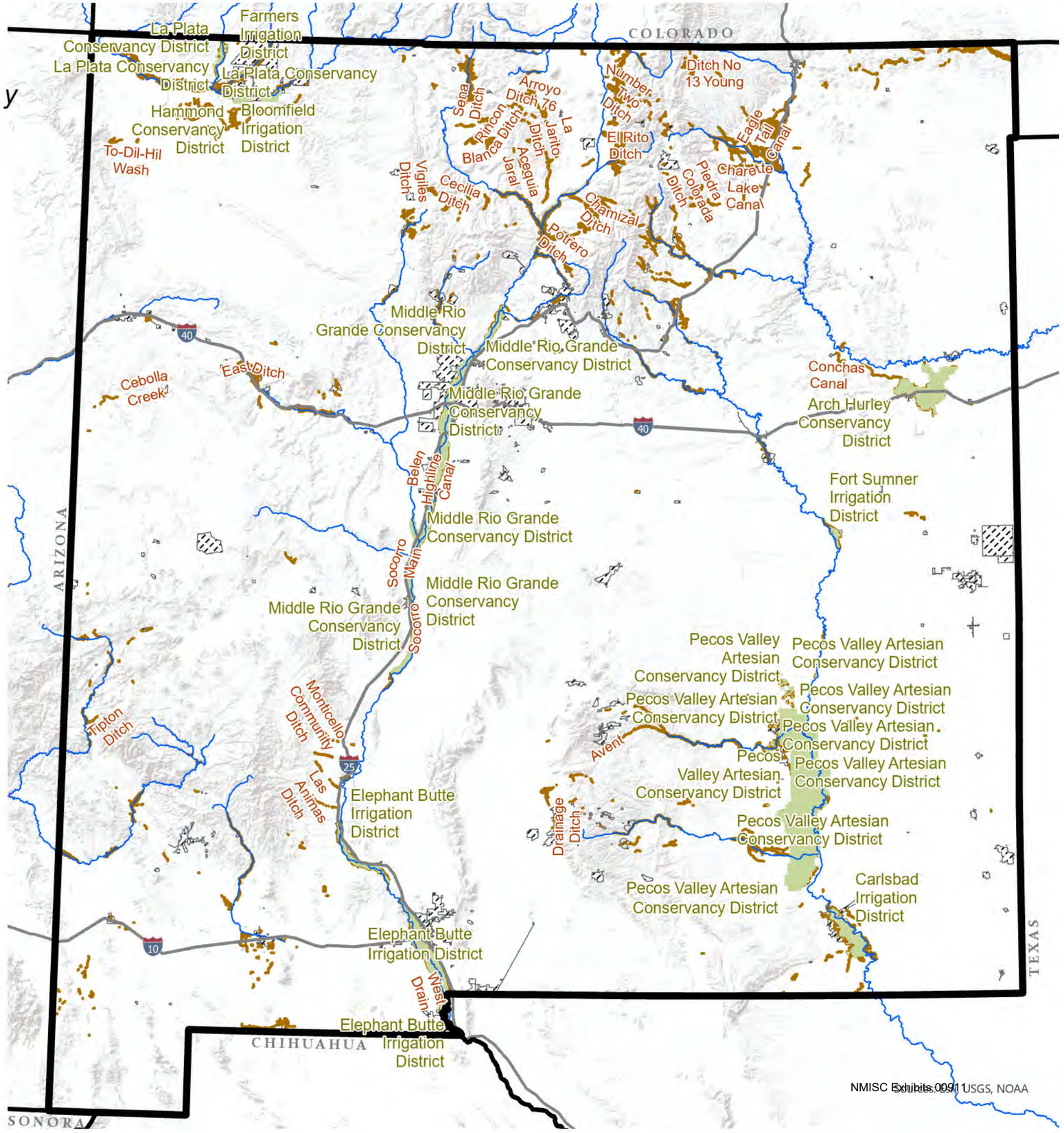
*Sistemas Públicos de Agua, Comunidades de Acequias y Distritos de Riego*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Acequia Communities *Comunidades de Acequias*
- Public Water Systems *Sistemas Públicos de Agua*
- Irrigation Districts *Distritos de Irrigación*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N




NMISC Exhibits 0091

# Pueblo, Tribes, and Nations

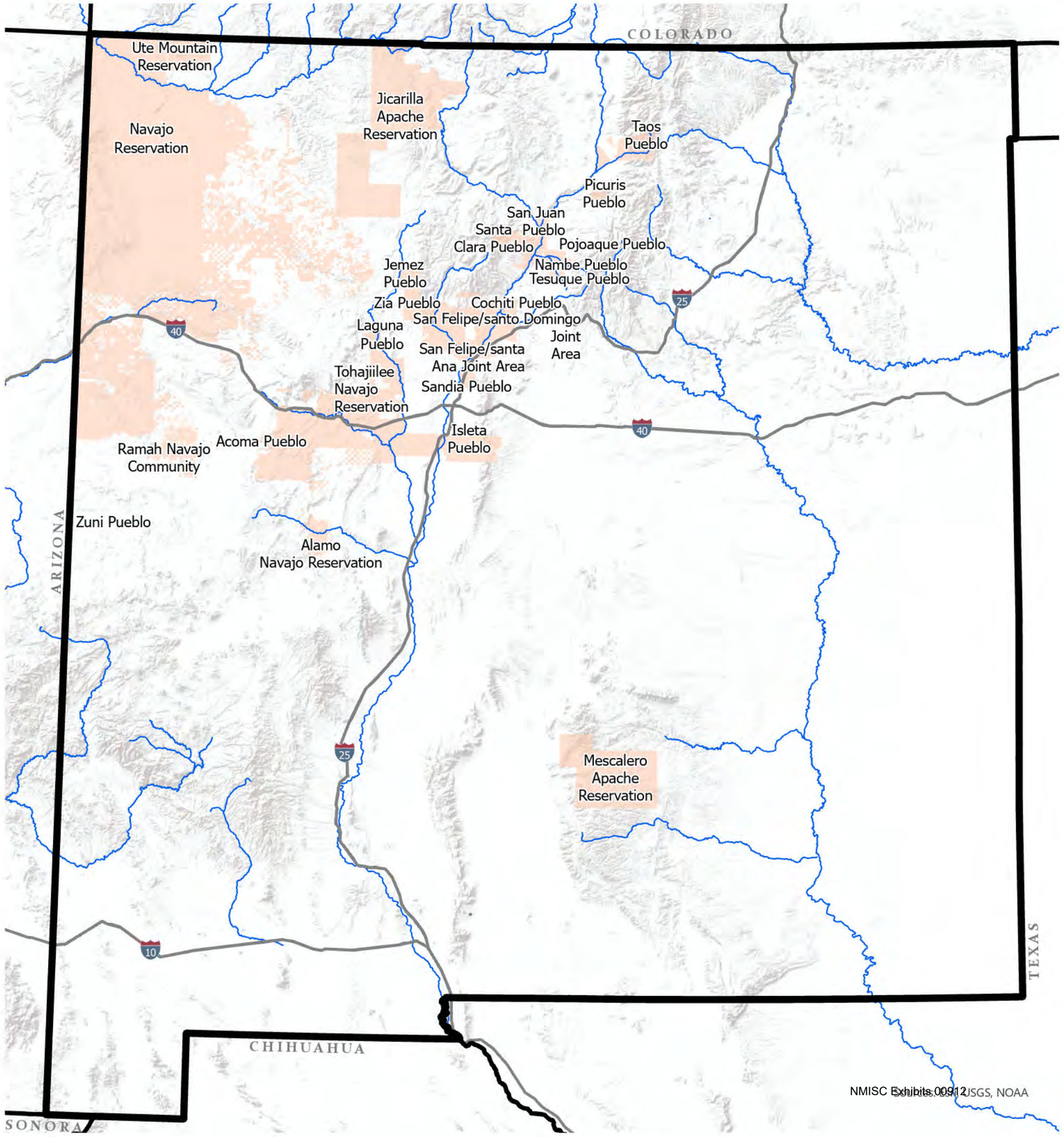
*Pueblo, Tribus, y Naciones*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Pueblo, Tribes, and Nations *Pueblo, Tribus, y Naciones*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N




NMISC Exhibits 09012

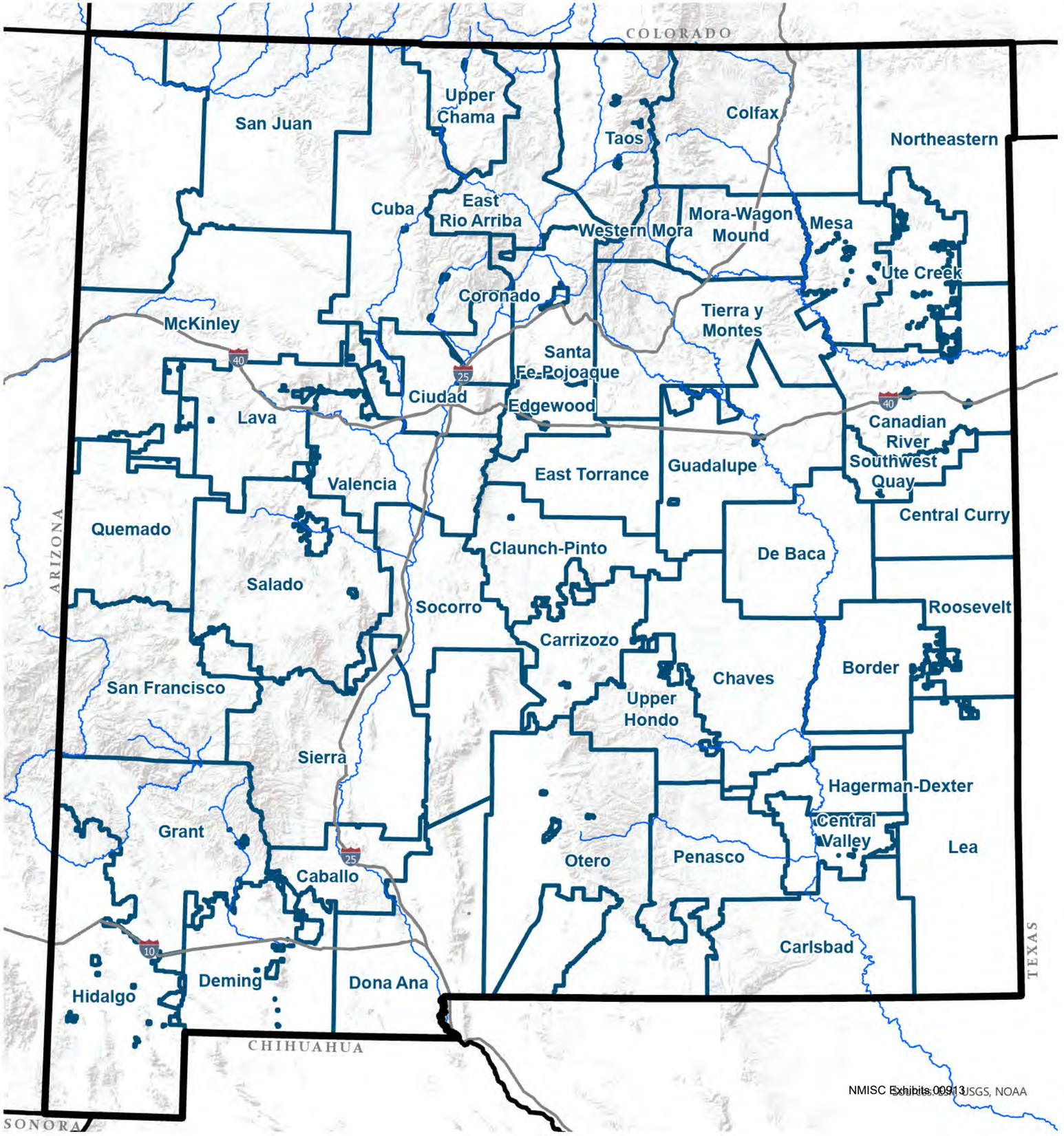
# Soil and Water Conservation Districts

*Distritos de Conservación de Tierras y Agua*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary
  *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers
  *Ríos*
- Highways
  *Autopistas*
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
  *Distritos de Conservación de Tierras y Agua*




NMISC Exhibits 09/13

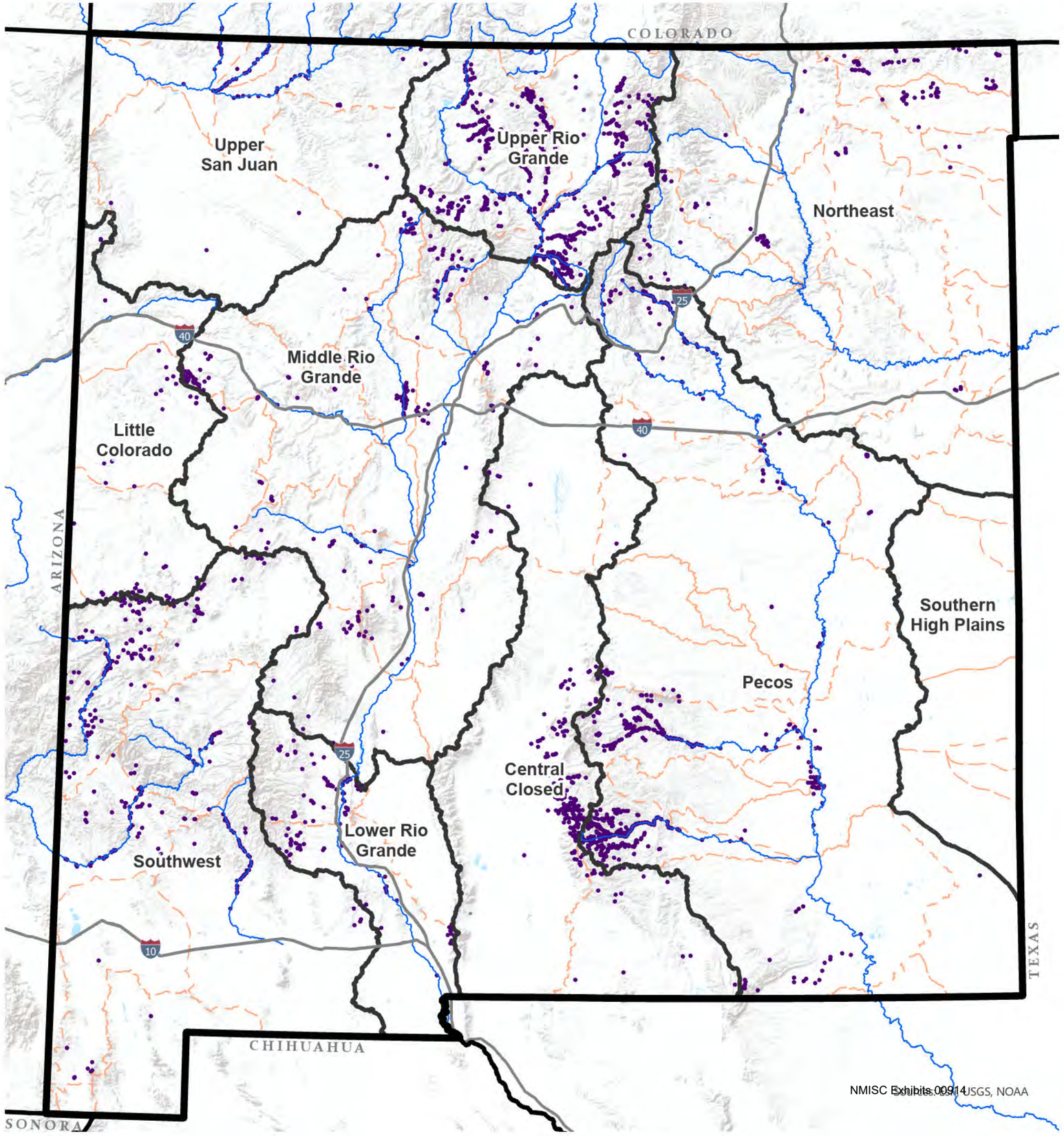
# Surface Water
*Aguas Superficiales*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Waterbody *Cuerpo de Agua*
- Watershed Subbasins *Subcuencas Hidrográficas*
- Watershed Basins *Cuencas Hidrográficas*
- Points of Diversion *Puntos de Desvío*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N




Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

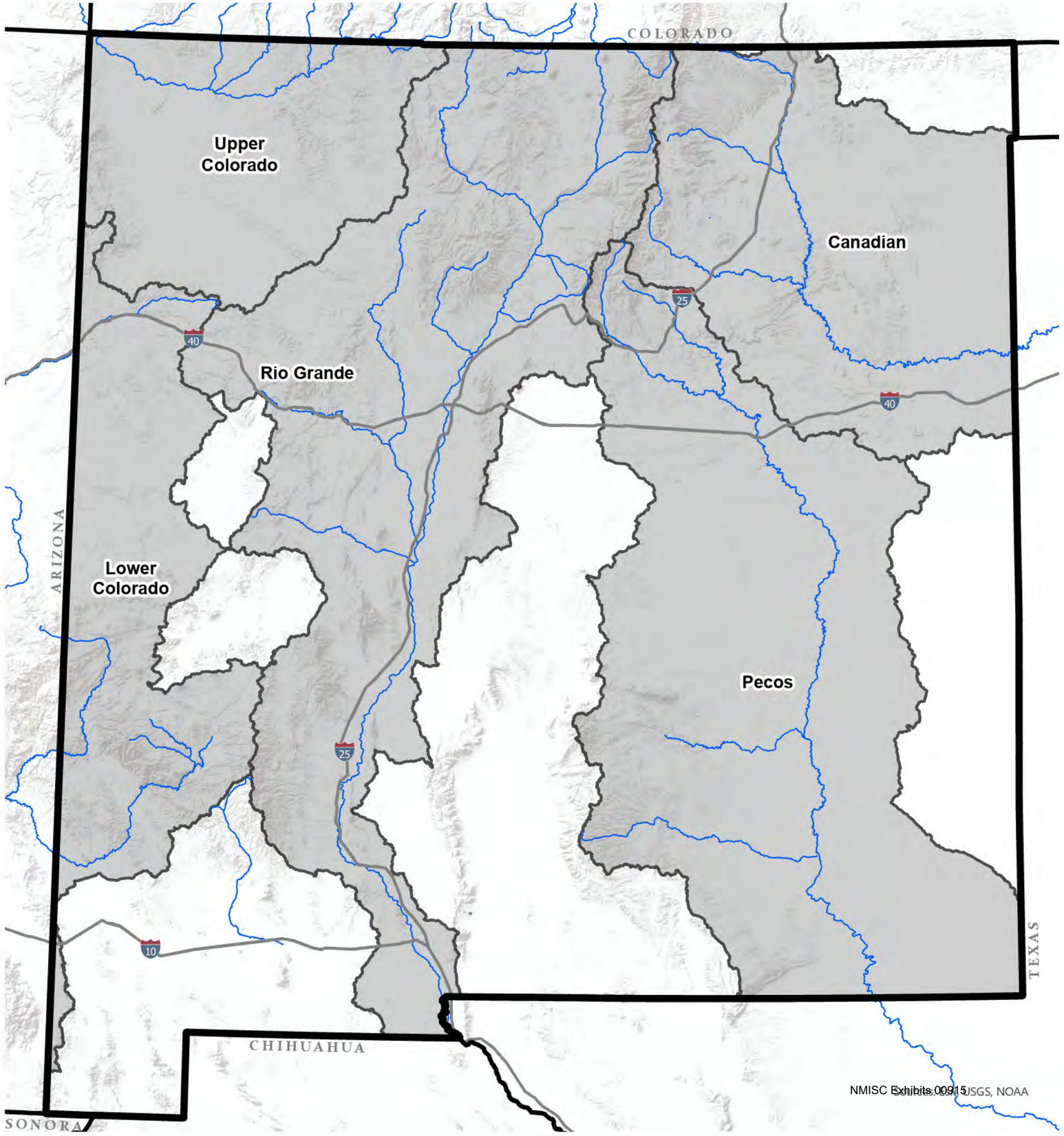
# Water Compacts
*Compactos de Agua*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- Interstate Compact Basins *Cuencas Interestatales Compactas*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N




Sources: Esri, USGS, NOAA

NMISC Exhibits 00915

# New Mexico Counties

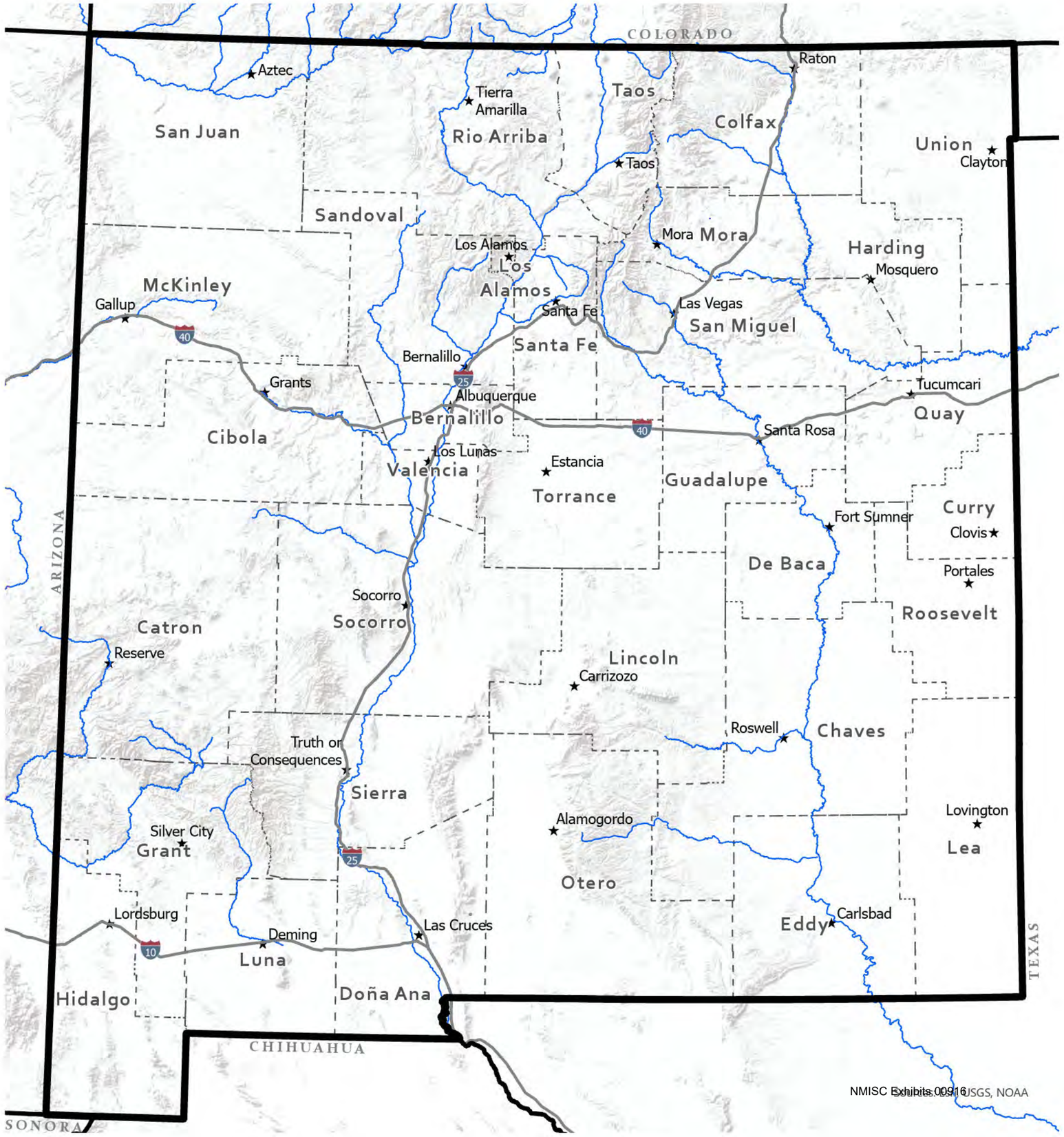
*Condados de Nuevo México*

**Legend** *Leyenda*

- State Boundary *Frontera Estatal*
- Rivers *Ríos*
- Highways *Autopistas*
- County Seats *Asientos del Condado*
- Counties *Condados*

0 30 60 120 Miles

N



# WHO currently leads regional water planning?

The current regional water planning process is overseen by the NM Interstate Stream Commission. During the last round of regional planning, completed in 2016-2017, the state provided a framework for regional water plan development, including summarizing legal issues and technical analysis of water availability and needs and projected imbalances between availability and need.

Each region formed a steering committee. Current guidance is for members of the steering committee to fulfill one or more of the following criteria:

- Be or represent a water right owner
- Be directly affected by the outcome of water management decisions
- Have or represent the authority to make decisions and implement outcomes for a particular water user group
- Represent one or more key water use groups (e.g., agricultural user, tribal entity, rural water provider, etc.)

Key responsibilities of the regional steering committee include:

- Engaging with the state to review and refine the region-specific supply, demand, and legal constraints report
- Providing opportunities for input from local people
- Developing a decision-making process
- Providing discrete recommendations and an implementation plan
- Documenting the planning process results in an updated regional plan that is submitted for acceptance by NMISC

After the completion of the 2016-2017 regional water plans, NM Interstate Stream Commission's support of each region's steering committee ended.

# ¿QUIÉN dirige actualmente la planificación regional del agua?

El actual proceso de planificación regional del agua está supervisado por la Comisión Interestatal del Arroyo de NM. Durante la última ronda de planificación regional, que se completó en 2016-2017, el estado proporcionó un modelo para el desarrollo del plan hídrico regional, que incluía un resumen de las cuestiones legales y un análisis técnico de la disponibilidad y las necesidades de agua, así como de los desequilibrios previstos entre la disponibilidad y las necesidades.

Cada región formó una comisión. La orientación actual es que los miembros del comité cumplan uno o más de los siguientes criterios:

- Ser o representar a un propietario de derechos de agua
- Estar directamente afectado por el resultado de las decisiones de gestión del agua
- Tener o representar la autoridad para tomar decisiones e implementar resultados para un grupo de usuarios de agua en particular
- Representar a uno o varios grupos clave de usuarios del agua (por ejemplo, usuarios agrícolas, entidades tribales, proveedores rurales de agua, etc.)

Entre las principales responsabilidades del Comité Regional se incluyen las siguientes:

- Colaborar con el Estado para revisar y refinar el informe específico de la región sobre la oferta, la demanda y las limitaciones legales.
- Posibilitar la participación de la población local
- Desarrollar un proceso de toma de decisiones
- Formulación de recomendaciones concretas y de un plan de aplicación
- La documentación del proceso de planificación da para un plan regional actualizado que se somete a la aceptación del NMISC

Tras la finalización de los planes hídricos regionales de 2016-2017, finalizó el apoyo de Comisión Interestatal del Agua de NM al comité de cada región.



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# WHO should lead regional water planning in the future?

The future regional water planning process will continue to be overseen by the NM Interstate Stream Commission. The State could provide technical contributions to regional water plan development and/or staffing support for each region.

However, success of the regional water planning process will depend on buy-in and the ability to implement plans at the local level. Regional water planning will be led by a stakeholder body (entity), and we want your input on the composition and expectations of these entities. The table below presents three alternatives to help consider how these entities could be structured.

| | Flexible Approach | Hybrid Approach | Prescriptive Approach |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Summary** | Each region decides the size of the entity and who participates in the entity based on institutional and water use considerations. | The state prescribes composition expectations for entities. Each region's composition is determined based on regional needs and characteristics. | The state prescribes a standard size, composition, and expectations of participants for each entity. |
| **Examples** | **Current NM Regional Water Planning Steering Committee**<br>Members should fulfill 1 or more criteria:<br>• Water right owner<br>• Be directly affected by outcome of water management decisions<br>• Have or represent the authority to make decisions<br>• Represent one or more water use groups (e.g., agriculture, rural water provider, extractive industry, tribal entity, etc.) | **Colorado's Basin Roundtables**<br>Members must reside within the borders of the roundtable and serve terms of 5 years.<br>• 1 member appointed by the governing body of each city or county within the basin roundtable<br>• 1 member for each water conservancy and water conservation district<br>• 1 member representing the state agriculture and natural resources committee<br>• 10 at-large members appointed by other members<br>  • 1 representing agriculture<br>  • 1 representing environmental interest<br>  • 1 local water provider<br>  • 1 industrial interest<br>  • At least 5 water rights holders<br>• 3 non-voting members to represent water rights held outside of the basin | **NM Interstate Stream Commission Membership**<br>Members must have at least 10 years' experience and serve terms of 4 years.<br>State Engineer plus 8 appointed members that meet prescribed requirements that include some of the following:<br>• 4 representatives from irrigation or conservancy district<br>• 1 representative of a NM acequia or community ditch<br>• 1 representative of drinking water utility<br>• 1 research representative<br>• 1 hydrologist |
| **Group Size** | Flexible | Varies based on regional characteristics | Fixed |
| | Flexible Terms | Fixed Terms | Fixed Terms |
| **Participant Expectations** | • Nimble and adaptive to regional needs | • Adaptive to regional needs | • Less nimble and adaptive to regional needs |
| **Key Considerations** | • Potentially unclear parameters for participants<br>• Potential to be dominated by special interests | • Clear parameters for composition<br>• Potential to be dominated by special interests | • Clear parameters for participants<br>• Helps reduce potential domination by special interests |

Given your review of these alternative planning entity approaches, please use the activity sheet to answer the following questions:

**Q10: What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process?**

**Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have?**



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MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# ¿QUIÉN debe dirigir la planificación regional del agua en el futuro?

El futuro proceso de planificación regional del agua seguirá siendo supervisado por la Comisión Interestatal del Agua de NM. El Estado podría aportar contribuciones técnicas al desarrollo de los planes hidrológicos regionales y/o apoyo de personal para cada región.

Sin embargo, el éxito del proceso de planificación regional del agua dependerá de la aceptación y la capacidad de aplicar los planes a nivel local. La planificación regional de los recursos hídricos estará dirigida por un colectivo de partes interesadas (entidad), y queremos conocer su opinión sobre la composición y las expectativas de estas entidades. La tabla siguiente presenta tres alternativas para ayudar a considerar cómo podrían estructurarse estas entidades.

| | Enfoque Flexible | Enfoque Híbrido | Enfoque Prescriptivo |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Resumen** | Cada región decide el tamaño de la entidad y quién participa en ella en función de consideraciones institucionales y de uso del agua. | El estado prescribe las expectativas de composición de las entidades. La composición de cada región se determina en función de las necesidades y características regionales. | El estado prescribe un tamaño estándar, composición y expectativas de participantes para cada entidad. |
| **Ejemplos** | **Comité de Planificación Regional del Agua de NM**<br>Los miembros deben cumplir 1 o más de los criterios:<br>• Propietario de derechos de agua<br>• Estar directamente afectado por el resultado de las decisiones de gestión del agua<br>• Tener o representar la autoridad para tomar decisiones<br>• Representar a uno o más grupos de uso del agua (por ejemplo, agricultura, proveedor de agua rural, industria extractiva, entidad tribal, etc.) | **Mesa Redonda sobre las Cuencas de Colorado**<br>Los miembros deben vivir dentro de los límites de la mesa redonda y ejercer un mandato de 5 años.<br>• 1 miembro designado por el órgano de gobierno de cada ciudad o condado dentro de la mesa redonda de la cuenca<br>• 1 miembro por cada distrito de conservación y preservación del agua<br>• 1 miembro en representación del comité estatal de agricultura y recursos naturales<br>• 10 miembros generales designados por otros miembros<br>  • 1 en representación de la agricultura<br>  • 1 en representación de los intereses medioambientales<br>  • 1 proveedor local de agua<br>  • 1 de interés industrial<br>  • Al menos 5 titulares de derechos de agua<br>• 3 miembros sin derecho a voto para representar los derechos de agua poseídos fuera de la cuenca | **Miembros de la Comisión Interestatal de Aguas de NM**<br>Los miembros deben tener al menos 10 años de experiencia y un mandato de 4 años. Ingeniero del Estado más 8 miembros designados que cumplan los requisitos prescritos y que incluyan algunos de los siguientes:<br>• 4 representantes de un distrito de riego o de conservación<br>• 1 representante de una acequia o acequia comunitaria de NM<br>• 1 representante de empresa de agua potable<br>• 1 representante de investigación<br>• 1 hidrólogo |
| **Tamaño del Grupo** | Flexible | Varía en base a las características regionales | Fijo |
| **Expectativas de los Participantes** | Términos Flexibles | Términos Flexibles | Términos Flexibles |
| **Consideraciones Clave** | • Ágil y adaptable a las necesidades regionales<br>• Parámetros potencialmente poco claros para los participantes<br>• Puede estar dominado por intereses particulares | • Adaptable a las necesidades regionales<br>• Parámetros claros de composición<br>• Posibilidad de predominio de intereses particulares | • Menos ágil y adaptable a las necesidades regionales<br>• Parámetros claros para los participantes<br>• Ayuda a reducir el posible control de intereses especiales |

Teniendo en cuenta su revisión de estos enfoques alternativos de las entidades de planificación, utilice la hoja de actividades para responder a las siguientes preguntas:

**P10: ¿Cuáles son las cualidades que le gustaría que tuviera un proceso de planificación?**

**P11: ¿Qué características deberían tener los futuros miembros de una entidad de planificación?**



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# Q10: What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use one of the blank squares to describe any other qualities that you'd like to see in a planning process.

*Nimble, adaptive and responsive to changing local needs*

*Protected from special interest groups*

*Representative of the diversity of water users and stakeholders*

*Informed by state government guidelines*

*Communities can customize*

*Other:*

NMISC Exhibits 00920

# P10: ¿Cuáles son las cualidades que le gustaría tener en un proceso de planificación?

**Instructions:** Coloque un punto en un total de tres respuestas que reflejen sus principales prioridades (sólo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice una de las casillas en blanco para describir cualquier otra cualidad que le gustaría ver en un proceso de planificación.

*Ágil, adaptable y sensible a las necesidades locales cambiantes*

*Protegida de grupos de intereses especiales*

*Representativa de la diversidad de usuarios del agua y partes interesadas*

*Informado por las directrices del gobierno estatal*

*Las comunidades pueden personalizar*

*Otro:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have?

**Instructions:** Place one dot in each row to indicate your preference between the two characteristics (pick one answer per line).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Members should* | **Reside within the region** | **Be from New Mexico** |
| *Members experience with water is* | **Professional** | **Personal** |
| *Members shall be* | **Appointed** | **Elected** |
| *Committee size is* | **Fixed** | **Flexible** |
| *Terms for serving on the entity are* | **Fixed** | **Flexible** |
| *Fixed terms are* | **Short (shorter than 2 years)** | **Long (2+ years)** |

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# P11: ¿Qué características deberían tener los miembros de la futura entidad de planificación??

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en cada fila para indicar su preferencia entre las dos características (elija una respuesta por línea).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Los miembros deben* | **Residir en la región** | **Ser de Nuevo México** |
| *Que los miembros tengan experiencia con el agua* | **Profesional** | **Personal** |
| *Los miembros serán* | **Designados** | **Elegidos** |
| *El tamaño del comité es* | **Fijo** | **Flexible** |
| *La duración del mandato es* | **Fijo** | **Flexible** |
| *Los mandatos fijos son* | **Cortos (menos de 2 años)** | **Largos (más de 2 años)** |

# WHO should be involved in the regional water planning process?

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# ¿QUIÉN debe participar en el proceso de planificación regional del agua?

## A spectrum of participation in water planning

Participation is critical to the planning process and ensures that water planning reflects community needs and priorities.

As described on the previous board, the water planning process will be led by a regional water planning entity formed of a group of individuals empowered to make recommendations. Beyond the formal entity, broad and robust participation is necessary in the development of regional water plans to make sure local water-related needs are considered in the planning process, enhance plan acceptance, and likelihood of being implemented.

Different individuals will vary in their level and type of involvement in the water planning process:

| Informed | Consulted | Engaged | Empowered (planning entity member) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receive information on planning process goals, objectives, and outcomes. | Provide feedback on key decision points and milestones in the planning process. | Provide feedback throughout the planning process. | Lead the planning process and make final recommendations |

## Participación en la planificación del agua

La participación es fundamental para el proceso de planificación y garantiza que la planificación del agua refleje las necesidades y prioridades de la comunidad.

Como se describe en el tablón anterior, el proceso de planificación del agua estará dirigido por una entidad regional de planificación del agua formada por un grupo de personas capacitadas para hacer recomendaciones. Más allá de la entidad formal, es necesaria una participación amplia y sólida en el desarrollo de los planes de agua regionales para garantizar que las necesidades locales relacionadas con el agua se tengan en cuenta en el proceso de planificación, mejorar la aceptación del plan, y la probabilidad de que se aplique.

El nivel y el tipo de participación de cada persona en el proceso de planificación del agua variarán:

| Informado | Consultado | Involucrado | Empoderado (miembro de la entidad de planificación) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recibir información sobre las metas, objetivos y resultados del proceso de planificación. | Proporcionar información sobre los principales puntos de decisión e etapas del proceso de planificación. | Proporcionar aportaciones a lo largo del proceso de planificación. | Dirigir el proceso de planificación y hacer recomendaciones finales. |

## Number of water planning open house events and/or public meetings

Current regional water planning guidelines state that the steering committee should hold a minimum of two meetings for the general public during each year of the planning process.

Given your understanding, please use the activities sheets to answer the following questions:

**Q12: How should different groups be involved in the water planning process and in what role?**

**Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?**

**Q14: In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process?**

**Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?**

## Número de eventos de eventos abiertos al público y/o reuniones públicas sobre planificación del agua

Las normas actuales de planificación regional de aguas establecen que el comité debe organizar un mínimo de dos reuniones para el público general durante cada año del proceso de planificación.

Según sus conocimientos, utilice las hojas de actividades para responder a las siguientes preguntas:

**P12: ¿Cómo deben participar los distintos grupos en el proceso de planificación del agua y en qué función?**

**P13: ¿Es suficiente el requisito actual de un mínimo de dos reuniones públicas generales durante cada ciclo de planificación?**

**P14: ¿De qué otras formas deberían participar los habitantes de Nuevo México en el proceso de planificación del agua?**

**P15: ¿Existen otras consideraciones no destacadas aquí que deban incluirse a la hora de determinar quién participará en la planificación regional del agua y cómo funcionarán las futuras entidades de planificación regional?**



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# Q12: How should different groups be involved in regional water planning and in what role?

**Instructions:** For each entity you feel should be involved, place a dot in the correlating column for the role you recommend (only one dot per row). If you would like to add other groups to consider, describe the group in the space designated "other". Then use the same process to place a dot at the level of involvement you recommend. You can recommend as many groups for engagement as you suggest.

| | **Informed** (informational website, newsletters) | **Consulted** (open house events, surveys, comment on final draft of plan) | **Engaged** (listening sessions, focus groups) | **Empowered** (formally participate on planning entity) | **Not Involved** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pueblos, Tribes and Nations* | | | | | |
| *Largest water users* | | | | | |
| *Agricultural water users* | | | | | |
| *Largest water rights holders* | | | | | |
| *Any water rights holder* | | | | | |
| *Water utilities* | | | | | |
| *Acequia/ community ditch asociations* | | | | | |
| *Soil and Water Conservation Districts* | | | | | |
| *Water associa-tions (e.g., NM Groundwater Assoc., NM Rural Water Assoc,)* | | | | | |
| *State agencies (e.g., NMISC, NMOSE)* | | | | | |
| *Federal agencies* | | | | | |
| *Municipal governments* | | | | | |
| *County governments* | | | | | |
| *Public interest groups* | | | | | |
| *Environmental interest groups* | | | | | |
| *General members of the pulic* | | | | | |
| *Other* | | | | | |

# P12: ¿Cómo deberían participar los distintos grupos en la planificación regional del agua y qué papel deben tener?

**Instrucciones:** Para cada entidad que considere que debería participar, coloque un punto en la columna correspondiente a la función que recomienda (sólo un punto por fila). Si desea añadir otros grupos a tener en cuenta, descríbalos en el espacio designado como “otros”. A continuación, utilice el mismo proceso para colocar un punto en el nivel de participación que recomiende. Puede recomendar tantos grupos como desee.

| | **Informados** (sitio web informativo, folletos informativos) | **Consultados** (eventos para el público, encuestas, comentarios sobre el borrador final del plan) | **Involucrados** (sesiones para escuchar, grupos de discusión) | **Empoderados** (participación formal en la entidad de planificación) | **Sin participación** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Pueblos, Tribus y Naciones* | | | | | |
| *Mayores consumidores de agua* | | | | | |
| *Usuarios agrícolas* | | | | | |
| *Mayores propietarios de derechos de agua* | | | | | |
| *Cualquier propietario de derechos de agua* | | | | | |
| *Servicios de agua* | | | | | |
| *Acequias/asociaciones de zanjas comunitarias* | | | | | |
| *Distritos de Conservación de Tierras y Agua* | | | | | |
| *Asociaciones del agua (por ejemplo, NM Groundwater Assoc., NM Rural Water Assoc,)* | | | | | |
| *Agencias estatales (por ejemplo, NMISC, NMOSE)* | | | | | |
| *Agencias federales* | | | | | |
| *Gobiernos municipales* | | | | | |
| *Gobiernos de condados* | | | | | |
| *Grupos de interés público* | | | | | |
| *Grupos de interés medioambiental* | | | | | |
| *Público general* | | | | | |
| *Otro* | | | | | |



NMISC Exhibits 00920

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# Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?

**Instructions:** Place one dot next to the answer you most agree with.

*No public meetings*

*1 public meeting should be required*

*A minimum of 2 public meetings should be required*

*A few more than 2 public meetings should be required*

*Many more than 2 public meetings should be required*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# P13: ¿Es suficiente el requisito actual de un mínimo de dos reuniones públicas generales durante cada ciclo de planificación?

**Instrucciones:** Coloca un punto junto a la respuesta con la que estés más de acuerdo.

*Ninguna reunión pública*

*1 reunión pública obligatoria*

*Se requiere un mínimo de 2 reuniones públicas*

*Se requerirán algunas reuniones públicas más de 2*

*Muchas más de 2 reuniones públicas*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q14: In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).
Use one of the blank squares to describe any other ways that you'd like New Mexicans to be engaged.

*Receive information about the process via websites, newsletters, etc.*

*Be invited to attend informational events/open houses about the water planning process*

*Complete online surveys/comment forms*

*Participate in focus groups or listening sessions*

*Review and comment on draft regional water plans before they are finalized*

*Other:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# P14: ¿De qué otras formas deberían participar los ciudadanos de Nuevo México en el proceso de planificación del agua?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en un total ide tres respuestas que reflejen sus principales prioridades (sólo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utiliza uno de los cuadros en blanco para describir otras formas en las que te gustaría que los habitantes de Nuevo México participaran.

*Recibir información sobre el proceso a través de sitios web, folletos informativos, etc.*

*Ser invitado a asistir a eventos informativos o públicos sobre el proceso de planificación del agua*

*Rellenar encuestas/formularios de comentarios en línea*

*Participar en grupos de discusión o sesiones de escucha*

*Revisar y comentar los borradores de los planes hidrológicos regionales antes de su finalización*

*Otro:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?

**Instructions:** Use the comment card to provide any other considerations.

# P15: ¿Hay alguna otra consideración que no se haya destacado aquí y que deba incluirse a la hora de determinar quién participará en la planificación regional de los recursos hídricos y cómo funcionarán las futuras entidades de planificación regional?

**Instrucciones:** Utilice la tarjeta de comentarios para aportar cualquier otra consideración.

# WHAT is involved in water planning?

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# ¿QUÉ implica la planificación del agua?

Regional water planning aims to support sustainable management of water resources for New Mexico's communities. Typically, water plans evaluate current and forecasted future water conditions by considering how factors like changing climate, population, and regional priorities affect the balance between water availability and need.

With this information, plans explore how future water availability and water needs can be balanced via programs, policies, and projects. Through the planning process, the resources and responsibilities to achieve these strategies are identified.

While the specifics can vary, regional plans serve as the guiding document for water planners, users, and communities to understand their water future and what actions are needed to improve resilience, sustainability, and balance.

Given your interests, please use the activities sheets to answer the following questions:

**Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer?**

**Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?**

La planificación regional del agua tiene como objetivo apoyar la administración sostenible de los recursos de agua para las comunidades de Nuevo México. Los planes de agua evalúan las condiciones actuales y futuras previstas considerando cómo factores como el cambio climático, la población y las prioridades regionales afectan al equilibrio entre disponibilidad y necesidad de agua.

Con esta información, los planes exploran cómo se pueden equilibrar la disponibilidad y las necesidades futuras de agua a través de programas, políticas y proyectos. A través del proceso de planificación, se identifican los recursos y las responsabilidades para lograr estas estrategias.

Aunque los detalles pueden variar, los planes regionales sirven como documento guía para que los planificadores, usuarios y comunidades del agua comprendan su futuro hídrico y qué acciones son necesarias para mejorar la resiliencia, la sostenibilidad y el equilibrio.

Teniendo en cuenta sus intereses, utilice las hojas de actividades para responder a las siguientes preguntas:

**P16: ¿Qué preguntas clave debería responder cada plan regional?**

**P17: ¿Qué tipo de estrategias de aplicación deberían incluirse en los planeshidrológicos regionales para crear un futuro hídrico equilibrado?**

# WHAT are the metrics for reporting?

# ¿CUÁLES son las métricas para los reportes?

To understand water-related needs and measure success, the State will require reporting on regional projects, programs, and policies. This will help New Mexico better understand what investments are needed, their potential impacts, and the overall success of the regional water planning process.

Given your interests, please use the activities sheets to answer the following questions:

**Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?**

**Q19: What information is most important to track in the regional water planning process?**

Para comprender las necesidades relacionadas con el agua y medir el éxito, el Estado exigirá la presentación de informes sobre proyectos, programas y políticas regionales. Esto ayudará a Nuevo México a entender mejor qué inversiones son necesarias, sus impactos potenciales, y el éxito general del proceso de planificación regional del agua.

Teniendo en cuenta sus intereses, utilice las hojas de actividades para responder a las siguientes preguntas:

**P18: ¿Qué información clave le gustaría conocer sobre los proyectos, programas y políticas relacionados con el agua que se llevan a cabo en su región?**

**P19: ¿Qué información es más importante seguir en el proceso de planificación regional del agua?**



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# Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total).
Use one of the blank squares to describe any other questions that you think the regional plan should answer.

*Where does the region's water come from?*

*How much water is available in the region today?*

*How much water will be available in the region in 2075?*

*What is the region's current water need?*

*How much water is used in various sectors in the region?*

*How much water will be needed in the region in 2075?*

*How can the region work to balance water needs to water availability?*

*How was the public involved in developing the regional water plan?*

*What are the priority strategies (e.g., projects, programs, policies) for the region?*

*How were the strategies prioritized for the region?*

*Who is responsible for implementing the priority strategies for the region?*

*What funding or other resources are needed to implement the priority strategies for the region?*

*Other questions:*

# P16: ¿A qué preguntas claves debe responder cada plan regional?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en un máximo de tres respuestas que reflejen sus prioridades principales (solo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice los cuadros en blanco para identificar cualquier otra cosa que le gustaría saber sobre los proyectos, programas, y políticas del agua.

*¿De dónde viene el agua de la región?*

*¿Cuánta agua hay disponible actualmente en la región?*

*¿Cuánta agua habrá disponible en la región en 2075?*

*¿Cuáles son las necesidades actuales de agua de la región?*

*¿Cuánta agua se utiliza en los distintos sec-tores de la región?*

*¿Cuánta agua necesitará la región en 2075?*

*¿Cómo puede trabajar la región para equili-brar las necesidades de agua con la dis-ponibilidad de agua?*

*¿Cómo participó el público en la elaboración del plan regional del agua?*

*¿Cuáles son las estrategias prioritarias (por ejemplo, proyectos, programas, políticas) para la región?*

*¿Cómo se priorizaron las estrategias para la región?*

*¿Quién es el responsable de aplicar las es-trategias prioritarias para la región?*

*¿Qué financiación u otros recursos son necesarios para aplicar las estrategias prior-itarias para la región?*

*¿Otras preguntas?*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?

**Instrucciones:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use the blank squares to identify any other types of implementation strategies.

*Outreach and education*

*Municipal and household water efficiency and conservation*

*Agricultural water efficiency and conservation*

*Water storage*

*Water infrastructure improvements*

*Water sharing agreements*

*Watershed health & protection*

*Groundwater health & protection*

*Recreational water use protection*

*Other:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# P17: ¿Qué tipo de estrategias de aplicación deben incluirse en los planes hidrológicos regionales para crear un futuro hídrico equilibrado?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en un máximo de tres respuestas que reflejen sus prioridades principales (solo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice los cuadros en blanco para identificar cualquier otra cosa que le gustaría saber sobre los proyectos, programas, y políticas del agua.

*Divulgación y educación*

*Eficiencia y conservación del agua a nivel municipal y doméstico*

*Eficiencia y conservación del agua en la ag-ricultura*

*Almacenamiento de agua*

*Mejoramiento de las infraestructuras hidráulicas*

*Acuerdos del reparto del agua*

*Salud y protección de cuencas hidrográficas*

*Salud y protección de las aguas sub-terráneas*

*Protección de las aguas recreativas*

*Otro:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use the blank squares to identify any other things that you would like to know about water projects, programs, and policies.

*Type of project, program or policy*

*Location*

*Cost*

*Timeline*

*Impact on water balance*

*Time sensitivity / urgency*

*Cultural impacts (e.g., number of people impacted)*

*Ecological impacts*

*Other:*



NMISC Exhibits 00937

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# P18: ¿Qué información clave le gustaría saber sobre los proyectos, programas y políticas relacionados con el agua en su región?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en un máximo de tres respuestas que reflejen sus prioridades principales (solo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice los cuadros en blanco para identificar cualquier otra cosa que le gustaría saber sobre los proyectos, programas, y políticas del agua.

*Tipo de proyecto, programa o política*

*Ubicación*

*Costo*

*Cronología*

*Impacto en el equilibrio hídrico*

*Sensibilidad temporal/ urgencia*

*Impacto cultural (por ejemplo, número de personas afectadas)*

*Impactos ecológicos*

*Otro:*

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# Q19: What information is most important to track in the regional water planning process?

**Instructions:** Place one dot on up to three responses that reflect your top priorities (one dot only per option, three dots total). Use the blank squares to identify anything else that is important to track.

*Ability for local entities to implement plans and obstacles encountered*

*Ability to secure funding for plan implementation*

*Contributions to long-term water security for the region*

*Ability to achieve local water balance objectives*

*Contribution to state-wide water objectives*

*Number of projects, programs or policies implemented*

*Amount of funding received*

*Amount of water conserved*

*Number of people involved in the planning process*

*Number of people impacted by plan implementation*

*Ability to identify and implement shortage sharing or alternative administration strategies*

*Impacts to underserved communities*

*Climate change impacts*

*Other questions:*

NMISC Exhibits 00939

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# P19: ¿Qué información es más importante seguir en el proceso de planificación regional del agua?

**Instrucciones:** Coloque un punto en un máximo de tres respuestas que reflejen sus prioridades principales (solo un punto por opción, tres puntos en total). Utilice los cuadros en blanco para identificar cualquier otra cosa que le gustaría saber sobre los proyectos, programas, y políticas del agua.

*Capacidad de las entidades locales para implementar los planes y obstáculos encontrados*

*Capacidad para asegurar la financiación de la aplica-ción del plan*

*Contribución a la seguridad hídrica a largo plazo de la región*

*Capacidad para cumplir con los objetivos locales del equilibrio hídrico*

*Contribución a los objetivos hídricos a escala estatal*

*Número de proyectos, programas o políticas imple-mentados*

*Cantidad de financiación recibida*

*Cantidad de agua conservada*

*Número de personas que participan en el proceso de planificación*

*Número de personas afectadas por la aplicación del plan*

*Capacidad para identificar y aplicar estrategias de reparto de carencias o de administración alternativa.*

*Impacto en las comunidades marginadas*

*Impactos del cambio climático*

*Otro:*

NMISC Exhibits 00940

# Thank you for your input!

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# ¡Gracias por su aportación!

We would really like to know if you have highlights, thoughts, questions, suggestions, criticisms, or things we might have missed.

*Instructions: Use the sticky notes and/or comment box to share any other questions, comments or thoughts that you have related to regional water planning in New Mexico.*

Nos gustaría mucho que nos dijera si tiene algún comentario, idea, pregunta, sugerencia, crítica o algo que se nos haya pasado.

*Instrucciones: Utilice las notas adhesivas y/o el cuadro de comentarios para compartir cualquier otra pregunta, comentario o idea que tenga en relación con la planificación regional del agua en Nuevo México.*



NMISC Exhibits 00941

MAIN STREAM NEW MEXICO

# New Mexico Water Security Planning Act: Engagement Summary Report
# Appendix II - Advertising Report

October 2024

brendle GROUP

# Main Stream Open House Series 2024 Data Highlights

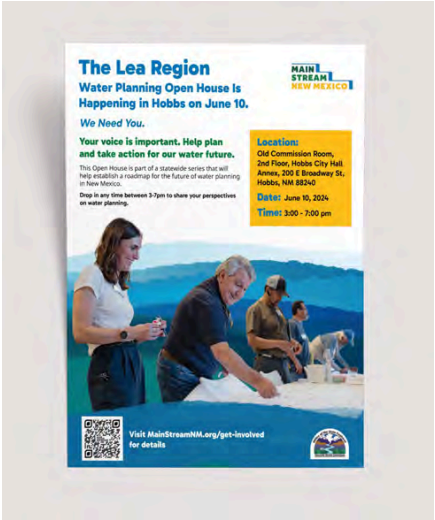
Between April 2024 and August 2024 Main Stream increased awareness and participation in water planning in New Mexico through a series of Open Houses. Below are some key outcomes and highlights from the campaign's advertising efforts.

## Key Advertising Outcomes:

| | |
|---|---|
| **9.9 Million**<br>**Impressions** | Online ads on Meta and Google platforms were seen 9.9 million times. |
| **75,000+**<br>**Web Visitors** | Over 75,000 users visited MainStreamNM.org, visiting over 109,000 pages on the website. |
| **2,900+**<br>**Newsletter Subscribers** | We gained over 2,900 newsletter subscribers and maintained an average 39% open rate. |
| **126**<br>**Advertisements** | Statewide advertising included 79 radio ads and 32 newspaper outlets with a total of 47 ads, promoting regional and online Open Houses across New Mexico. |

## Advertisement Highlights

### Print Flyers




### Bill Inserts




### Newspaper - Paid




### Digital Ads




### Social Media






# Paid and Organic Media

The Main Stream 2024 Open House Series paid media efforts utilized a multi-channel approach to maximize reach and engagement. Social media campaigns were executed alongside radio spots, digital advertising, and traditional newspaper ads. Water bill inserts were also used to ensure comprehensive coverage across different media platforms. This diverse strategy aimed to inform and engage a wide audience throughout the campaign.

The Main Stream 2024 Open House Series organic media campaign centered around using monthly newsletters to keep subscribers informed, alongside press releases and op-ed outlines to assist the planning team in maximizing their reach.

| Meta - FB Only | Impressions | Clicks |
|---|---|---|
| Total Meta Adds | 5,998,604 | 64,310 |
| **Google Search** | **Impressions** | **Clicks** |
| Total Google Search | 3,961,244 | 59,655 |
| **Radio** | **Outlets** | |
| Total Radio Ads | 79 | |
| **Newspaper** | **Outlets** | **Ads Placed** |
| Total Newspaper Ads | 32 | 47 |
| **Other Advertising** | | **Total** |
| Bill Inserts | | 420,000 |
| Print Fliers | | 16 |
| Monthly Newsletter | | 7 |

## Google Search

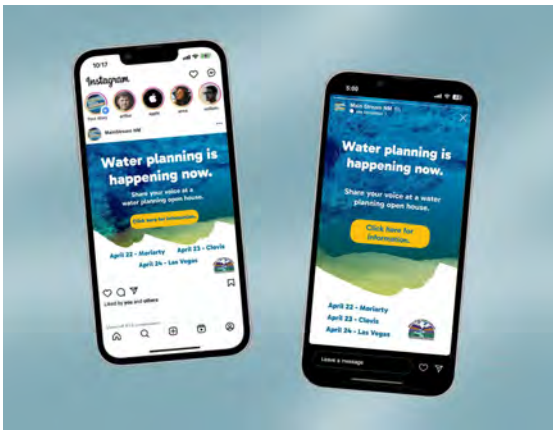
| Month | Impressions | Clicks |
|---|---|---|
| April 2024 | 230,972 | 2,341 |
| May 2024 | 108,223 | 1,664 |
| June 2024 | 399,025 | 3,050 |
| July 2024 | 1,981,970 | 32,100 |
| August 2024 | 1,241,054 | 20,500 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,961,244** | **59,655** |

## Meta - Social Ads

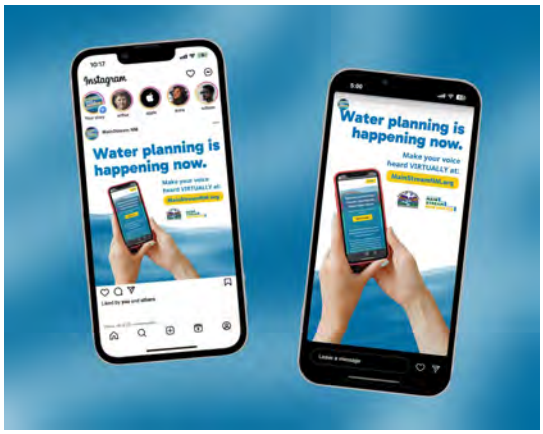
| Month | Region | Impressions | Clicks |
|---|---|---|---|
| April Open Houses | Region 13 - Estancia<br>Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico<br>Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora | 75,121 | 2,276 |
| May Open Houses | Region 9 - Colfax<br>Region 14 - Rio Chama<br>Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre<br>Region 7 - Taos | 1,111,387 | 5,761 |
| June Open Houses | Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra<br>Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico<br>Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 540,742 | 8,269 |
| July Open Houses | Region 16 - Lea County<br>Region 10 - Lower Pecos<br>Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | 2,875,282 | 31,751 |
| August Open House | Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico<br>Region 2 - San Juan<br>Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 1,396,072 | 16,253 |
| **TOTAL** | | **5,998,604** | **64,310** |

## Social Ads

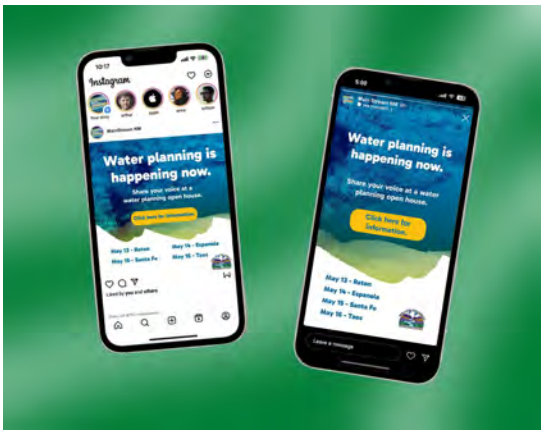
### April Social Media Ads




### Online Survey Ad




### May Social Media Ads




### Blog



## Radio Advertising Placement

| Month | Region | Outlets |
|---|---|---|
| April Open Houses | Region 13 - Estancia<br>Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico<br>Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora | 8 |
| May Open Houses | Region 9 - Colfax<br>Region 14 - Rio Chama<br>Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre<br>Region 7 - Taos | 10 |
| June Open Houses | Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra<br>Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico<br>Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 11 |
| July Open House | Region 16 - Lea County<br>Region 10 - Lower Pecos<br>Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | 21 |
| August Open House | Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico<br>Region 2 - San Juan<br>Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 11 |
| Online Open House | New Mexico Statewide | 18 |
| **TOTAL** | | **79** |

## Newspaper Advertising Placement

| Month | Region | Outlets | Advertisements |
|---|---|---|---|
| April Open Houses | Region 13 - Estancia<br>Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico<br>Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora | 4 | 5 |
| May Open Houses | Region 9 - Colfax<br>Region 14 - Rio Chama<br>Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre<br>Region 7 - Taos | 5 | 8 |
| June Open Houses | Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra<br>Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico<br>Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | 3 | 8 |
| July Open House | Region 16 - Lea County | 11 | 14 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Region 10 - Lower Pecos<br>Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | | |
| August Open House | Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico<br>Region 2 - San Juan<br>Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | 6 | 6 |
| Online Open House | New Mexico Statewide | 3 | 6 |
| **TOTAL** | | **32** | **47** |

## Newspaper Ads

### Newspaper E-Tears




### Newspaper Print

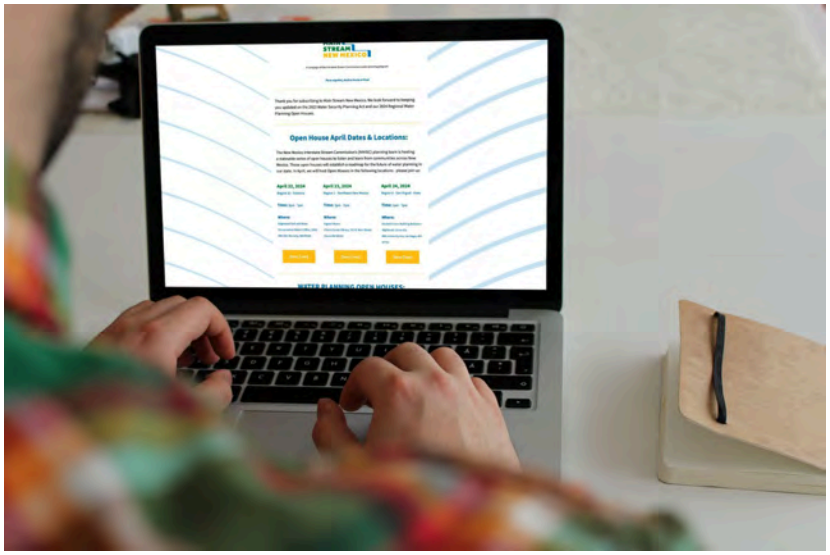



### Online Open House - Full Page Ad



## Other Advertising + Marketing Efforts

**Monthly Newsletter**



| | |
|---|---|
| **APRIL:** NMISC: Statewide series of Open Houses begin | Sent: April 4, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,247 contacts<br>Open Rate: 796 (40.4%) |
| **MAY:** May Open Houses Coming Soon | Sent: May 1, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,249 contacts<br>Open Rate: 435 (21%) |
| **JUNE:** Online Open House Now Live! | Sent: June 3, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,525 contacts<br>Open Rate: 824 (36.1%) |
| **JULY:** Community Conversations | Sent: July 8, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,591 contacts<br>Open Rate: 661 (27.8%) |
| **JULY:** Final Month | Sent: July 29, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,894 contacts<br>Open Rate: 734 (27.9%) |
| **AUGUST:** Online Open House Closing | Sent: August 13, 2024<br>Sent to: 2,990 contacts<br>Open Rate: 981 (35.7%) |

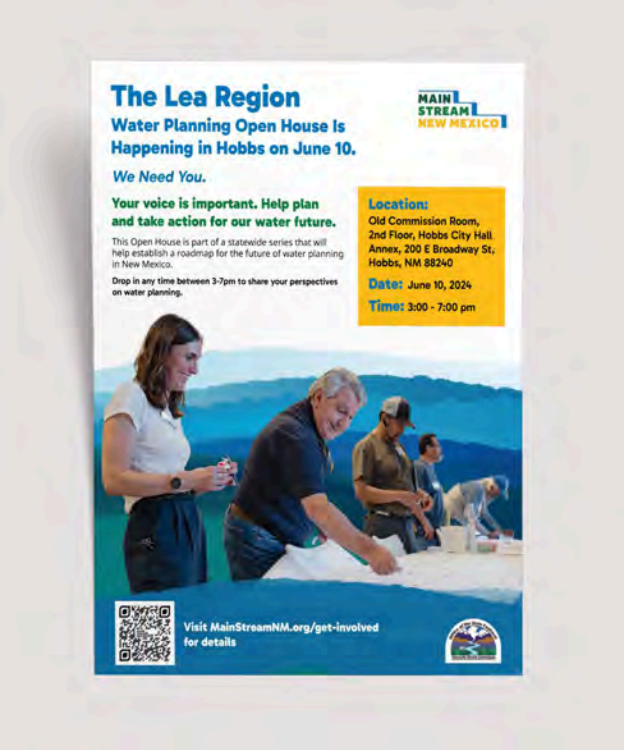
**Water Bill Inserts**

Two rounds of water bill inserts were placed in the Albuquerque Water Utility Authority totaling 420,000. The first round of 210,000 were placed in the June 2024 billing cycle. The second round of 210,000 bill inserts were placed in the July 2024 billing cycle.




**Distributed Print Fliers**

The ISC Planning Team has been distributing individual print fliers across the state.




**April Open Houses:**

Clovis Las Vegas Moriarty

**May Open Houses:**

Raton Espanola Santa Fe Taos

**June Open Houses:**

Hobbs Roswell Alamogordo

**July Open Houses:**

Las Cruces Silver City Socorro

**August Open Houses:**

Farmington Gallup Albuquerque

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# New Mexico Water Security Planning Act: Engagement Summary Report Appendix III - Detailed Results

October 2024

brendle GROUP

The content in this appendix includes transcribed comments and dots counted from in-person open houses, along with online responses. Responses to questions that were asked in both the in-person and online open house format are provided in the first section, with the second section providing responses to questions that were only asked in the online open house format. Data were transcribed and entered as received – this includes the original language comments were received in and any spelling or grammatical errors.

# In-Person and Online Question Responses

## Q1: Have you been involved with state-led regional water planning before?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | involved on last water plan as SWCD + county rep |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | CCSWCD planning |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rainwater specialist; www.mmctaos.com |
| Region 7 - Taos | TVAA Board member secretary for acequia. Presented at State legislature for acequia funding |
| Region 7 - Taos | Commission treasurer of Acequia Madre del Rio Chiquito Rangers de Taos and Jalpa |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water systems operator |
| Region 7 - Taos | Parciante former board member and officer Amigos Bravos, Wilderness Advocate, Community Organizer |
| Region 7 - Taos | Parciante commission ; Acequia de Ataraya, Arroyaldonde NM |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Stop pumping from the river along the pecos |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax SWCD, Colfax Extention Service |
| Region 9 - Colfax | City of Raton |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Vermejo Conservancy District |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Farmer/rancher |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Farmer/rancher |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Red River Ditch |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Red River Ditch |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Farmer, Springer Ditch Company, Ditch Rider, CSWD |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax SWCD, Colfax Extension office, Town of Springer |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Union County S&W Conservation District ranch-land owner |



NMISC Exhibits 00954

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Gracias por compartir informacion en espanol y ingles |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Very important issue glad to see public engagement happening |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Where and how water is currently being used especially in Middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | #1 providing adequate water to farmers and ranchers. Monitoring and limiting water use for non agricultural purposes ( e.g. Casinos, golf centers, hotels, retail centers) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring NM regional planning can learn from other states/ existing water planning |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tribal over-use of water seems like a two tier system. Its not fair to the vast majority of NM |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water Co. Owner |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Chilili Land Grant |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Manzano Land Grant Manzano Acequia |
| Region 13 - Estancia | EPCOR Water Edgewood Clovis |
| Region 13 - Estancia | ESWCD Board member |
| Region 13 - Estancia | NMDA SWCD Representing Districts East Central & NE NM |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Torrance cty D+Z Edgewood Soil + Water Bd member |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Edgewood SWCD staff |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Amigos Bravos |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Torrance County P+Z EBWPC |
| Region 13 - Estancia | UNM Water Resources Students |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | NMED Drinking Water Bureau assist public water systems |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Ohkayk Owingeh |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | NGO |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Well testing Bernalillo County |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Water quality planning, wetland planing Santa Clara Pueblo |
| Online | This will be the Water Advocates third round of actively participating in NM regional water planning since 1997. Several members of our Operating Committee developed our replies to the survey. You can contact our President at normgaume@gmail.com and the compiler of these group responses at wessely@sciso.com if you have questions or would like elaboration. |
| Online | I was a, "Group Supervisor" for the Environment Division, Bureau of Reclamation. I am now retired. I've worked with the State of NM, ISC; and other State and Federal Agencies, including Irrigation Districts, associated with the management of water. I know I'm getting a late start, but would be happy to work with State personnel to develop a plan for future water management for NM. Thank you. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | parciantes are vital in this process. |
| Online | Current incentives for conservation and the cost of water is not enough. No more legal water waste like watering lawns during the day. Fines should be significant and used for high efficiency rebates or grants for efficiency improvements. Sustainability trumps excuses for the status quo. |
| Online | The 1994 RWP Handbook, developed between the ISC and the Water Dialogue, provided the structure for the first round of planning. (https://www.ose.nm.gov/Planning/RWP/Handbook/1994%2520Regional%2520Water%2520Planning%2520Handbook.pdf; https://nmwaterdialogue.org/about/history/).<br><br>Understandably, planning was uneven among the regions. Adequate funding was never provided to develop the data and obtain the engagement of various sectors to not only plan but to then implement and monitor, tweaking where needed.<br><br>The MRG took the guidance of the Handbook seriously, holding meetings throughout the 3-County area, collecting issues, concerns, suggestions, etc., and posting them all on a huge sheet of butcher paper! The Board included all of the sectors plus more. Some felt unrepresented by regional water providers (who often felt more comfortable as "specialists") and participated as users -- whether urban dwellers or irrigators. Participants throughout the process included Specialists, Agricultural Users, Environmentalists, Urban Users and Economic Developers.<br><br>The MRG was fortunate to tap into resources such as Sandia NL to develop a computerized water budget model, used to obtain suggestions and solutions from public meetings and then to evaluate what the impact of creating scenarios using such suggestions, from various perspectives. From there, and through mediated in-depth discussions, recommendations were approved. (A review of the table of contents shows the extensiveness of the process. https://www.ose.nm.gov/Planning/RWP/Regions/12_MRG/2004/CH00B-Title-Preface-Acknowledgements-TOC.pdf].<br><br>The same engagement was not part of the 2017 process, and the product showed it. In fact, the MRG participants specifically asked that the 2004 product be updated and implemented!<br><br>The 2023 law directs that "financial support to facilitate successful development and implementation of regional water" will be a part of process -- but such funding needs to be locked in for a long period. [https://mainstreamnm.org/2024/01/11/navigating-new-mexicos-water-future/] |
| Online | Outreach has been limited. |
| Online | Iâ€™ve petitioned for stronger water quality regulations. |
| Online | I think it is a very important issue and wanted to have input. |
| Online | The state has not truly led meaningful regional water planning, which has been done on shoestring budgets. The second round was a disaster because the state said the water supply is equal to the demand! No realism. The state has never sought to implement any regional water planning ideas.<br><br>The state needs to enable the regions to plan in accordance with the 2023 water planning reform law. It must supply the facts, science, |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | data, and models.<br><br>One and half years have elapsed since the reforms were signed into law. ISC is far from beginning. The ISC's inaction makes it clear to citizens who are following the ISC progress that regional water planning will have no role to play in the water emergencies blossoming across our arid state. |
| Online | I have attended some legislative committee meetings about this. |
| Online | The State Engineer Office needs to be more responsive |
| Online | I got an email in my inbox, thank you for your newsletters! |
| Online | I was the president of the Ilfeld Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for about 4 years. |
| Online | I do not have any additional comments |
| Online | Bernalillo Groundwater Protection Board member and planning theABCWA plan in2000 |
| Online | Protect our water from the Chinese and damn pot farms |
| Online | no comments |
| Online | Our town is literally in 3 counties and adjacent to a 4th. We need to have a voice in all these areas without drowning our staff in meetings and the town in financial burden. |
| Online | Survey is confusing |
| Online | I attended the Santa Fe Open House as a private individual; I am commenting in this online forum as a representative of my organization American Rivers. |
| Online | We are new to this area and concerned about water, due to so many people in our community requiring water hauling dye to failing wells and drought |
| Online | Our town needs to make a water conservation plan and should not plan any growth without associated water plans. Nothing is being done about the poor water quality and bad taste of the water |
| Online | I have studied water rights and am familiar with compact requirements and withdrawals from the middle Rio grande watershed. Additionally I was part of a multi year study and modeling project for water planning in Northern California and was recommended to apply to be on the state water board by the hydrologist on the project but the pay was far too low. Iâ€™m familiar with poor planning that leads to over allocation and who under law maintains water rights in those circumstances |
| Online | Grad student curious about joining the conversation |
| Online | Water is a very, very complicated issue in New Mexico! |
| Online | In planning for the current and future water needs of New Mexico, the NM Food & Agriculture Policy Council respectfully requests you consideration of our Water Statement: https://nmfoodpolicy.org/water-policy-statement/. The New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council (Policy Council) values clean water for the cultivation of nutritious, culturally significant, local foods. Thus, water in the State must be protected, conserved, and expanded where possible.<br><br>The Policy Council is committed to responsible and sustainable use of water. Our waters must be protected with a focus on ensuring a continued adequate supply for New Mexico farmers. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | The Policy Council believes that planning for use of all water in New Mexico, or any contemplated strategic initiatives developed by public agencies, now and for the future, must place a priority on providing adequate clean water for local food production by New Mexico farmers, cultivators, and growers. By doing so, these producers are economically and environmentally resilient and able to continue to provide healthy foods.<br><br>In working toward these goals, the Policy Council identifies the following tasks and objectives. The Policy Council will support and participate in the following:<br><br>1. Ensuring that agricultural water users have equitable, social, political, and economic access to all processes to protect their water rights and eliminating the threat of loss of a water right through non-use.<br><br>Often, smaller agriculture water users do not have the financial means to participate and protect their water rights.<br><br>2. Supporting and promoting the prudent use of water through conservation projects, the development of new technologies for efficient water use, while recognizing and respecting Indigenous and Acequias cultural practices and traditions.<br><br>3. Expanding and funding the voluntary placement of conservation easements over farms, ensuring that those properties remain in agricultural production and have water rights in perpetuity. Expand the eligibility for the conservation easement tax credit for the protection and conservation of productive soils and farmland.<br><br>4. Providing input to discussions about alternative water use agreements between competing stakeholders as needed.<br><br>5. Participating in strategic water planning discussions that will serve all water users and uses in New Mexico.<br><br>6. Ensuring that those persons or entities that pollute our waters are responsible for returning any such polluted water to its same condition prior to the pollution and holding such persons and/or entities accountable to the full extent of applicable laws and regulations.<br><br>7. Ensuring that the State Engineerâ€™s Office and other appropriate agencies and water authorities regulating all waters within the State of New Mexico, are accountable to all water users.<br>Please contact us at: Pam Roy, pam@farmtotablenm.org, 505-660-8403 |
| Online | There is massive confusion within the public, our elected officials about the numerous "water plans" that have been made for NM over the past 5-10 years. Please clarify which plans have primacy over which other plans, why are there so many different plans with sometimes conflicting goals/implementation guidelines (e.g., the current Governor's "Strategic Water Supply" for expanded use of water reuse directly contradicts NMED's proposed rule imposing limitations/prohibitions of produced/municipal/industrial wastewater reuse). |
| Online | I have been involved with climate resiliency planning but not specifically water planning |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | City water supplies across the state do not meet quality standards as required by law. Money and staff are required to remediate. Long-term growth planning is required.<br>Produced water will require disclosure of contaminants prior to use where use would impact ground water supplies. |
| Online | I have attended annual Dialogue meetings as well. |
| Online | Our urban infrastructure has a huge potential for the installation of rain gardens to proactively manage our most precious resource by mitigating damage from increasingly unpredictable precipitation while building soil health, supporting biodiversity, and recharging our aquifers. We also need real accountability from Niagara, whose bottling operations consistently violate their contract, belittle our state's agricultural heritage, and jeopardize our community's future. Los Lunas' mayor Charles Griego has failed to consider current scientific evidence and voted against his constituents' best interests in February of this year, giving Niagara free reign to deplete the aquifer that should be a reservoir for the majority of New Mexico's population. |
| Online | I was involved way back in the '90s! |
| Online | I have worked with Federal and other states |
| Online | Federal and other states process |
| Online | I have participated in local cultural heritage meetings regarding our water, including protecting our waterways for ceremonial purposes and traditional practices. |
| Online | I participated in the San Juan Plan in 2003 and the Update in 2017. I was also a member of the NM Water Dialogue for years addressing Regional Water Planning. |
| Online | Only those who don't have plan. Those who have are too busy working and keeping the water bsy. |
| Online | Very few people are where the rubber meets the road |
| Online | I am interested and curious about how I can help. |
| Online | Putting golf courses aside, the reason our water bills are going up is because we give away what little water we have to big out of state corporations (Amazon, Facebook, Intel, you know who they are) in the name of "progress".There's even one corp in los lunas that puts the water in plastic bottles and sells it for profit.<br>These conglomerates attract an influx of people from out of state which brings crime, drugs, traffic, pollution high rents, and consumers of water. What's worse is the whole laid back old world character of Albuquerque has been lost to gentrification. |
| Online | Survey...does not load |
| Online | My spouse is a water operator so Iâ€™m somewhat familiar with issues |
| Online | I wish more rural communities on wells were included and policies/legislation that would prevent companies from filing up from a local well and selling it all over the state. |
| Online | I believe education is the key. My suggestion for educating the public of all ages is to set up on the ground demonstration plots using water saving landscape plots. Las Vegas, NV did this many years ago. The Soil and Water Conservation District developed the different plots and had self guided tours explaining each different plot. Sometimes a person was on-site to answer questions,etc. |
| Online | n/a |
| Online | Would like to get a copy of the latest underground water report. Please send to clyde.man@gmail.com<br>Thank you |



NMISC Exhibits 00959

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | I want to  be able to submit my comments. |
| Online | N/A |
| Online | Do not reuse fracking waste water |
| Online | In view of the water crisis facing New Mexico, the state must take regional water plans seriously. |
| Online | Participated in meetings which lead to formation of a Groundwater Conservation District in Comal County, Texas. |
| Online | Water is life.  I am deeply concerned about building initiatives in the state straining what water infrastructures we have in place here.  Yes housing shortages -particularly in Albuquerque and surrounding counties are real.  Water shortage is even more real.  Judges seem keenly aware of this in their decisions, but many elected officials not so much.  It is of serious concern. |
| Online | Although I have not been specifically involved with state-led regional water planning projects, I am acutely aware of the importance of water. I am  member of the Bosque del Apache Oasis group and I greatly value the Bosque and understand the need to support its future. |
| Online | We need to ensure that the bosque refuges receive adequate water to ensure that we can protect our wildlife and provide places of learning and refuge for citizens. Letting these precious resources is shortsighted and ultimately irreparable. |
| Online | Water will become more and more a precious resource and as a grandmother I am concerned for the future of our NM children and future |
| Online | It would be great if the local Socorro newspaper, The Defensor would cover this story |
| Online | I am a wildlife photographer and see the negative impact of dams on the rivers which threaten the entire ecosystem, including the birds I cherish. We need wise and courageous efforts to allow the river to act like a river. Time and time again, I see people blaming the symptoms of poor water management on unwanted species - while we continue to take more than what is needed. Fracking and repurposing water is and will continue to destroy nature â€“Â billions of birds and almost half of the earth's biodiversity lost. Taking responsibility will require courageous action and humility. Please work toward life, not destruction. |
| Online | I care and am concerned about over-damming the river. |
| Online | From 2013 until the defeat of the Gila River diversion was highly involved, attended ISC meetings, submitted substantive comments that reached level of DOI and was part of a team that submitted a formal doc to Gov Grisham |
| Online | I am here to advocate for Bosque del Apache water resources |
| Online | I have mostly been involved as a professional researcher, not as a community member. |
| Online | Have you discussed having the farmers utilize Deficit Irrigation methods? |
| Online | It's important to preserve riparian regions like wildlife refuges which increase biodiversity but also provide spaces for humans to stay connected with nature. Increasing research shows the benefits of being outdoors to overall human mental and physical well-being. |
| Online | I have previously contracted with Conservation Voters New Mexico as a legislative aide, where I advocated for state-led regional water planning and, more broadly, responsible water use throughout our state. |
| Online | I have not been involved before and the process is new to me. |
| Online | I feel our water treatment plant needs to be addressed immediately and not wait because the exude is itâ€™s too expensive. Hold Dupuis responsible! |
| Online | Urban run off pollution, water saving irrigation |
| Online | To date, I have seen an ISC presentation for a general understanding and plan to attend an upcoming Open House. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Deep Well Protest |
| Online | I have been involved in water planning previously. However, I would appreciate some dedicated attention to the Estancia Basin as a regional water planning region. Thank you for being rock stars! |
| Online | Protecting our water and practicing responsible building is incredibly important to our community. Future development in the East Mountains should be managed carefully. |
| Online | Cement lining of ditches and canals. Vegetation removal along the Rio Grande. Catch basins. Drip irrigation. Low flow toilets and low flow shower heads. Education programs and public service announcements. Rio Grande Compact. Field water usage history. Reclaiming water projects. Out of State water conservation projects<br>All of the above is what Iâ€™d like to discuss |
| Online | to be able to start reusing more water |
| Online | Recently appointed to Santa Fe County Water Policy Advisory Committee, so need to learn as much as I can. |
| Online | Recently appointed to position on Santa Fe County Water Planning Committee. |
| Online | I have worked in economic development for many years - water is a critical piece of the recruitment of companies. So while I haven't participated in water planning, I have participated often in water rights and availability for purposes of job creation. |
| Online | concentrate on revitalizing NM aquifers before allocating to rest of country |
| Online | I was involved with ABCWUA webinars about functional vs non-functional turf. |
| Online | I have been a part of several state led water efforts |
| Online | I totally agree with the judges decision |
| Online | Was on several teams on both previous efforts: Pecos, Middle Rio Grande |
| Online | I'm the president of a Santa Fe County MDWCA |
| Online | It was not clearly defined where the process would go. The "leaders" seemed a bit confused on that as well although we all agreed that it was "from the bottom up" type of process. |
| Online | Pecan farmers are using too much of our water! |
| Online | What is the role of the NM weather modification committee? |
| Online | I work as a chemical engineer for industrial facilities throughout Albuquerque, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas. |
| Online | I am interested in specific information about water conservation & how increased housing construction is being addressed. |
| Online | Dispensaries are not recycling water |
| Online | I wish to join others in the McKinley County Area in regional & local (City) planning. Please connect me to others. |
| Online | As a regional water planner for the northwest region, I think getting involved in the planning process is crucial to all communities I provide assistance to, including local and tribal governments and special districts. We would like to be part of the regional water plan update process, and if permitted, develop water plans that are succinct to our regional needs. We have people with knowledge in place to help with this process. |
| Online | I am a member of the San Augustine Water Coalition in Catron County |
| Online | No drilling plains of san augustin |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | The world is seeing a water shortage...NewMexico needs to keep every drop for the future! Or they will come for it, as they have all ready! |
| Online | none |
| Online | I helped form the Jemez y Sangre Water Planning Council, wrote their plan, worked on many other plans in the state, wrote the 2018 State Water Plan, the resilience assessment in 2023 |
| Online | Plans get completed work never happens |
| Online | My only comment is: water planning documents should not be put on shelves and ignored as has been too often the case in the past. |
| Online | Regional water planning is an important role for New Mexico. It is important to pay attention to the Regional Water plans already in place. These plans were put together by individuals with an understanding of the water sources within their region and therefore provide the optimum way to approach further planning. Especially since each region has their own unique qualities. |
| Online | It has not been well organized |
| Online | Want to learn what is going on in my region |



NMISC Exhibits 00962

## Q2: What is most important to you when you think about planning for New Mexico's water future?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Beneficial use of water resources |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Need better understanding of our underground resources |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | To stay on track with our future plans on conserving water |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Planning retention basins etc to help with shortage of aquifer conservation resources for home owners |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Planning and enforcing smart water usage protocols |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Sustainability water quality growth |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Sustainability responsible use and management of all water resources |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | To realize that resources are limited and work within the constraints |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | How will we manage limited resources? We are running out of water |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Limited water resources |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Planning for future generation will still maintaining agriculture in our area |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Funding and staff for OSE |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Enforcement of existing water laws seek new legislation on stiff penalties for illegal use |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Where is the defecite water going to come from |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Supply management of existing supplies - maximizing reuse |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Everyone working together. Longevity of infrastructure and plan |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Water conservation routine irrigation activity |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Private land/water rights |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Longevity of water resources / conservation efforts |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Best and highest use of water as a limited, finite resource. How? |
| Region 2 - San Juan | That we use our water wisely and have enough for the future |
| Region 2 - San Juan | That we reduce the losses to make sure water is used correctly (less waste) |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Make the quality of the water better; I envision working together |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water sharing |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Sensible use of present water source + and -s |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Plan today for tomorrow |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Greedy farmer/rancher using more than their fair share |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Loss of water use to ag |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Annual snow melt inflows to Navajo Reservoir for annual diversion at min elevation |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Stopping aridividation and reducing ecological impacts |

| | |
|---|---|
| Region 2 - San Juan | Cost, availability, measurement of usage to waste |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water storage and sourcing alternative supplies |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water supply and quality |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Putting a stop to generational water theft |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Preserve water rights |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Upgrading water distribution in districts and ditches to decrease water loss in distribution |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Maintaining ag water rights while balancing domestic needs |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Ag water use reduction |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water storage |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Tribal water rights |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Tribal water rights |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Use of water heavy use vs. light |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Intersection between water & energy production |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Matching growth with water availability |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Funding regulatory autonomy(?) in order to track and properly fund the tools we already have |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water availability for residents & for wildlife |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Monitoring groudnwater pumping both business and personal residential wells |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sustainable water use for agriculture since ag uses the most. How do we water more efficiently? How can we divert less? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Transition from growing high water demanding crops. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | accurate info on water availability (e.g. aquifer maping) & water usage conservation: personal, buisiness, agriculture, etc. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | A seat at the table include NM's valued land grant communities & regional acequia associations |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Stop building apartments!! They aren't affordable housing and there is not enough H2O!! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Stop the smokey back room mantalny of granting building permits |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water access and no overuse! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | How climate change impacts NM's water supply and the severity of the impact for future generations |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Human use must not be the only consideration, secure instream flow rights for all streams |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Developing New Water |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Legal water administration is important. (No fuzzy or sneaky stuff.) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Balanced, adapative, resilient water management including ecosystem needs |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Access to clean potable water and inventing efficient methods for producing clean water. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Planning from grass roots up |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Recharging aquifers pollution in existing water ways |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Planning seriously for a sustainable future |



NMISC Exhibits 00964

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| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Agricultural sustainability must follow water plans and be included |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Figure out how to share |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Considering growing population in terms of water management |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Agricultural sustainability instream flows supporting small food producing farms |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Working to get privacy for NPDES |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Reducing Industrial discharges |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Limited water resource planning. Water budgeting |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | How can a individual (or a family) get help in water recycling in the places where they are living? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Plan for climate change impacts on water Include nature-based soutions, incentives, and consequence-based policy to support actionable water management. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Regionalizing & expanding mutual domestics/ municipal drinking water systems & waste water systems. Get off well & septic |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Using technology to use water more efficiently i.e. (closed loop) + super higher prices for high water users |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Ensuring food sovereignty = water to grow food |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Holistic approach, water budgets, best science, community led reformation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | New Mexico needs to stop bad policies that allow other states to take water that belongs to us - implement AWSA |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Figure out ways to make people understand the importance of conservation. Find ways to re-use water |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Supply demand compliance and enforcement |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | conservation, no matter other choices |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | sustain people, sustain food, priortize communities over profit |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Balance future supply with future needs, consider environment, recreation, traditional uses |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Safe guarding the ecological role that free flowing water plays in streams |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Meeting the needs (not wants) of people, other animals, and the natural riparian landsacpes |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Educate the public. Allow water for wildlife. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Including Hanover in the regional water system |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Using water wisely - restore soil so it holds more water |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Meat is not a crop to grow when water is in short supply |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Balancing supply + demand with New Mexico priorities of water uses |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservation - keeping it in New Mexico |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | No diversions of Gila and San Fran River |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | We need 40 year water plans |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water conservation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Number of wells gone dry - basically data collection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Available water supply |



NMISC Exhibits 00965

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| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Funding availablity for improvements to exisiting infrastructure |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservation and protection of even the smallest springs |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Do not let Gila River Water run to Arizona |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | No more watsting water! Stop allowing cattle grazing, mining + water hogging industry |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservation, including watersheds protecting rivers and impacts related to this |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Capacity buildings |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Acequis funding support, etc |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Having water is a blessing each and every drop! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Do the ground water not just look at it from satilite views talk to the locals |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Equitable allocation of resources, transparency |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water for wildlife habitat |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water for intermittent/ephemeral streams |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Better understanding of the resource; quantity, quality, location |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Providing reliable municipal H2O to rural areas |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | River protection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Public engagement involment |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | By all parties: 1 - use efficient; 2 - reuse/recycle; 5 - municipal and industrial purification for #2 |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Restor Lordsberg Playa |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | water quality matters |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Support ($$) for urban stormwater management and benefical reuse |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Manage runoff for groundwater recharge |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Protect drinking water aquifers from ag, mining pollution |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Increas aquifer inground storage capacity |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Tourism economy and quality of life, birding, hiking, rafting, "Ribbons" of green |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Fire protection - keep water on land |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Towns and counties lack staff capacity - need help |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Growing trees to bring more rain water from agriculture and local food |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Having a  plan for future and new mining |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Would like to see more water conservation and protection of riparian areas |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Important to study the impacts of cattle ranching on riparian streams |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Keep the Gila Wild! Keep a close eye on Freeport! Keep San Franisso River wild tood |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Sustainble balance to ensure agriculture water are taken for municipalities |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Utilizing rainwater more efficiently |



NMISC Exhibits 00966

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| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Stop massive use of water by mining, provide protection for Gila River, widely used drip irrigation must happen, critical, reliable water data collection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | To ensure there will be enough for years to come |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Balancing supply and demand, surface water and groundwater, incorpants river heads, inclusive process |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Presrving our existing resources |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Withdrawl higher than refill rate |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Conservation |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Decrease in underground water |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Water conservation enforcement of rules and regs fairness |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | More conservation practices and less water use |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Establishing a legal framework |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Area plans by county |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Inter aquifer exchange and improper well construction |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Less extraction of water from ground and use more rainwater catchment |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Sustainability, water quality awareness leading to action |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | There is a enough water for generations to come |
| Region 7 - Taos | Drought and increased water use in the state |
| Region 7 - Taos | Innovative ways of preserving water |
| Region 7 - Taos | Irrigation well water? Don't water yards with acequia water |
| Region 7 - Taos | An inclusive rulemaking process |
| Region 7 - Taos | Hard science based planning no "for profit" |
| Region 7 - Taos | Wild series and forest thinning |
| Region 7 - Taos | Recognizing exisiting water rights |
| Region 7 - Taos | Can you predict how much growth can Taos's water safely provide |
| Region 7 - Taos | Clean water accesible for generations to come |
| Region 7 - Taos | Local involvement local planning state response |
| Region 7 - Taos | Local control |
| Region 7 - Taos | Santa fe stealing H2O for golf courses |
| Region 7 - Taos | Keeping acequia culutre alive + vibrant |
| Region 7 - Taos | Wildfires water management development |
| Region 7 - Taos | Breaking the Rio Grande Compact |



NMISC Exhibits 00967

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| Region 7 - Taos | Irrigation helps keep soils healthy |
| Region 7 - Taos | The current growth is already unsustainable. We need a moritorium on development |
| Region 7 - Taos | Political commitment to pass and find all key water legislation!! e.g., WSPA, Aquifer Mapping, Water Data, etc. |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Respecting water rights seniority |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Conservation |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Having generational water for future generations |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Fudning conservation sharing |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Conservation |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Priority adminstration of water rights |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Conservation |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Having enough water for traditional uses (accequia, agg) and the fish/animals (watershed restoration) |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Survival |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Water quality and quantity |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Concept of sharing vs. using |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Infrasturcutre improvments espeically for emerging contaminents Lead - PFAS |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Protect our water from contamination |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Prevent pollution |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Communications |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Building/ensuring emergency |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Preserving landowner water rights |



NMISC Exhibits 00968

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| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | How to share shortfall equitably |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Water infrastructure costs |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | conserve |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Continual of our capital funds |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Respect for all water |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Conservation |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Conservation abundance pollution monitoring |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Balancing water gith with greater good |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Watershed restoration to improve quality |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Protection of water left |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Future generations water rights |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | How to create clean water from graywater |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Ongoing compliance laws that are strictly cost effective treatment |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Standards that public entities can meet in a reasonable timeline/cost |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Water quantity and water quality administration of illegal water detainment |
| Region 9 - Colfax | This region relies on surface water - need to educate residents |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Taking into consideration the climate (e.g., drought) |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Decreasing underground water tables, particularly on the NE side from increased irrigation demands |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Many communities rely on the same water - riparian water rights |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Ensuring water rights are not turned into an eminent domain issue |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Drinking water |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Quality |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Not all districts are the same. What is good for one district make it good for another. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Better cooperation |

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| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Less golf course |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Drinking Water Agriculture |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Poor Forest Health |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quality and quantity available |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quality for acequia in the Hondo & Rio Bonito valley |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conservation |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water Quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quantity and quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conserving and quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Agriculture Homes |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Adjudicated rights/ domestic water (metered) |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conservation and reuse |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Collecting high quality data to drive decisions |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Availability |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Availability safety |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conservation |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Purple pipe |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Clean drinking water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conservation/Wildlife availability |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Improper or other use of water resources |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Partnerships with local, state, and federal entities |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water availability |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Climate change |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Adapting to a much more arid future |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Stopping gross overuse of finite supplies |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Environmental health and sustainability, and social equity |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | We have a well…how long will we have water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Rapid decline in well water levels |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Aquifer water quality, eg: Excessive levels of manganese in well water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Bring back native perspectives on our water resources and connecting with native nations |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Agricultural policy and usage |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Sustainability |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | I don't think it's fair for grazing (which includes alfalfa) and pecans for export to be using so much water for profit |



NMISC Exhibits 00970

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| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Protecting agricultural lands isn't region |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Pollinators! Honeybees bumblebees wildlife population |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Provide water fir ecikigucak systems, not just agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Preserving agricultural land and open space with less water available |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Agriculture provides for birds and pollinators feeds the auifer and beitified helps the local economy |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | No drop wasted |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Restoring the river as an ecosystem |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Maintaining year-round stream flows in southern NM for health of rio and all associated plants, wildlife, pollinators |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Aquifer protection; not wasting water; companies being responsible with their uses |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Aquifer levels and protection |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Where are we going to get the groundwater (desalination)? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Ecosystems |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | If there are any other ways we can conserve or treat aquifer |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | What's going to happen with DAC agriculture? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Prioritizing ag |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Get smart with ag. Help people adopt new practices that feed local people and increase food security |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Aquifer levels |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Social justice; return to indigenous ways which are more sustainable |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Sustainability, equity, native rights, grow ecological systems |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Running out of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation leading to aquifer recharge. Better water practices |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Allocation and equity esp with reliable data based on accurate climate information |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation and mitigation in agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Moratorium on issing new permits for new wells used in ag production of precans, cotton, alfalfa |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Responsible water use by everyone |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Teach elementary children what water means--share the value (not $) |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Leave water for natural surface ecosystems |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Unification of the following regions" Lower Rio Grande, Socorro, Sierra, MRG, Rio Chama |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Maintaining environmental flows in the lower rio grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Clean Water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Buy out of agricultural water rights by state without new allocation to agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Stopping groundwater mining |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation |



NMISC Exhibits 00971

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| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Perennial River flow in lower rio grand region and environmental impact analysis for variation of flow |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | secure water supplies for environmental systems and natives species harmed by ag and Bureau of Reclamation dam projects |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Inefficient water utilization |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Equitable water distribution |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Adequate supply |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Increasing amount of wellwater |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Water utilization that is effective and finding ways to conserve |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation/equity in allocation based on current data |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Limit more houses |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation and access to our Rio Grand so people learn about their water source |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Decrease pecan orchards! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Flexibility for an uncertain future |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Control waste; Educate that care is needed |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Reduce water usage to sustainable levels |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation retention, education, xeriscapes |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Protecting New Mexico's native species |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Limiting more pecan trees, water conservation, stormwater |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Access to clean water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation, water usage, education |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Climate refuge for threatened species |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Invite U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to build desalination plant in Tularosa Basin, deliver water to L.E. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Conservation; Mapping of aquifers water planning for each city and county |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | No new nat trees should be planted or increase cost of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Pollinators; Culture; Community; Conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Revive traditional systems we used to have |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Make sure that all water is being used |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Decrease flood irrigation of crops |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Make the region inclusive of the whole rio grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Not being wasteful with consumptive export ag |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Respecting indigenous views of nature such as the personhood of the Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Shade: How are the public who are in poverty going to keep cool when there is no electricity? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Disrupting the current paradigm that makes all other management decisions subsurvient to property rights |



NMISC Exhibits 00972

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| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Stop using 90% of the water in agriculture. We need a moratorium on pecan farms |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Restoring riparian habitats and a year round flow in the Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | New developments should not have flora that is not desert friendly |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lo mas importane es mantener el agua suficiente y accessible para todo lo que tiene vida |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Paint a realistic picture for the public; Water will be scarce |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Use New Mexico universities: Tie research resources to address new agricultural practices to reduce water use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Accessible, affordable water for families and farming |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water quality and quantity for future generations communities before industry |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Having plenty for local and regenerative agriculture. UNSDGs =harmful |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Founded on a scientific view of hydrologic and risk management |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Local food security and sweet survival for those not going along with the impending, slavish programable and suitable digital currency/token system. Shifting out thinking from the emergency and perceived scarcity to realizing water needs for all beings by ending geo-engeneering and realizing unrecognized primary water/ground water potentials for the benefit of all. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Que todos tengan acceso al agua de forma equitativa |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Including marginalized populations like tribes, acequeia communities and rural communities. Planning for climate change |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Bring demand down to supply. Compact compliance |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | implementation of desalinization. Reduce water waste. Increase reuse. Grey water recycling |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Safe water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Equitable access, transparency, safe/healthy supply |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | water for wildlife not just people |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | having enough in a water scarce future |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Long term availability and sustainability. Assured river flows |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Make sure the legislative rights and bi-laws of the citizens of NM |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | I worry I may need to leave the region due to water issues |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need to have a balanced and sustainable water budget |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Growing our population and industry in a way that does not increase water scarcity |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | must be real |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | equity |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | enough water for the future |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | keeping the enviroment 1st and format in mind so that it will be able to recover and thrive for many more generations |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The water rights system is antiquated but hard to change |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We are not ready for the water shortage looming |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Controlled or well informed growth. Hard decisions may be needed, inform those who may be affected/ |



NMISC Exhibits 00973

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| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Intentional water use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Planning with climate variability, forecasts |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ensuring equity of participation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | keeping public informed prior to any actions. Need more ads/notifications on changes, planning, etc. Today is starting good step |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Right sizing water use across users and increase water management. Flexibility |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Clearly, living within our water means while maintaiing NMs unique lifestyle |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water quality, produced water. New development, no water. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Design with nature |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will we meet current and future water demands |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Using science to inform use- such as how much do the acequias recharge, replicating the Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will we meet current and future water demands |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Knowledge sharing for equitable future plans |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | limit tribal over use. The two tier system is unsustainable |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Appropriate usage of groundwater aquifers allowing private to drill deeper to alleviate the use on the upper. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | balancing use with availability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Involvement of land grant- Mercedes in water planning process. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Balancing supply and demand. facilitation of public process to determine how to share shortages across all sectors |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | equity across all districts |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protect sources of water for agricultural use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Indigenous voices |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Intact eco systems |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Affordable funding. Technical assistance |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Equitable and science based, with place for eco flows |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | protect laws of NM for water rights |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | protecting our water in an equitable manner |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Enviromental quality of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring that we have ways for local governments and water rights holders to work together for regional benefit |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Fund everything at highest level- need people and resources |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | get it done |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Hold industry accountable for overuse and pollution. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Aquifer mapping- funded generously |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Equity- as we conserve, we need to ensure the burden does not fall on the poor |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | There is enough for food and recreational activities |



NMISC Exhibits 00974

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| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | More wetlands |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring that everyone has equal water access especially frontline communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | quantity and quality of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring all communites are considered |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Educating the public about the water crisis and the opportunity to be involved |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | assure absolutely adequate in stream flow |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Equity and ability to implement plans \ |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring supply for future generations |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Listening to the perspective and concerns of land grants |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Account for and limit Native Americans use for non ag/non domestic use. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Education to public on water availability and how to do their part |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Shortage sharing to equitable share the need to conserve across all users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Reducing barriers to sustainable use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring the regions that are not likely to have expertise are assisted with water planning. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Aquifer measurement |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Broad and diverse stakeholder engagement |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Enforcement of current permitted uses… OSE/ISC has no enforcement div. and rarely does |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Drought change in climate, monsoons, patterns, snowpack |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Prioritizing the water needs of people and sustainability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | long term sustainable, groundwater restoration/usage that doesn't drain those resources/transparent water info |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | reinventing agriculture. Paticularly helping alfalfa farmers grow less water intensive legumes |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Recharge aquifers |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | honoring and respecting nature. Bending natural resources to suit human will is wrong. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | All inclusive planning- need input of POC/ lever economic status pressures |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Repairing the broken water cycle |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Small farmers+ Ranches+Family. Water rights |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Inclusivity in plans/priorities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Supporting natural enviroments and native indigenous communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The OSE needs to be willing to listen to work with rural NM. It is important to preserve our acequias way of life. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | That the public be involved in giving their ideas as much as possible |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Remaining aquifer level |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Watershed restoration to support water supply resilience |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Conjunctive surface water groundwater management |



NMISC Exhibits 00975

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| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | NM needs a e-flow program |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | clean tap water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Balance needs of all users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Sustain ability of climate |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | community health, water quallity |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Environmental flows- water for non human use. Wetlands |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Clean drinking, long lasting, fishing, no drought |
| Region 13 - Estancia | That we have some for the future |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Growth especially in unincorporated areas - wells on lease parcels |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Bring procedures from parts of NM who have a currently developed conservation practices |
| Region 13 - Estancia | cost effective for farmers and homeowners |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Ensuring equitable use of water for all communities and needs |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Ensuring equitable use and prioritizing water for community/New Mexicans above outside industry |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Repairing and maintaining effective hydrologic cycles and maintaining connectivity between groundwater and surface water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water security and food sovereignty |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Maintaining the landowners right to utilize the resource |
| Region 13 - Estancia | All land grants need to be involved in planning for water future - don't leave us out |
| Region 13 - Estancia | If water is life, then let water do it own without harm and abuse for $ |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Need feed back |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Long term water security |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Managing water needs across competing uses/sectors and with a growing population |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water use for drinking and food ag |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Clarification of who gets water first and for what - the public has no idea |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Long term management and realiability/resilience |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Sustainable potable water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Use less harvest what we can (rainwater) |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Use it more than once! (greywater) |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Small rural water systems volunteer run need to be resilient - resources, infrastructure, and people |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Protect watershed in upper Rio Chama from developers! |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Make sure everyone has running water and no broken pipes |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Fix broken lines and find water losses |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Keeping watersheds wet |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Supporting drinking water delivery in rural NM |



NMISC Exhibits 00976

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| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Build capacity to empower people to build sustainable and meaninful water infrastructure |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Storate on upper chama including the Bravo Tributaries! |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Preventing new allocations, such as permits, for recreational ponds that divert out of prioirty |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | The adjutication of groundwater together with surface |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | The culutral importance of water to accequia communities |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Saving water on the entire Rio Grande |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | available capacity at the regional level to execute projects idenified in plans |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | adaquate supply for rural towns |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | habitat |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | balance |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | balance between farming, river health, and drinking water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | security and equity |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | non-traditional water resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | sustainability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | dams and water holiding and lack of progress in years |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | long term availability of water for peoples habitat |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rio grande ecosystem and aquifer |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | security and aquifer protection |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | aquifer protection sustainability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | save and preserve NM water for citizens of NM, no water mining |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Dealing with climate change |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | equitable sharing with different needs |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | resilience, learning to manage scarce water resources for all |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | clean drinking water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | legislation that provides equitable water rights of aquifers |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | balancing diverse uses |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | providing habitat for riparian areas |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | agriculture and compact obligations |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | water for wildfire and habitat, especially wetland and riparian species |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | balance |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | environmental preservatino and sustainability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | aquifer characterization and monitoring |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | keeping water in the rio grande |



NMISC Exhibits 00977

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| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | drinking water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | drinking water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | drinking and domestic water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | clean domestic water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | healthy rivers and lakes |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | resilience to change |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | drinking water and underground water quality |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | availability and sustainability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | sustainability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | farming |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | knowing quanity and quality of ground water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | access to drinking water, the impact on flora and fauna |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | availability of future use without any form of contamination |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rate if intake vs. out |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | quanitity and quality |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | address the water shortage issue |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | riparian areas and endangered species |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | habitat for waterfowl and birds |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | adequate assessment of water resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | unbridled growth |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | transfer of water rights from one region to another |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | impacts to irrigated agriculture and bosque (SP?) which are intertwined |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | impacts of loss of flood irrigation to birds and recharge |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | keeping enough for our precious, priceless wetlands |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Lack of educated, experienced staff in OSE/ISC |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Determining the best uses of water for the greatest good which can be sustainably used |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Conservation |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Quality city service |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Acceptance of reuse of produced water |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Conservation and reuse |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Infrastructure funding |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Sustainability of ag, manufacturing etc. Industries that the state is reliant on for the budget |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Policies that are proven to be effective, not high in quantity or regulation |



NMISC Exhibits 00978

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| Region 16 - Lea County | Public awareness |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Save our H2O for future generations |
| Online | Knowing how much we'll need and how we'll get it. |
| Online | The need to immediately ensure robust, balanced, adequately funded planning entities, who avail themselves of resources they need that are provided by or for the ISC, and depending on the region, supplemental local funding, to complete the initial round of continuous regional water planning conducted in accordance with Section 72-14A NMSA 1978 and the ISCâ€™s forthcoming rules and guidelines. It is crucial to get the rules promulgated with requirements and expectations that are suitable for application and adaptation for each of the planning regions. |
| Online | Sustainability |
| Online | how to continue with the diminishing resource |
| Online | The survival of acequias and rural New Mexico |
| Online | Addressing the questions embedded in deciding how to fulfill promises already made --which already exceed supply-- with additional demands and a declining water supply. |
| Online | In the future, NM will have less water than we do today even if we don't increase water use. Estimates are 35% less by 2050. Decisions must include equity, uses for all purposes including wildlife and wild spaces. Appropriate funding must be made available. Additionally, decisions should be made using good data and science. The consideration for using produced and brackish water is not well understood at this time. |
| Online | The most important thing for me is that we will have sufficient water to irrigate our fields and grow our crops. |
| Online | The process of planning NM's water future offers an opportunity to rebalance how the state has been using water and putting more emphasis on forgotten voices (Nature and Native American tribes) and foregrounding sustaiability. |
| Online | Water conservation should be the cornerstone of any water plan. In urban areas that means water saving devices in every household, regulations regarding washing of cars and lawns that are not designed with xeric plant species. In rural areas, agriculturists need to practice regenerative practices. If followed, these practices while adding the needed soil microbiology, soil will for aggregates, that will allow the soil retain more water which will minimize water run off, prevent erosion and allow more water to infiltrate into the sold down to the water table. For every 1% increase of soil organic matter, 250,000 gallons of water is stored per acre. This is a significant amount of water and should be overlooked. |
| Online | Regional water planning needs to consider all uses and users of water, not just agriculture. It needs to consider the long-term impacts of water policy, for example the effects on groundwater levels. It needs to include the near certain effects of climate change, especially the decreased amount of surface water flows due to increased evaporation and transpiration caused by higher temperatures. |
| Online | New Mexico will have less water and we need to learn ways to conserve |
| Online | Implementing a framework and positive actions to ensure we as a state achieve a balance between our regional water resources and our cumulative regional consumption, and adapt accordingly to reflect realities and trends going forward so that our children and the natural world are assured a sustainable future |
| Online | We need to balance our use of water with the available supply. We are presently drawing down our aquifers about 2 feet per year. That is not sustainable. |
| Online | Protecting the resource |

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| Online | Ability to have enough for domestic use in the future and for local food producers. Finding ways to eliminate waste of water. |
| Online | Sustainability and sharing fairly |
| Online | Clean water and enough water for all |
| Online | Resilience, availability, sustainability. |
| Online | Protecting permitted users from rights withdrawal and protection against imposition of produced water (pollution) into their homes and communities. |
| Online | That we develop a comprehensive plan for the entire state and not fracture it into pieces. |
| Online | To be sure the natural ecosystems are able to thrive. |
| Online | I am fortunate to live on the historical last small farm plot a mile north of the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. I work with the Pollinator Restoration Project, the Desert Arboretum and Point of Lands. This invaluable learning experience has inspired me to restore my own property. The Bosque del Apache has over 400 species of birds, twice that of Yelowstone National Park. My property alone has about 200 blackbirds, 40 hummingbirds and would have hundreds of migratory birds if they were not shot by surrounding farmers.Â In 1947, Aldo Leopold asked if farmersÂ would choose to integrate with wildlife and native plants or insist on a chemically dependent monoculture. Aided and abetted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its cyanide bombs, pesticides and toxic fertilizers that poisoned one of my cottonwood trees to say nothing of flocks of birds that fly into their fields, farmers have chosen a vacuum. In every meeting I have attended on the future of water in New Mexico, farmers and ranchers have immediately attacked riparian land. They do this out of willful ignorance of their surroundings. What settler-colonialists could not control, they destroyed. Why should those of us who respect and restore riparian land be on the defensive? New Mexico has 2,000 pollinator species: 1,400 bee species,Â 300 species of butterflies, 290 species of moths, hundreds of species of wasps, flies and ants and 17 species of hummingbirds. Water is life not only for greedy, shortsighted, selfish humans who cannot comprehend interdependence but for all life on our planet. Let me conclude with my letter to our local newspaper, El Defensor Chieftain:Â Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park<br><br>Views of the 30-million-year-old Middle Rio Grande Rift Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge rival those of the Great African Rift Valley. Our Rift Valley is one of the top birding sites not only in North America but the world with over 400 species of birds, double that in Yellowstone National Park. Those of us who have spent our lives restoring native plants and wildlife could rival the Bosque in coexisting with hundreds of snow geese and sandhill cranes. Instead, we have none because local farmers shoot those that land here. We purposely create habitat to protect birds who have migrated here for millions of years. They inadvertently create habitat that will destroy them. H5N1, spread from large-scale poultry confinement operations and not migratory birds, is no excuse. Nor is this about hunting with plenty of local opportunities. What is only a kill zone for a few individuals could be a wildlife safe passage for the rest of us, contributing immeasurably to tourism in the historical towns of Socorro and San Antonio--ideal for retirees if only we could marvel at where we find ourselves instead of wondering how we could have made a mistake. Hope Phillips, San Antonio de Sabinal |
| Online | Ensuring our kids have enough clean water to meet their needs, including water for community needs, water in our rivers, and water for acequias and farms. |
| Online | Protect headwaters and the streams and rivers themselves from damage and pollution caused by cattle |
| Online | we.re going dry |



NMISC Exhibits 00980

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| Online | Getting underway so we have a chance to have a water future. |
| Online | Liveability and environment. |
| Online | Not enough |
| Online | maintaining sufficient water rights for agriculture as a critical need, sustainability requires conservation methods and action to reduce water loss.<br><br>Some ideas have already been communicated to the state including water conservation (reduce evaporation and line loss, reuse, perpetuate water rights for local agriculture, woodland management (create and maintain appropriate canopy and under story), promote more water/ wastewater operators across the state and restrict new private wells without preexisting water rights. |
| Online | Ground water for the future |
| Online | Equitability |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | Clean drinkable odor free |
| Online | that we conserve what we have, get back to indigenous ways, and stop growing alfalfa and pecans...especially since they use public water for private profit.<br>I also think we have to quit subsidizing fossil fuels and allowing them to profit from our clean water, make it toxic, then want to be paid to investigate "clean up", which is not feasible. Their 17+ Billion gallons of toxic wastewater is unconscionable and must discussed as part of the state and national catastrophic water shortage |
| Online | It's important that clean drinking water is universally accessible/available. That's for people and animals. |
| Online | The city of Santa Fe IS NOT looking at the water supply and what we have. They are allowing and supporting building more apartments and homes for an already challenged water supply. This is only for financial gains for the city/&contractors and with no concern for those people already here. The water we use to receive is minimal at best and will be getting less as the temperatures increase. Short term gain for long term harm. |
| Online | That awareness to the changes in available water in our future is taken into consideration in our planning. |
| Online | our water must be protected from the petrochemical industry's desire to off load their toxic waste into our clean water; development of all kinds must demonstrate adequate water for their projects as well as a commitment to use water responsibly and sustainably |
| Online | Water conservation and safe ways to protect and enhance water in its natural settings. |
| Online | Clean drinking water for all; water free from pollutants that are harmful to humans, animals, birds, insects, all flora and fauna and for growing foods, crops, and anything else useful to living things. |
| Online | Limiting population growth in the city and state |
| Online | Land use planning and development must documenting securing of a sustainable long term water source prior to obtaining authorization and/or permits to continue the development. |
| Online | water for essential life functions of all residents. |
| Online | Cleanliness |



NMISC Exhibits 00981

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| Online | Conserving water on a small and large scale and harnessing rain water. In a large scale, golf courses like Paako are unethical and should not be allowed to tap into our water |
| Online | Quality |
| Online | Donâ€™t waste water. Worry about well drying out. |
| Online | Stop building new houses! Stop approving businesses that consume large amounts of water. Growth is not good. Sustainability is. |
| Online | A wise and equitable use of the water we have. This means changing the antiquated and preferential laws that benefited farmer adopted in the early 1900s. This set of laws was created when NM was primarily a rural territory and massive volumes of GW were not being withdrawn from our aquifers. |
| Online | Making sure we do have water |
| Online | Making sure our rivers and lakes are healthy and that we have a long-term plan for water conservation and use |
| Online | Have enough safe clean water |
| Online | Meeting our cultural and economic needs while maintaining our ecosystems |
| Online | No further growth |
| Online | That we protect water resources for residential and agricultural use. |
| Online | That there is enough |
| Online | That the state starts acting now to plan and preserve our water future. That NM works with other western states, and CA and TX, to deal with the coming water shortages, and preservation of our land and environment. |
| Online | Regional Water Plans need to be equitable; actionable; informed by data; funded; and holistic. |
| Online | Conserving water for homeowners by not allowing businesses and other cities to hog resources. |
| Online | Development zoning and control. |
| Online | Developing appropriate and feasible water plans so we don't run out of water. Ensuring that water is of good quality and tastes good enough to drink |
| Online | Water conservation, reuse and ultimately use of brackish water |
| Online | The depletion of the Estancia Valley aquifer and ongoing drought. |
| Online | Ensuring the limted water is utilized appropriately for the long term not short term tax income from Marijuana growers |
| Online | Farm and ranch |
| Online | Agriculture and drinking water |
| Online | Don't approve development unless it can provide proof of actual water availability. See Campbell Ranch for how not to do it. |
| Online | Availability |
| Online | Preserving irrigation access for private small and historic farming, preserving tribal rights for irrigation, limiting municipal use and turf use. The balloon park is an outrageous waste of water for example. Additionally the delivery to Texas is calculated based on the wettest period of time in recent history and needs to be nullified. |
| Online | Equity among populations and prioritizing public welfare; acknowledgement that choices should be made with recognition that there will be less and less water to divide up among competing groups; minimizing waste |
| Online | Having enough water for growing populations |



NMISC Exhibits 00982

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| Online | Providing water for existing population of New Mexico |
| Online | Groundwater depletion |
| Online | access to clean drinking water for residential use |
| Online | Sustainability |
| Online | We need to have accurate information about who is using the water, and how. This means actually going out to rural areas and hearing from people who depend on NM water for drinking and irrigation. Your outreach looks impressive - can you also break it down by some of the more relevant rural measures (e.g., what is the size of the communities where participants/respondents come from? what is their primary source of employment/income?). |
| Online | Clear communication and coordination b/t entities. Public input. Realistic goals. Action. Education. |
| Online | That we conserve water availability for lands suitable for agriculture and wildlife habitat. |
| Online | making sure the plans are actionable and include multibenefit projects |
| Online | Safe and reliable supply for residential use |
| Online | Having sustainable water sources for human consumption and agricultural uses. |
| Online | Water rights, availability of water, net-zero consumption |
| Online | Protect existing water rights |
| Online | Water conservation measures |
| Online | Sharing scarce resources |
| Online | Limit waterintensive farming, like pecans |
| Online | Having water for the future. Basing the planning on data. Including indigenous thought and practice and leading with the idea that water is sacred. |
| Online | As stated by the NM Food & Agriculture Policy Council, water is life. It is imperative to know these words are a recognition of the profound nature of water. To Indigenous Peoples, New Mexicoâ€™s first water stewards, as well as many of us, water is a living entity with a female spiritual personification; a miraculous life form that all life needs to live. In knowing this truth, we flow with her to strengthen the clarity of our purpose to protect our water.â€¨<br><br>Indigenous knowledge says giving this recognition prompts the power and authority of water giving us the greatest advantage to improve our water use and its protection.<br><br>To not give this recognition to the sanctity of water invokes a resistance that compromises the beneficial conclusion we strive for. In living this truth, we have the greatest opportunity to protect water for our future grandchildren.<br><br>It is incumbent us to advocate for policies to assure that our waters are used to the optimum for our life sustenance, and to meet the needs of our citizens to provide food security through agriculture. Water is one of the greatest resources New Mexico has and it deserves our utmost commitment and vigilant advocacy. |

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| Online | That NM continue to conserve its existing supplies of usable surface and ground water while developing and using unconventional water resources (desalination/treatment of brackish groundwater, reuse of municipal/industrial/produced waters) to meet future demand and prevent collapse of the state's economic base. |
| Online | conservation |
| Online | Having clean water for New Mexico's residents and wildlife. High percentages of New Mexico's wildlife depend on having clean, cool water and nearby, native riparian habitats for some or all of their life cycles. If we lose our perennial and ephemeral waterways, we will lose wildlife. |
| Online | It is important that as individual landowners we retain our rights. |
| Online | Fairness |
| Online | I think we need to consider not just human uses of water, but also uses by native and wild plants and animals. How will our water use decisions affect the cottonwood trees in the mosque, and the animals and plants that exist in the mosque ecosystem? I volunteer at the Rio Grande Nature Center State Park, and I'm concerned about the future of cottonwoods, of resident and migratory birds, and other species of wildlife and plant life. And not just that ecosystem, but other diverse ecosystems throughout the state, such as Jemez Valley and Mountains. Our planning must preserve life in the natural world, and not sacrifice nature to an exclusive focus on human consumption! |
| Online | Ensuring water use for living beings (humans and wildlife) takes precedence over providing water to industry (fracking, mining, etc) |
| Online | clean and ample water supply for our future |
| Online | We should not only be looking toward our immediate future but generations ahead. It was that lack of foresight, as well as many other things such as a lack of knowledge about desert water systems, that led to our current situation. Now that we know so much more, we need to take it all into account. And also, a multiplicity of voices and stakeholders helps at every turn. Native American communities have often been pushed out of resource planning, even as their people have had dire needs and their generational knowledge would have helped immeasurably. We also need to include more-than-human needs, such as riparian environments, animals, etc. |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | Sustainability |
| Online | That water is clean and accessible to everyone who lives in New Mexico. |
| Online | Protecting local water ways from pollutants and negative development impacts. Healthy waterways for the health of the water itself... |
| Online | Equitable distribution of water and access to water and preservation of water rights for indigenous groups across the state |
| Online | Making sure that water is allocated properly and conserved, with agriculture and drinking water being the highest priority. |
| Online | How the water being used. Is the water being contaminated after use. |
| Online | Equitable distribution |
| Online | Contamination of existing water supplies. |
| Online | acequias, agriculture, thirst |



NMISC Exhibits 00984

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| Online | Lots of plans around, very little implimentation.<br>Sustainability. |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | long term supply that can't keep up with sprawl that creates more political divide |
| Online | Can our state continue to sustain our current water lifestyle, and what can we do now to adjust to desert living? |
| Online | Climate change driving reduction in water availability and increased demand and its impact on natural flows in streams, springs and wetlands |
| Online | Emphasizing water conservation and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater during times of scarcity |
| Online | Include nontraditional water resources as an element of regional water planning.<br>Make regional water planning regional, in other words, allow regions to try and utilize all resources within their region, do not limit from the state level what can or cannot be considered. |
| Online | How much water is there? How much is safe or useable? How much is being used? |
| Online | Conservation and protection of clean ground water |
| Online | Conservation and protection of clean ground water and equitable access to all |
| Online | A resilient water supply for all citizens in the state. To plan and adapt for future changes |
| Online | Using reclaimed water and investing in water treatment |
| Online | Equitable distribution with priority given to local needs including residential and local ag. |
| Online | What trees will survive the coming heat, to create green zones |
| Online | It is essential that long standing agricultural water rights be honored and those individuals who do not have water rights be prosecuted for stealing water. The various water companies and city providers need to cause individuals to respect water by charging for excessive use. There are people showering multiple times a day and using ridiculous amounts of water. If people were caused to pay a premium for excessive water use, we would see voluntary conservation very quickly! How many car washes do we need? The amount of water used by car washes and golf courses is completely out of line with the benefit these entities provide our communities. |
| Online | Having enough water for our needs |
| Online | Fair and equitable distribution of state water to residential customers. |
| Online | I would like to understand why water storage is not being managed properly. |
| Online | Safe, affordable water |
| Online | Help people with dry wells install and maintain precipitation harvesting systems for agricultural and household (potable) usage. |
| Online | Making rainwater catchment easier |
| Online | That the plan include people like me who have to haul water or have it delivered. We need help putting in rainwater harvesting and treatment systems. |
| Online | Educating the public on water conservation |
| Online | Limiting population to sustainable water supplies. |

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| Online | Clean water for people and for nature . Business use must be regulated, do not send water to other states or out of state businesses |
| Online | Limiting growth |
| Online | Crops for food in the USA not crops for big money sold over seas as money won't bring back the water |
| Online | Fighting climate pollution, not relying on technically unrealistic & expensive schemes like treating produced water and helping farmers conserve water. |
| Online | Using less water by converting more land to less intensive economic uses than agriculture and ranching. Office, manufacture, industrial, residential are more financially rewarding and higher economic return uses of the land that drastically reduce water consumption. |
| Online | Clean safe household water, farming and agriculture p |
| Online | education |
| Online | Water conservation and adequate water to maintain ecosystems for wildlife and birds as well as adequate water for human residents. |
| Online | To be a good ancestor |
| Online | What is most important to me is allowing the Rio Grande the rights of personhood. To be able to freely flow and not be turned into a militarized zone of death. |
| Online | Dwindling supplies of water and climate change and the need for supporting flora and fauna |
| Online | Having enough water to survive. |
| Online | Data simplification and accessibility to stakeholders |
| Online | Looking to conserve where needed and looking at new water sources, i.e recycling and desalinization. |
| Online | Conservation of existing resources and climate change mitigation. |
| Online | Supply and Demand |
| Online | Climate change reducing water availability; aging infrastructure ie El Vado; Tribal water sovereignty; livability of areas that require water from transbasin diversions |
| Online | Abundant and clean - like really clean - water sources |
| Online | To take appropriate actions now to ensure adequate water for the future. |
| Online | Safety of water supply to Gallup area from PFA's & other pollutants from San Juan pipeline. |
| Online | The overall health of the highly interconnected water system |
| Online | Plan for 7 generations highest drinking water quality and availability |
| Online | Saving flood water. Incorporating water saving tools on waterflow. Recycle water. Cache waters at their sources. Reintroduce beaver and monitor their habitat. Store saved waters in nonevaporating natural cavities in the earth. Practice small dam-building to help ecosystems flourish. |
| Online | using existing water wisely |
| Online | Capturing as much precipitation as is possible to be sent to our aquifers so they can be recharged. Some strategies I have seen used in the eastern US where water resources are not as tight as here are the introduction of permeable pavements, which allow |



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| | for precipitation to recharge the aquifer rather than runoff down stream. Rain Gardens next to parking lots and buildings do the same thing, while using precipitation to water the native plants and again returning water to the aquifer. I saw these approaches being implemented in Arlington County Virginia 20 years ago and added to the County building codes. |
| Online | Available clean supply for drinking and agriculture |
| Online | We need all the water that we have--CONSERVATION. Everyone must be aware of this & be frugal when using water!!! |
| Online | Ensure water resources and use are monitored and appropriated judiciously to provide equal access and conservation for both economic and non-economic use of water resources. |
| Online | Taking ever precaution not to deplete the water supply |
| Online | The natural environment is considered a primary stakeholder |
| Online | That water is reserved for wildlife and the rivers themselves, and that the realities of drought are mitigated for (eg, further reductions in livestock grazing on public lands and other agricultural water use) |
| Online | Secure water for the future |
| Online | Leave the rivers alone and don't dump any human waste into them. They will self-regulate, as they have for thousands of years, after a time being left to nature. |
| Online | Overall planning of water usage to water availability, e.g. new housing or companies only if there is enough water, AFTER fulfilling most existing rights and contracts and ensuring that there is enough water to support nature and vital areas like the ABQ Bosque and Bosque del Apache. |
| Online | An equitable balance of use for wildlife, agricultural, industrial, and urban stakeholders |
| Online | Protecting watersheds and rivers, and water conservation in all areas of use |
| Online | Water must remain in the rivers to maintain the health of our aquatic systems |
| Online | Use by humans and wildlife, and a healthy ecosystem |
| Online | Water, conservation and quality |
| Online | Focus on water conservation strategies<br>Protect river ecosystems |
| Online | Ensuring sustainable supplies to support community and regional environmental and economic goals while maintaining our cultural heritage. |
| Online | Ensuring stability of rules of access to the water to ensure farming is capable of continuing to support our southern NM economy. |
| Online | Less water use for hay production- more allocated to riparian and wild lands |
| Online | Getting every company and individual to preserve water. Develop new technologies to assist in all ways. |
| Online | protection of natural resources for wildlife that depend on them |
| Online | Using water in scientifically/historically proven ways that irrigate agriculture without excess run-off into gullies & arroyos. |
| Online | The importance in making sure we pay attention to the differences across the state (urban, rural, agricultural, desert, wild rivers, etc.) and not try to make it all the same. This is why I think tying it to the COGs makes more sense since they are attuned to federal and state funding opportunities, special needs in the areas they serve and there are few enough of them to provide broadbased input but also to provide a state planning focus under the guidance of their state connections. People in ABQ and |



NMISC Exhibits 00987

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| | Santa Fe are not very vested in caring about the needs of the farming, oil & gas, national forests, etc. areas of the state. We need to be careful in making sure that water is guarded to meet the needs of the state and not of land developers or specific industries. |
| Online | Ensure our rivers, the Gila and San Francisco and tributaries are protected and that there is equitable water sharing that might require conservation practices like drip irrigation for agriculture |
| Online | Ensuring we can balance economic development and community needs while maintaining a productive agricultural sector and provide water for native species, recreation, and healthy rivers. |
| Online | Being forward thinking and adding resilience and sustainability into future planning efforts to ensure that all aspects, both human and the environment, are included in the planning process. |
| Online | Building resiliency in local communities |
| Online | The water supply to households and cities and towns cannot be put at risk by growing water intensive crops or not restricting other water intensive uses (including in cities) if there is not enough water. Reaching a proper balance between conservation in households and city water, and switching to less water intensive crops and improving irrigation techniques (if that is viable) is key. Water access to those communities that currently have insufficient or poor access is key too. I applaud the detailed information that EBID provides on its webpages on the well depths and reservoir and stream flows that allows everyone to better understand how the water is managed and what the current use and obligations are. I do not know in this process what the legal obligations are to water rights holders and how such rights and grandfathered in access may limit options to make sensible changes. |
| Online | Water security for agriculture. |
| Online | Water is something that belongs to everyone and to no one. It should not be treated as a commodity. The laws regarding water rights were created at a time when few people could have imagined the worsening crisis we are now in. Water intense agricultural crops, such as pecan farming, should be phased out, and we need to take steps to ensure our water stays under local control. |
| Online | Water rights |
| Online | Individual conservation |
| Online | Water resources are important to our society, agriculture. We must not lose sight of our environment in the process |
| Online | Water for NMs National Wildlife Refuges. |
| Online | Climate change. Water availability for human consumption will be disrupted. Natural systems, plants and animals also need water. We need to work together to consider ways to manage transforming ecosystems |
| Online | Balancing between traditional uses (ag and uplands), and decreasing overall supply. And having a more thoughtful and sustainable groundwater use plan. |
| Online | Conservation; make it legal in all counties for a resident to have water catchment |
| Online | Learn to live within your means. Buy and dry hurts other areas. |
| Online | we need to stop thinking that development means progress; development affects water avsilability, additional stress on water resources, etc. |
| Online | Riparian Habitat especially along the Rio Grande |
| Online | Overdevelopment |
| Online | Balancing the water needs of people and the environment so both are able to exist in a healthy and optimum way. |
| Online | Reducing "thirsty" agriculture |

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| Online | Support (funding and technical) for communities to act (enact projects) to improve/optimize the conditions that determine their water supply and quality |
| Online | Having a clear understanding of water use in all regions of New Mexico is necessary. Every well in the state should be metered, and those data should be accessible in a machine readable format. |
| Online | The connection between surface and underground water. |
| Online | Money to make these projects happen. Keep people in place to see a project through from start to finish. Use most current data and technology to conserve water and monitor usage both for ag., business & household. |
| Online | I am alarmed in all the information I see that there seems to be no consideration for riparian areas, the environment, and wildlife in water planning. Having these areas is part of what makes NM the "land of enchantment" and a great place to live. At the same time, I see pecan orchards springing up and bottling companies wanting to take our water. We need to preserve what we already have for important causes, not profit for others. Why are these new ventures even being allowed or considered? Without a healthy environment and riparian areas, NM will be a sad place to live. |
| Online | Protection of and realistic, scientific tracking of water resources |
| Online | Preservation of natural resources |
| Online | That we have the water to do the things that we most value in our daily lives |
| Online | Equity and balance for people, wildlife and future generations of each |
| Online | Clean, abundant water for residents first, businesses second and limited at that to prioritize future generations of residents over current businesses. |
| Online | Will we have water for the future in our arear? |
| Online | Identifying potential gaps between water demand and water supply and managing the factors that affect demand. |
| Online | How quickly the planning and solutions can be implemented. |
| Online | Health of plants and trees especially mountains |
| Online | In view of dwindling water resources home construction plans should include xeriscaping and limit water water usage. |
| Online | Balancing water needs with water availability. Education is key at all levels of schools and the general public at large in order to implement this huge undertaking. |
| Online | Reducing the use of water - for recreation, domestic, corporate, fracking, municipal, oil/gas, ALL areas of users. |
| Online | Protection of honeybee, bumblebee, and pollinators and their wild habitats. Protection of the soil since it is richly teeming with life. Create many more green spaces. Avoid "in-fill" development strategies in urban areas. |
| Online | Agriculture usage |
| Online | To deliver the water demands for citizens while maintaining the natural water ecosystems and structures. And, to educate the public on water usage and conservation. |
| Online | how are we going to water our crops? |
| Online | To deliver the water demands for citizens while still maintaining the natural water ecosystems and structures. And, to educate the public on water usage and where our water comes from. |
| Online | When planning for New Mexico's water future, the most important factor to think about for me is quantity of water available. |
| Online | that we always have access to clean fresh water |

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| Online | To be able to store water for future use in case of it not snowing or raining |
| Online | Having clean water for when the heating climate reduces New Mexico's water supply to a low amount. |
| Online | Preserving reserved water rights for indigenous peoples |
| Online | Monitoring compliance with metering for private wells and agricultural withdrawals. |
| Online | Awareness of the water situation among the communities. The more people know about an issue, they more they understand and will take part in making change. |
| Online | I want to see planning of NMâ€™s water future focus on quantity and purity. Growth and expansion cannot continue at the current rates due to our water scarcity! |
| Online | Multi-use. Including T&E species, ecosystems, and wildlife in addition to human use. |
| Online | That we have enough water to drink long into the future |
| Online | We need to ensure that we are conserving water for future generations and ourselves. |
| Online | Healthy drinking water, long-term planning efforts to avoid drought and preserve as much of this precious asset as we can while also deploying water intelligently to support economic efforts. |
| Online | revitalizing aquifers |
| Online | Ban fracking |
| Online | What's most important to me is that nature be given a higher priority than for-profit companies. |
| Online | Preserving water quality while managing how it is shared. |
| Online | Protecting the riparian habitat that is at the heart of our water in the desert southwest |
| Online | I understand that the US Southwest is experiencing the most extreme drought in 1200 years. So water conservation is imperative and lifesaving. |
| Online | That planning take into consideration the fact that rivers should have rights to their own waters and that more-than-human species be considered in planning (and not just species that are federal protected as threatened or endangered). I'm also concerned that water planning and access be equitable. |
| Online | Grey water use, oil and gas, wildlife preservation |
| Online | That communities are involved, not just individuals |
| Online | to stop greedy people from taking our land, inviting outsiders to move here, sending our water to other locations |
| Online | Reducing use, increasing conservation efforts, protecting quality |
| Online | The most important thing is to be able to maintain infrastructure and to have MDWCA's be more self sustainable, so that the delivery of clean potable water can happen with out major long term interruptions. |
| Online | Water conservancy |
| Online | Like many people I know, I know very little about what water we have, who manages it, who has access to water as residents, how water is resourced, and what water really costs for those who live in our area. |
| Online | Prior appropriation |
| Online | There is enough for all uses |

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| Online | Ensuring water rights are not involuntarily taken from individuals for the "greater good" -- as in some type or form of Eminent domain. |
| Online | water compact obligations to out of state users and the unusually high Farm Delivery Rate given to LRG basin which I worry is unsustainable?? |
| Online | Water Smart, water efficiency and sustainability |
| Online | Making sure that we have enough water for future generations to come; making sure that New Mexico's industries (agricultural, etc.) can maintain with the amount of water we have. |
| Online | Look at the science and geology. Take out the politics. |
| Online | That we, as individuals, as communities, and as a state find a balance where future generations will have safe and ample domestic water, the opportunity to enjoy our forests, rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands and the wildlife that water supports, and indigenous and cultural practices can thrive. |
| Online | It is important to me that we keep our rivers alive and functioning well as water becomes more limited during times of drought. Rivers that function well for the ecology also can function well for human needs. We must find these sweet spots moving forward- where ecosystem function and societal needs meet. |
| Online | As far as the rio grande from Albuquerque to El Paso, I think pecan farming and residential usage of water are the spots where we could mitigate and realize the greatest savings of water use to balance the aquifer. |
| Online | Not all the water rights and uses are on record. It is a waste of time to create a plan when we don't even know what needs to be administered. Also, the state does not enforce against illegal diversions or over diversions. The OSE has no teeth against illegal drilling and diversions. Let's start with the basics then move to pie in the sky. |
| Online | I would like to preserve a balance between the need to ensure water is available for natural spaces and for human needs. I am also concerned about the proliferation of domestic wells, which has large effects in the aggregate. |
| Online | Wster for irrigation |
| Online | Accessibility and equitable access |
| Online | allow no PFAS to be reintroduced into aquafers ! In ANY WAY ! |
| Online | clear assessment of the aquifers, especially in Northern NM |
| Online | Planning should include preserving habitat for plants and animals. |
| Online | Living within our means - not allowing growth where there is not adequate water, and not pursuing expensive alternatives like desalination |
| Online | The state must have an adequate safe drinking water supply |
| Online | Water planning must be sustainable over the long run and flexible as needs be so that it "bends but does not break". Long run is forever. |
| Online | Long term water supply |
| Online | Less water should be allocated for agriculture. More groundwater recharge projects should be built. |
| Online | Safe drinkable water for every New Mexican every day, 365 days/year |
| Online | I want to make sure the lower Rio grande can return to a sustainable, wild-ish eco-system. I want our river to run ALL YEAR long and have many species thriving in it. More like the Gila and less like a ditch. |

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| Online | Preventing contamination of our limited supply of surface and groundwater |
| Online | How to equitably monitor water usage |
| Online | Making water a public and protected resource that cannot be exploited for private interest. |
| Online | Implementation of plans. |
| Online | Sustainable solutions for all water users. Education through our the communities at the highest and lowest levels. Most of all, tough enforcement of the solutions. |
| Online | Curtailing industrial water use, e.g. fracking, and requiring industries to restore produced water to its original quality. |
| Online | That all rural communities' needs and demands are recognized and represented no matter the demographics, hydrology, or socioeconomic status. |
| Online | Ecosystem services, including healthy riparian and urban areas, to reduce runoff, flood and fire risk |
| Online | Itâ€™s most important to carefull conserve the water we have right now in our state |
| Online | Insure that clean water is there for future needs |
| Online | preserving our underground water supply. Here in Catron county our underground fossil water is at risk of corporate takeover. We have fought for years and continue to fight. These waters need protection for New Mexicans. |
| Online | Water sustainability |
| Online | Stop giving it to CA> |
| Online | Protecting the ecological integrity of our waters, so that we protect our shrinking wildlife and the state keeps our precious waters for all human and nonhuman uses. |
| Online | water security |
| Online | droughts |
| Online | How to reduce the huge agricultural water use and concurrently maintain its economic and cultural position in NM. |
| Online | Water for us, wildlife and the environment needs to be balanced and protected. We need water to grow food so we can be a resilient community. |
| Online | We need to monitor water levels and measure diversions and pumping...then build better numerical models to simulate future conditions. |
| Online | Water must be conserved to ensure riparian habitats are protected. |
| Online | Leaving enough water in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, aquifers, wetlands, and other aquatic ecosystems to provide suitable healthy and productive habitat for fish and wildlife. |
| Online | Continued viability of metropolitan areas and in stream flow to support ecosystems |
| Online | Water Quantity and Water Quality agencies are not on the same page with water issues and possible resolutions. |
| Online | Finding sustainable uses for water in NM and prioritizing projects that will benefit the highest number of people and our environment for the longest time. |
| Online | not running out |
| Online | Encouraging conservation while respecting agricultural water rights. |



NMISC Exhibits 00992

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| Online | Have the right voices heard. I know that the MRG Water Advocates and Water Dialogue have their own agenda and it is irresponsible of the ISC to depend on them as they do. It is contrary to the best interests of NM and is part of the corruption in NM. |



NMISC Exhibits 00993

## Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Decreasing supply increasing demand |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Balancing decreasing aquifer with improved genetics in agriculture |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Stage 3 in our town town management. Excess using of resouces over 50+ years |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Having enough for personal (human) use and for gardening and livestock |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Running out of water - groundwater levels are decreasing |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Depleting aquifer emerging contaminents PFAs |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Over development of water hungry industry, lack of responsible management |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Funding and staff for OSE |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Illegal use |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Olallala aquifer decline. Water quality in light of emergine contaminents |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Reducing irrigation |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Government rules and regs that infringe on private rights |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Bsuiness/Industry utilizing our water resources irresponsibly i.e. traditional farming vs. dry land farming |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Mismanagement at the City level (Portales); over development of agriculture/daries |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Infrastructure Restrictions Sustainability |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Realizing and accepting that the Ogalala is being dewatered rapidly. Only source. |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Keeping up with our needs |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water quality with supply |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Drought |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Availability of quality water now and in the future |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Loss of water through water distribution age and inefficiencies |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Clean water; many septics along San Juan River |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Lack of water |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Reduced annual snow fall and high temps drying soil |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Having more shareholders involved with ditches |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Making sure there is enough water for municipality |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Bloomfield Irrigation Ditch continued operation |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Disconnect between ag and domestic water use |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Freedom to use |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Clean up the watershed, plants use the water |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Having irrigation turned off every 3rd week for a full week |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Reduced snowpack depleting reserves and seepage loss |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Cost of water |
| Region 2 - San Juan | More with city |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water infrastructure and inefficiency |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water supply & quality |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Cost, upgraded systems in irrigation to ensure future use, quality |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Wells Dried Up |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sufficient water as communities grow |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Lack of surface water irrigation and wells drying up |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Lack of education & outreach to the public, especially newcomers to the area. Unrealistic expectations. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Economic Development |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Lack of awareness. Most of my neighbors are unaware of any water shortage. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Well monitoring residential and commercial |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Cannabis should not have been allowed into NM |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | The net lack of H2O!! Stop building apartments!! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Unifying in crisis to change our water paradigm |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Biggest challenge: growth. Biggest opportunity: creativity. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Expanding water reuse to preserve freshwater |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Level of well receding. Having enough H2O to water gardens |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | We still do not receive our legal amount of water in the acequias |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Lack of awareness of scarcity of water. Too many new buildings going up alothough water is already over allocated. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Biggest challenge = growth reality. Biggest opportunity = communication |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Supporting a polluted(?) ecosystem while using water economically |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Regionalizing drinking water and sewer systems into rural areas increases water security |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | My community accepts sprawl for affordable housing |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Climate change/unpredictable weather extreme draught/flood cycles |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water quality, water quantity, septic systems |



NMISC Exhibits 00995

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Pollution + overuse per capita |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | People (general public) understanding the issues. There are so many misconceptions. Disconnect between what people think and reality. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Concern about introducing processed oil & gas water into existing fresh water streams and arroyos - don't! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Ensuring enough for the needs of all |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Diminishing water supplies for people and nature |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Diminishing water supplies |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Diminsighin supply,  having to dig deeper wells |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Drought policies that senndd our allocated water to Arizona |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | The need to  meet all uses |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Coperate, industrial use is great than local. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water quality impacts on supply |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Sustaiinbly managing groundwater supplies |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Balancing community water needs and ecologgical needs |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Large corporations purchasing vast amounts of water rights for environmenntal deredating activites |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Balancing pulsey availablity of water (flood and drought seasoon) |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Cost of delivery |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Climate change, maintaing friendly water effient environmental landscapes |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Hanover MDWCA is small andd needs help maintaing system |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Transitioning to regerative agriculture |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Climate change increase soil moisture loss and desertification |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water pollution |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Dry weather |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Many emergencies |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Capacity building, financial manger of grant , etc |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water being wasted not captured, no funding to help |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | I do not have a well so I have a garden, the price of watering and growing food is high |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Drought |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Naturally occurring contaminents |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Funding for 40 year water plans |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water harvesting for conservation |



NMISC Exhibits 00996

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Shortage sharing |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | In rural areas we rely on wells that are deep and expensive |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | River protection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | No present challenge except personal use, opportunity to encourage reuse/purification wastewater |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Misinformation and transparency |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | If Silver City water runs out we are in trouble |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Concern about water shortages as they are already happening in neighboring Arizona |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Concern about water quality as we wlive in proximity to active mining |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Would like to see more promotion of water catchment and conservation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Infrastructure funding |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Complete the Grant County plan to connect the serveral towns' water supplies |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | How to save graywater and reuse it |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | No funds for rain harvesting |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Freeport concerns, taking too much water |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Irrigation efficients/farming delpleting down water supply |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | More intense and longer drought and fire |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Clean water |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | refill rate of aquifer as a challenge. |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Agriculture and continuing growth as a challenge. |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | overgrown forests as a challenge. |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Indian water rights settlements take years and years to be resolved |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Funding for water infrastructure |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Lack of data e.g., groundwater levels. Funding for well plugging |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Upstream users polluting using up water and not cleaning up pollution or replenishing water |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Funding for private well owners to ensure wate quality |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Civic engagement |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Getting people to change |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Preserving agriculture |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | We have no water on our farm unable to drill well on tribal land |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Figuring out ways to conserve water and not having the person downstream taking the saved water |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Funding for water infrastructure needs |
| Region 7 - Taos | Ensuring clean water + enough water |
| Region 7 - Taos | Ensuring our wells don't go dry |
| Region 7 - Taos | Cost |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water for recreation - skiing/rafting |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water moving downstream |
| Region 7 - Taos | Maintaining cost-wise, our neigbhorhood water system |
| Region 7 - Taos | not enough water managers to maintain all the private water systems, churches, neighborhoods |
| Region 7 - Taos | Protecting Indian water rights, culture |
| Region 7 - Taos | Cost and quality |
| Region 7 - Taos | Keeping the acequias flowing and removaing of structures placed by new and old residents |
| Region 7 - Taos | Adequate access from acequias to irrigated plots of land. There is a lack of respect for traditional infrastructure (blocked venitas and acequias) |
| Region 7 - Taos | Cannibas could be a serious problem |
| Region 7 - Taos | Thinking in a responsible manner about personal usage |
| Region 7 - Taos | Deep wells drying up drought rainwater catchment |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water quality and quantity |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water quality |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos ski valley - Rio Hando pollution wastewater |
| Region 7 - Taos | Fire mitigation and riparian conservation |
| Region 7 - Taos | Wells drying up |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water quality with old septics. Loss of aquifer insufficient precip for forming |
| Region 7 - Taos | Too many wells being drilled in an area |
| Region 7 - Taos | Tech for getting better results from available H2O |
| Region 7 - Taos | The threat of development acquiring and retiring water rights |
| Region 7 - Taos | Climate change |
| Region 7 - Taos | Over development of upper watersheds |
| Region 7 - Taos | Opportunity aggressive water conservation |
| Region 7 - Taos | Private equity developers not following NM water law. Pollution. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Degredation of CWA. Protections in NM rivers. |



NMISC Exhibits 00998

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 7 - Taos | Keeping tracks of available water rights. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Loss of irrigated land. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Development Tarletch Range Project in Taos |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Grande compact Abeyta settlement |
| Region 7 - Taos | Not having vetted research for H2O quality and quantity data to stop the rumor mill |
| Region 7 - Taos | Development pressure |
| Region 7 - Taos | Lack of regulation and oversight on domestic wells + lack of political will |
| Region 7 - Taos | Overdevelopment. Produced water. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Stopping produced water - O&G make the mess. They should pay to clean it up. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Participation in acequias - aging participants with much work to do |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Efficient water use |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Illegal pumping from river |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Funding implementation of said practices |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Cooperation to find a solution |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Climate and availablity |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Acruing broad interest and participation |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Impacts to decreasing water systems post fire |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Lack of water/draining water tables |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Post fire recovery, watershed health, water quality/quanitiy, aquifer recharge |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Post fire water depletion |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Drought |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Not enough communication with citizens |



NMISC Exhibits 00999

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Climate changes |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Politicos who are afraidt to act |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Drought and climate change |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Exisiting water rights |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Fire damage |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Fire, drought, pollution |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Fire related water shed (stream and upland) degredation coupled with legal issue |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Water quality post fire |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Scacity |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Wildfires - quality treatment |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Drought - watershed feeds damed off |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Trash/debris in watershed |
| Region 9 - Colfax | If new irrigation rights are not ended, there will be nore more water in NE NM. Sustainable ag will eng |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Maintaining aging infrastructure |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Water loss upon delivery |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Get water where it is needed |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Not being able to find water |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Lake Maloya Dam needs |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Cost of wastewater treatment equipment to meet EPA guidelines |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Watering even when raining |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Water table dropping; ranch water wells drying up. Irrigation circles near me cause spring to dry up in summer when they pump. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | The state does not have enough staff and does not have enough enforcement ability |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Higher bill |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quality |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Olgalala not metered |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | New wells |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Pumping too much for golf courses in the mountains |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Not enough snow or rain for pumping the water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Wells not having eough water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water is too salty |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | More conservation |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quality and contamination |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Contamination from abandoned wells |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Bad quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Sewer effects and no water but the sewer effects contamination |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Having enough water as population |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Quality and quantity |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Knowledge about the basin |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Documentation usage and water rights/not enough drillers |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Enough water for our future |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Availability |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Scarcity |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Being "penalized" for choosing no to use or utilize all of our water rights to help conserve availability/aquifer water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Not enough spring waters flowing naturally for wildlife |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Improper or unfair allocations of water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | we seem to not regulate city users (e.g. overwatering lawns, etc.) |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Fairness, equity, self-serving institutions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lack of understanding that water challenges scarcity will require changes in personal water use. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | El mayor reto us mantener el manejo y uso del agua bajo ministro del pueblo. Se tiene que evitar que el agua se convierta en fuente de lucro |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water for the future for people and wildlife |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | well water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | how clean our water is coming from our taps |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | decliing rainfall and warmer winters impacting spring runoff and river efficiency |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water conservation |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | too many " " and not using good judgement with water usage |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | lawns should be outlawed |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | increasing amount of sand in our well water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | excessive pecan orchards. New ones still being planted ! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Pack of sufficient well water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | toxic asbetos in old pipes |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | polluted water. Old lead pipes in house |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Cancer due to enviromental toxins |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Using more water for agricultural irrigation than is sustainable |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | limited access to water for recreational purposes and conservation of resources |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | equity in water allocation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | conserve the underground water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | climate change will significantly reduce flows and groundwater recharge |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | There is no water permitted for enviromental flows in the Lower Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | climate change draught |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | worried about long term water supplies |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | managing SW and raw conjunctively |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | over use by consumpture export ag |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | not preserving the riparian environment |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | only using the river for big AG |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | future water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | putting aside current patterns to change for a more sustainable future |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | being aware water is distributed equitably |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Ground water is drying up |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | on the reservation we have poor water- Id like our people to be more informed and told/educated in this issue |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water conservation we need limits on water use in the city |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | managing growth responsibly |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | A lot more research going on where we can learn from |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water conseration |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The negative impacts with agriculture use |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Current scheme of water allocating and rights |



NMISC Exhibits 01002

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | PFAS chemicals already in our water and in our bloodstreams and no proactive plans to even test for it. Now it is too late! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | overuse of water by agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | I buy drinking water ( distilled)-not sure how long I can afford it |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water supply and water quality |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | warming environment and increased drought |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | lack of resources and education |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | longterm drought overuse of water by agriculture rivers health is struggling and will get worse with climate change |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | how can agriculture use less of states water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | limited access to rivers, concerns of larger wildfires, overuse of water by Ag |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water over use |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | not enough rain to help local plants |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Pecan farmers not using water conservative irrigation ( salopers have installed some substance a rip) |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Concerned about running out of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Running out of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Finding good water saving strategies |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Groundwater storage and erosion prevention |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Evaporation rates increase of rivers due to climate change |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Satisfy agriculture demands of water use |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Agriculture using water in profugate manner not compatible with desert |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Existing water rights state rules based on factors no longer valid in present times |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Decreased grasslands prairies and wetlands |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Treating water solely as an asset controlled by property rights law |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | A decades long history of water law that encourages excesive use rather than sustainability |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | New developments in my area seem to use large amounts of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Knowledge |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Too much expansion of Abq into new spaces. Will water be directly recycled |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Teach water conservation. Find alternate sources |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | que todos comprendad la importancia del agua |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | current zoning restrictions |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | were not comfortable with the water quality without filtering |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water is too cheap so people waste it |



NMISC Exhibits 01003

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water is too expensive to survive on homegrown food |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Renters don't have a clear picture of their water use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Disconnect with water sources and availability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | lack of understanding of water future |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water quality. City water needs more filtering. Need neighborhood incentives, show us how to save water, programso n zeroscaping, start a gray water effort. When we purchase water saving appliances its too cumbersome to get rebates ( think of elders who dont understand how to do this) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Aridifaction is prompting me to water plants more often- letting them die is not a good through |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Affordable water for famailies, our gardens, for farming, food sources |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Stuck on old historic ways of irrigation ( Acequias ) lack of rain water harvesting declining well water levels |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Perception : we have not as much a scarcity issue than a water distribution issue! It is flooding elsewhere. Geo-engineering + weather modification harms |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Long term progress regarding ground/ surface water. Rectifying centuries of tribal neglect, creating compact realities with texas and on colorado river |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | declining ground water levels in private wells ( sandia basin) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Economize impact of potential shortages |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Lack of aridification/tribal water. priority unquantified |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | To keep the balance of water. Agriculture, utility, and recreational use and make the best choice for the environment all at once |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Reduced supply |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Fear our water rights will be taken from us |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | rapidly declining aquifer levels in the sandia basin |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | UNSDG are about to lock humans out of nature in the name of preservation and conservancy. United Nations Sustianable Development Goals supported by Governor Grisham |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Lack of flexible dam operation and authorization. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Reduced water availability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Development and influx of industry and developers |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Global scale climate change. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tribal overuse of irrigation water. Everyone else is forced to use less, while tribes use more and more on their golf courses, casinos, and literally unlimited irrigation using MRG conservation district infrastrucutre, while not paying taxes |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Quality of water as many of the ground water in Milan is under protection |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water impacting rent prices |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Declining surface water supplies. Declining aquifer levels in east mountains |



NMISC Exhibits 01004

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water for agricultural uses |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Incentive for water efficiency versus use as is |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | maintaining old/water intensive landscaping/ money to replace |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water availability. Reduced green spaces. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Increased interest in high water users locating in new mexico for economic development |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Clean local food security |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Climate change= less water. Limitations on reservoir use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | recognition of authority over common waters for land grant |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Pushing the idea that growth is necessary… so handing out water to new users. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | never ending government propoganda, fear mongering , constantly there is not enough water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | unlimited growth lack of conservation. Better discrimination of industry water use- oil and gas |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Green House Gas Emissions |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Affordable funding for CPWS to be in compliance with federal and state regulations |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Riparian and aquatic ecosystems are paying the price for over allocation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Reservoirs are not authorized to best sustain enviromental flows |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Polluted water, produced water, and no cleaning . This is not an option or possible |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | PFAS |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water flow |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Low interest or lack of will of leaders and emphasis on squeezing ma |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | PFAS contaminated wells/ground water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Significant decline in water wells |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Pesticides |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Surface flow variablility and snowmelt runoff timing all uncertain and shifting |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The false idea of new water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Sustainability of small scale landscapes and cultural needs |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Lack of info about our water crisis |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need more data around industry overuse and pollution |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | the state engineers office |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Run off, fracking over allocation of Colorado River |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Needs of trees |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Knowledge |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | too many rules |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Drying up of springs that seed acequias |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Aquifers that are not monitored |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Survival of lifein NM MRG |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Government control |
| Region 13 - Estancia | We are running out of water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Challenges with well water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Rain collection |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Sustainable groundwater for years to come |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water contamination by industry |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Will be cost for customers to be capable of drilling a well with added cost being added for artesian wells |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Dramatic over allocation of water use rights declining ground water - desertification |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Over regulation by the state |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Availability of water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Regional subdivision regulations |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water conservation |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Declining water table |
| Region 13 - Estancia | cont. agriculture use |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Dropping water tables |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Domestic well decline demands |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Not knowing how supply will fluctuate in the future |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Keeping our Accequias intact! |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Aging infrastructure, agining volunteer workforce |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Sale of upper watershed to developers |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Using limited water to keep Ag productiviy and Ag profit |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Storing runoff or/and before irrigation season (mid May - early June) |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Timing of water supply |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Drought. Climate Impacts |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Irrigation system leakage |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | future changes in water availability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | for the current situation, we're not sure about the drinking water quality and we buy it |



NMISC Exhibits 01006

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | aquifer reduction |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | effects of climate change on water are uncertain |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | eagil picher |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | human-centered challenges with water, social aspects of water scarcity, and how humans react |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | having robust and accurate data tracking channels |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | lack of groundwater monitoring and aquifer characterization |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | clean, drinkable water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | purity of the water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | purity of city water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | new resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | loss of current water avaialbity to large corporations |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | manage the drought |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | quality and quantity |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | hardness of socorro water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | adaquate assessment of water resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | loss of irrigation for farmland viability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | lack fo water and lack of prioritizing water uses |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | deciding who gets what |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | diminishing rainfall |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | maintaining habitat |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | corporate usage |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | not enough water to share with other states |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | water scarcity in the future |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | drought and population growth |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | population - foreign entities trying to obtain water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | me - impacts of climate change; neighbors - water for agriculture |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | scarcity of water in large pouplation areas; pollution of sources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | diminished rain and snowfall |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | hope not to run out of water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | conserving our water and using it carefully |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | declining water supply |



NMISC Exhibits 01007

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | water mining on San Augustin Plains |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Drying and more hot weather |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | threats of deep well water mining to our aquifer |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | already very limited supply for fish and wildlife use |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | accepting that things need to change |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | climate change |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | deep well water mining |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | competitions with industrial use |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | steady supply of groundwater |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | unknown supplies and uses |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | storage issues |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | adapting to less water for multiple uses |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Lack of tough laws for compliance |
| Region 16 - Lea County | shortage of water on a statewide level |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Conservation |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Sufficient water for ag |
| Region 16 - Lea County | aquifer flow |
| Region 16 - Lea County | oilfield usage |
| Region 16 - Lea County | keep our water from getting stolen |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Declining resource |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Infrastructure! |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Education |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Sooo many policies that are unproven |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Lack of ability to reuse produced water |
| Region 16 - Lea County | $$ of recycling water for reuse |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Education |
| Region 16 - Lea County | H2O waste |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Sole source aquifer |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Develop non-potable water resources alternate source |
| Online | Flooding and drought--aquifer recharge |



NMISC Exhibits 01008

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Water crises â€“ 1. elected officials wedded to the status quo and ignoring the crises of dwindling aquifers, shrinking surface water availability, and regular over-use of water and 2. educating the public to demand elected and appointed officials, state and regional protect our public health, safety, and welfare. |
| Online | Failing wells / Too much development |
| Online | Water in NM is an extremely limited resource. For all of it's uses in the State, I don't think there's a clear and balanced pathway for managing the water without resetting priorities when access becomes more strained. Acequias, Water Districts, municipalities, environmental concerns, and corporate interests must all agree to help the State set a balanced and shared pathway to water priorities during extreme environmental conditions. I also believe it will help us to explore and use any proven methods of water conservation during times of drought. I believe that time is now. |
| Online | dropping water table |
| Online | Water being sold/transferred to cities |
| Online | The lack of understanding of the issues -- in part because water is administered in silos. For instance, while seeing a photo of the Rio Grande running dry is shocking, often times the Low Flow Conveyance Channel is running right next to the river bed. Only by considering the two together can comprehensive decisions be made.<br><br>For decades, we in the middle Rio Grande have been consuming more water than is renewably supplied, making up the difference with groundwater. As an invisible deficit, consequences of living beyond our means may not show up by any specific date.<br><br>A major trigger to the litigation with Texas was that our State had permitted too many ground-water uses, which use in turn drew down river flows. In the LRG, the State is encouraging a reduction of surface uses --so as to make deliveries now-- but ultimately depletions will have to be permanently reduced. Which means that groundwater pumping will need to be reduced.<br><br>The LRG will be keeping a closer eye on the deliveries to the Butte from the MRG. Since our region has been under-delivering for years, there is no option but to reduce depletions here.<br>And yet we keep adding more. Consider the Maxeon application -- initially 5,600 af per year (to be reduced to approximately 560 af per year) of fresh water. Niagara Bottling has requested permission to triple its pumping, relying on leased water rights from PNM. We continue to act as if there will be new fonts of water to bail us out. |
| Online | Wells in the East Mountain area are under threat due to climate change and population increases. Additionally, cannabis farms must include strong controls on water use. |
| Online | Some people overuse their share of the water |
| Online | Overcoming the sense of entitlement that current water users have about their own water use and recast the prioritization of water from a more equitable perspective, which recognizes values of nature and culture. |
| Online | Purity of and abundance of water |
| Online | Dry river bed most of the year, and depletion of groundwater due to drought and agricultural usage. |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | A corporate entity wants to take groundwater for other areas of the state. The local water resource is limited. More people are moving to the area. |
| Online | Knowing what long-term sustainable use of water is and knowing how to achieve it |
| Online | Rivers have no rights to water. |
| Online | Water supply |
| Online | City relies on wells. Will aquifer stay reliable? Farmers rely on Gila river. Snowpack reduction is bad. |
| Online | Maintaining canopy |
| Online | Possible mining near the Pecos |
| Online | Development has outpaced water supply. |
| Online | County officials toeing the line of capital development while disregarding health and safety. |
| Online | Does anyone really know how much water we have currently? And are we using the best science to answer that question - and the best technology to implement solutions? |
| Online | Large agriculture and industrial farming practices. |
| Online | I am fortunate to live on the historical last small farm plot a mile north of the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. I work with the Pollinator Restoration Project, the Desert Arboretum and Point of Lands. This invaluable learning experience has inspired me to restore my own property. The Bosque del Apache has over 400 species of birds, twice that of Yelowstone National Park. My property alone has about 200 blackbirds, 40 hummingbirds and would have hundreds of migratory birds if they were not shot by surrounding farmers.Â In 1947, Aldo Leopold asked if farmersÂ would choose to integrate with wildlife and native plants or insist on a chemically dependent monoculture. Aided and abetted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its cyanide bombs, pesticides and toxic fertilizers that poisoned one of my cottonwood trees to say nothing of flocks of birds that fly into their fields, farmers have chosen a vacuum. In every meeting I have attended on the future of water in New Mexico, farmers and ranchers have immediately attacked riparian land. They do this out of willful ignorance of their surroundings. What settler-colonialists could not control, they destroyed. Why should those of us who respect and restore riparian land be on the defensive? New Mexico has 2,000 pollinator species: 1,400 bee species,Â 300 species of butterflies, 290 species of moths, hundreds of species of wasps, flies and ants and 17 species of hummingbirds. Water is life not only for greedy, shortsighted, selfish humans who cannot comprehend interdependence but for all life on our planet. Let me conclude with my letter to our local newspaper, El Defensor Chieftain:Â Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park<br><br>Views of the 30-million-year-old Middle Rio Grande Rift Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge rival those of the Great African Rift Valley. Our Rift Valley is one of the top birding sites not only in North America but the world with over 400 species of birds, double that in Yellowstone National Park. Those of us who have spent our lives restoring native plants and wildlife could rival the Bosque in coexisting with hundreds of snow geese and sandhill cranes. Instead, we have none because local farmers shoot those that land here. We purposely create habitat to protect birds who have migrated here for millions of years. They inadvertently create habitat that will destroy them. H5N1, spread from large-scale poultry confinement operations and not migratory birds, is no excuse. Nor is this about hunting with plenty of local opportunities. What is only a kill zone for a few |



NMISC Exhibits 01010

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | individuals could be a wildlife safe passage for the rest of us, contributing immeasurably to tourism in the historical towns of Socorro and San Antonio--ideal for retirees if only we could marvel at where we find ourselves instead of wondering how we could have made a mistake. Hope Phillips, San Antonio de Sabinal |
| Online | Access to irrigation water, concerns about the quality of groundwater. |
| Online | Damage by cattle |
| Online | None right now. That is the problem. |
| Online | Survival of trees and plants. |
| Online | maintaining sufficient water rights for agriculture as a critical need, sustainability requires conservation methods and action to reduce water loss. |
| Online | So few understand how wet New Mexicoâ€™s deserts were just a 100 - 200 years ago |
| Online | unregulated habitual water usage (got to have a green lawn) |
| Online | Quality/hardness |
| Online | No drinkable to hard ruins water softener and plumbing |
| Online | we live in the desert and do not conserve...my rich neighbor told me he does 6 loads of laundry each week...washing workout clothes after 1 use...etc. We live in a condo project and the water cost comes from our dues. We have a pool and a huge amount of lawn. I think the cost of clean water should be way higher and that more strict conservation measures, with teeth!, should be adopted |
| Online | Our two community wells have been cavitating. We need new wells and we're working on a bigger tank now. |
| Online | Keeping large trees from dying due to lack of water- once they die- you will not get large trees again. also keeping other vegetation alive |
| Online | standards for clean water were written years ago and ignore current science that shows the negative impact on human health of fluoride and chlorine |
| Online | Protecting our acequia system in northern NM. |
| Online | Drought, not enough precipitation to replenish wells and groundwater. |
| Online | Not enough water to go around |
| Online | Surface water variability during growing seasons |
| Online | aquifer depletion below economic pumping levels. |
| Online | Hard water |
| Online | We are on entranosa water, so currently no issues, but I worry what I would do if there are issues. I would like to relocate, but am unwilling to move to a house thatâ€™s on a well or requires water to be trucked in. It is wasteful and unfair that the Paako neighborhood is watering a golf course. It should be illegal |
| Online | Cost |



NMISC Exhibits 01011

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | We are in an unincorporated area and all have individual wells. Regularly wells go dry and people are unable to replace them. We need a water system to protect us all, but without a â€œtownâ€ or â€œvillageâ€ there is no one to plan and fund a project like that. |
| Online | I see water trucks hauling water to golf course. Is this running us out of water? |
| Online | Growth - marijuana grow farms, water intensive manufacturing, new residential permits. |
| Online | Most of my neighbors in ABQ conserve water with xeriscape landscaping. Now we have to expand that practice to the big agricultural farms. |
| Online | Rain runoff with storms |
| Online | Wells going dry, hookup to Entranosa Water expensive, we have livestock to water and Entranosa Water is hard on appliances and plumbing requiring more frequent replacement and maintenance expenses |
| Online | Planning for a future with less water, and keeping our ecosystems alive |
| Online | Water tastes awful |
| Online | Increased residential use |
| Online | Dry wells |
| Online | In Los Alamos we have not faces shortages as yet, but I'm sure we could be doing more to conserve water. |
| Online | Water quality in our ephemeral streams in the face of new threats from the Supreme Court's recent Sackett decision; water quantity to ensure healthy ecosystems, connectivity, and community health. |
| Online | Many of our neighbors now require water hauling dye to wells running dry |
| Online | We may be turning into a dust bowl. |
| Online | poor water quality - lack of appropriate and water feasible plans for our town. Irresponsible and inept town leaders that plan for growth without associated water plans |
| Online | Water table dropping impacting our well |
| Online | Private wells going dry |
| Online | The Marijuana farms diverting water from homes and farms |
| Online | Hard water, and taste horrible |
| Online | Extreme hard water |
| Online | MRGCD inefficiency |
| Online | The failed EPCOR water system. How can Edgewood thrive as a first rate town while we rely on a 15th rate water company to try and provide a sustainable and efficient water supply? |
| Online | Poor water quality |
| Online | The potential elimination of my private well or the draw down of the water table from which I draw water. If city water is provided in the future it should be optional or in addition to my well not mandatory. The costs are outrageous and for those of us with wells totally unnecessary and a money grab. Taking low cost water by force should be a crime. Limiting pre-1910 water rights holders |



NMISC Exhibits 01012

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | use by any group is also likely a violation of the law and I encourage those users regularly to seek legal remedies to their denial of water by mrgcd |
| Online | Competition for existing water with developers and industry |
| Online | Access |
| Online | Cost and limited water supply |
| Online | Groundwater depletion |
| Online | Living in ABQ, since the Chama River Project came online, I haven't had a challenge accessing residential water. That said, in situations like what we face, it's useful to have more visible means of reporting water misuse, and the encouragement to make such reports even though that may sound socially distasteful. |
| Online | Water shortages in times of drought. |
| Online | There are two:<br>Aging infrastructure in rural communities, which means drinking water may be lost via leaks, theft, or inefficiency.<br>The push to allow those who have the wealth and means to access water more easily than locals and traditional communities (e.g., someone who can afford to buy and then transfer surface water rights to ground water [where OSE oversight is spotty], who can then use that water often in unrestricted ways whereas the farmer depending on traditional surface water is cut off or limited. |
| Online | watershed - water level lowering |
| Online | Parks, golf courses, other public spaces still being watered during hottest time of day, or windy days, or right after rains. Car wash businesses 'cleaning' their facilities by power-washing their floors and surrounding areas. Education is crucial for all businesses and residents (daily short public announcements on local tv stations, schools, social media, neighborhood associations, organizations, institutions,radio programs?) |
| Online | Global warming, contamination, and monopolization by private industry. |
| Online | drought |
| Online | The timely completion of the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project to deliver surface water to community drinking water systems |
| Online | Declining water table levels, possible contaminants in fresh water wells |
| Online | Over use |
| Online | Low stream flows , lack of ground water |
| Online | We have a severely limited supply of water, private wells are not regulated, all private wells need to be metered and new wells should not be permitted in the east mountains because the water supply is so scarce. |
| Online | Wildlife and aquatic species |
| Online | Keeping water wehave drinkable |
| Online | We need water for food production in New Mexico that stays in New Mexico. We have growing market opportunities for farmers and ranchers i schools, senior centers, retail food stores, farmers' markets and more. |
| Online | Uncertainty regarding future water supplies--where they will come from, who will pay for developing and delivering new water, and the creating the water resource infrastructure needed to secure a reliable supply into the next century. |



NMISC Exhibits 01013

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | balancing rural water use with riparian ecosystem protection |
| Online | A lot of infrastructure in Santa Fe, where I live, is antiquated. I see increasing alerts for roadways closed due to water main issues. The condo complex where I live has had multiple leaks in water pipes. A lot of the trees that were planted historically in Santa Fe rely on substantially more water than naturally falls as precipitation, meaning that we are faced with a dilemma of using ground water to keep these trees, which can be important for local wildlife, on the landscape or let them die and replace them with more drought-resilient, native plants (some of the trees are native to NM, some are not). |
| Online | Losing our freedoms |
| Online | Managing outdoor plants |
| Online | How to live in harmony with the natural environment and creatures that we share this land with. |
| Online | No water access in the desert near Belen (must purchase in town) |
| Online | We live in Nob Hill and do not feel the water is safe to drink, especially given the spills and contamination from the military base. |
| Online | High levels of  microbiological contaminants |
| Online | Longterm sustainability |
| Online | water for both the Santa Fe River and for people's everyday use. |
| Online | the threat of Bishop's Lodge releasing "treated effluent" into the Big Tesuque, which flows through our backyard, feeds our acequia, and impacts our groundwater. |
| Online | Currently none |
| Online | Water quality |
| Online | Price and historical use of water for landscaping |
| Online | Adequate testing and filtration for city water systems. |
| Online | acequias agriculture thirst |
| Online | Very little water available for an ever growing number of users. Limits to growth. |
| Online | No regulation on water usage.  People have lawns, pools and high water plants.  High water usage does not have significant financial costs.  The city and businesses have large amounts of nonfunctional grass (boulevards, around buildings) |
| Online | demand greater than suppy |
| Online | Awareness and education so that people quit taking water availability for granted.  Bottled water in plastic bottles is common and unquestioned.  People don't trust drinking tap water.  Schools need to be talking about this with young people.  Poor communities appear totally unaware. |
| Online | groundwater availability and quality in the Estancia Basin. |
| Online | How to heal a basin that was depleted and degraded by the uranium industry and how to deal with the mountains of waste left behind to seep into our remaining surface and groundwater. |
| Online | Water supply resiliency, security, and availability.  Cost will also be important, but reliability seems to be the biggest issue. |
| Online | Having a dependable and efficient waste water facility |



NMISC Exhibits 01014

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Overuse and run-off pollution |
| Online | Runoff pollution and overuse. Plans should acknowledge water shortage and rely on choices about water uses that are most beneficial to our communities, not sourcing "new water." |
| Online | The Upper and Lower Colorado River Basin issues. Post 2026 Guidelines. |
| Online | Wells will go dry |
| Online | Climate change |
| Online | Dryness & heat |
| Online | Ensuring individuals who do not have a right to water for agricultural purposes are not stealing the water from those who do! |
| Online | Having enough water for our needs |
| Online | A slowly depleting aquifer that is not recognized by the public. |
| Online | My beautiful pasture is now a dirt lot because the water bank was cut off. Other neighbors with water bank land are selling land for development, ruining the rural way of life here in Valencia county. |
| Online | Unregulated water use that has caused ur well to go dry |
| Online | Dry wells |
| Online | Wells going dry |
| Online | Our wells have gone dry and we have to haul water or have it delivered. We need technical and financial assistance to install potable water harvesting. |
| Online | Development |
| Online | Wells going dry as water table drops |
| Online | Availablity, and rising costs |
| Online | Unable to drink the water, and destroys our pipes |
| Online | Pecan orchards and water power plant |
| Online | We are on wells in the East Mountains. Some people cannot afford to re-drill when their wells go dry. On Next Door people who have water from the two water companies in Edgewood always complain about the increasing hardness and water leaks. Development threatens to strain water sources even more. There seem to be little organized water conservation and education efforts. |
| Online | Agriculture which is the most water intensive land use. |
| Online | Shared well, well maintenance and water shortages |
| Online | Great concerns about dwindling water supplies as temperatures rise. Concerns that agriculture will continue to use more water than is sustainable for the health of the environment, wildlife, and the people who live here. |
| Online | Water levels in wells dropping |
| Online | Water being in the river all year long for our sacred plants and animals to survive and thrive. |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Prolonged drought and reduced water availablility |
| Online | Increased water cost. |
| Online | Water availability |
| Online | Currently, watershed maintenance and water quality |
| Online | Increased urban sprawl leading to inefficient water use and utility management, as well as increased contaminant runoff from urban/industrial area. |
| Online | Water scarcity |
| Online | The push and pull between consciously reducing water usage for the benefit of the community and increasing water usage to create green spaces which reduce ambient air temperature; local food availability when water delivered to MRGCD is reduced; management of stormwater runoff, especially in places without green stormwater infrastructure like the International District; concerns about the long-term livability of Albuquerque |
| Online | Regarding drinking water - the Silver City public water has contaminants that most of us would not ingest if folks understood the levels and consequences. Even reverse osmosis canâ€™t clean it up. |
| Online | Having the ability to conserve water, such as collecting rain water in water barrels, etc. |
| Online | Gallup area elected officials will not consider water use restriction policies & require new and existing businesses to be "Green" & water conserving. |
| Online | Water supplies declining |
| Online | Drought, dying vegetation, drying wells and water quality |
| Online | Keeping water in its native sources. |
| Online | Living in a manufactured home park (resident owned homes only), our site rent includes water. The new owners of the park however are considering metering each site individually, thereby increasing our utility bills. We are also tasked with maintaining our yards and if people have to pay for water some may allow trees/bushes to die. |
| Online | Outsiders trying to appropriate our water |
| Online | Being wasteful. (also, ---selling water to other states) |
| Online | Water quality, fair and equitable use of water resources. And planning to ensoure the water resources are not depleted, rather managed as best we can with current climate condidiotns, for now and our future. |
| Online | Not depleting our water supply, finding new water sources |
| Online | Hotter and drier climate, less rain and more water needed to sustain all life -- and push for growth/focus on economics at all costs |
| Online | Not enough water to go around, water being wasted by some users and not leaving enough water for a thriving Rio Grande |
| Online | To have enough water for humans and for the health of New Mexico's riparian habitat |
| Online | Shrinking aquifers |
| Online | Wasteful use of water for, e.g. lawns, golf course greens, too much agriculture, and farming for products that are getting exported |
| Online | FADING WATER LEVELS |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | An unequal use of water. Farmers need to be compensated for their water rights and groundwater should be kept in ground for future generations |
| Online | Continuing drought |
| Online | Inconsistent water conservation regulations and enforcement to preserve the longevity of wells in our area |
| Online | depth to groundwater, provided you can find it... |
| Online | Overuse of scarce resources |
| Online | hving enough for the future |
| Online | Balancing protection of the Gila River with rural water use |
| Online | The decline in year-round environmental flows |
| Online | lack of certainty in the water supply |
| Online | Concern about overdevelopment on the East Mountain |
| Online | Paako Golf Course water use is not even close to what was agreed upon when it was approved. Amazingly wasteful. |
| Online | Wildfires have decimated areas near our lakes and streams, so runoff is polluting them. |
| Online | MOSQUITOS breeding in excess run-off from agricultural use |
| Online | We don't pay for our water relative to the principles of supply and demand. It seems mostly based on demand rather than the interactions between both demand and supply. It is unfortumate that this state has some of the lowest prices for water uses and that so much of our water remains tied to water rights that were assigned in an entirely different century and based on who had the power. |
| Online | making sure we have clean and adequate household water for the future and sufficient water for gardens |
| Online | Drought, over allocation and infrastructure improvements. We need to sustainably manage surface and groundwater resources, recognize that in some basins/watersheds groundwater and surface water are connected (and groundwater use can impair surface rights), invest in rural water infrastructure, develop more robust tools for shortage sharing, and find ways to leave some water for nature. |
| Online | Over allocation is a significant water challenge. I am concerned that archaic infrastructure (i.e. open channel irrigation, perched river conditions, and stormwater conveyance that is prevented from flowing to the Rio Grande) contribute to water inefficiencies and flooding within many disadvantaged communities. |
| Online | I am in an urban area so challenges include converting vegetation to low water usage without increasing impermeable areas/temperature and converting impermeable areas into areas that capture water runoff |
| Online | No current challenge here. |
| Online | Governmental overreach and depleted water supply. |
| Online | The community deserves a more natural river to serve as an inspiration and to bring back balance between the human and natural river, not like a giant canal that is turned on and off. |
| Online | Farmers not getting water |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Dripping faucets |
| Online | Limited resources |
| Online | Sustainable agriculture. Farms lose water through evapotranspiration from bare soil, and pollute water from runoff entering watersheds. |
| Online | My well is 1000 feet deep and I must have water delivered to meet my needs during summer months. I have a cistern and collect rain water but itâ€™s not enough |
| Online | Unreliable and small surface water supplies |
| Online | Facing the possibility that residential wells run dry |
| Online | Enough water for the future. |
| Online | Clean water for drinking, farming, etc. Los Alamos is s real threat to our communities with all the toxic waste they produce; fracking is another big threat, there in no such thing as frack water bring good for the environment, people, animals, etc. |
| Online | I live one mile from the Rio Grande river and it is the life blood of all the communities in southwest New Mexico. It is also the major flyway for hundreds of species on birds. When the water recedes and is not available the birds, farms, communities dry up. |
| Online | Well health |
| Online | Over consumption of water by industry and residential users. |
| Online | Water scarcity and flooding |
| Online | Understanding how climate change will impact water availability in our region. |
| Online | Mining polluting underground water supplies. |
| Online | we are on a well, neighbors with livestock are using a lot of water for horses this takes water away from our well drainage. People are not aware of how to conserve water. Especially people that have moved into the desert southwest from areas that have plenty of water ie. northwest, AK, and northeast. Then there are people who just do not care or think what they do has no affect. |
| Online | Wasteful use of water in new commercial ventures (bottling companies and water-thirsty new pecan orchards for example) while little consideration is given to riparian areas, the environment, and wildlife. |
| Online | over-development and lack of enforcement |
| Online | I don't have knowledge of any current challenges. I do think there are better/more responsible ways that myself/some of my neighbors could use water though. |
| Online | concerns for water in middle rio grande for Bosque - region and wildlife face a daunting future. |
| Online | Corporate and out of state business interests. |
| Online | Having water for the future. |
| Online | Water supply uncertainty. |
| Online | How we can help conserve water on a great scale. Rain harvesting and using less water? |
| Online | Plants and trees not getting too dry (fear of fire) |
| Online | Wells are going dry. The water quality is questionable and extremely hard. |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Stop foreign investors from drilling for our water in the San Augustin Plains!! PLEASE stop the Augustine Plains Ranch (APR) from submitting continual litigation (new state water rights legislation?)and stop their proposals to drill for 54,000 acre feet of water per year from the San Augustin Basin that currently supplies water to northern Socorro and Catron Counties. APR has been litigating since 2008 against several entities to be able to drill for water and to sell it to the highest bidder. I live in Datil near the Augustin Plains Ranch proposed 32 well sites.<br><br>Also, why was an agriculture well allowed to be put in the Wildwood Subdivision, on the Lora and Carl Whitney property at 13 Agua Fria Trail, Lot #82, Datil? The agriculture well, as well as a domestic well, was put in on this property prior to the Whitney's purchasing the property around 2016. The Whitney's currently own and operate "Datil Feed Store" as well as a small ranching outfit with up to approximately 20-30 head of rotating livestock including brood mares and cows/calves in a residential subdivision! The former 2022-2023 HOA Board of Directors contacted Catron County Commissioner Office as well as NM State Attorney and the State Engineer office after several Wildwood subdivision residents filed complaints against this business and after the Whitneys refused to meet with the former Board. Nothing can be done according to the offices mentioned above as the Board was told HOA's are supposed to self-govern. In the meantime, the former board was unethically bullied out of office in March 2023. Is there anything that can be done to monitor this agriculture well at 13 Agua Fria Trail, Wildwood Subdivision, Datil, that should not be in a subdivision as per NM 2013 HOA laws? According to the founding developer's paperwork in 1995 the Wildwood subdivision only has about 40 years of water available and this agricultural well is a concern to the ongoing availability of water for some surrounding Wildwood Subdivision residents. |
| Online | Will we run out of water? |
| Online | Old asbestos water pipes that contribute to degenerative diseases, such as cancer. |
| Online | Rio Grande Compact. Conservation has to apply to all users. |
| Online | I don't really know |
| Online | The biggest water challenge facing my area is drought and no enough replenishment of groundwater. |
| Online | water wasting we waste a lot of water |
| Online | We had a fire recently in Ruidoso and that contaminated most of our water supply |
| Online | Too many people are unaware and uninterested |
| Online | Protecting reserved water rights for area tribes. |
| Online | Funding conservation efforts. Can we do tax credits? |
| Online | I moved here recently and am learning about the arid climate.  I would like to store my rainwater runoff but don't have the means. |
| Online | The future availability of water. |
| Online | 2. Contaminants and Quantity. |
| Online | We have a lot of grass and people who use a lot of water to keep it green. I think it's not clear what other alternatives there are that don't raise the heat of your yard (like stones that store and spread heat). |
| Online | Ensuring our drinking water is safe is the number one priority. I'm also worried about long-term access to water. |



NMISC Exhibits 01019

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | low ground water |
| Online | Fracking contamination |
| Online | Ensuring a consistent water supply for the future. |
| Online | Planning for the future |
| Online | Learning to conserve human use and allow for water to be used by those who cannot use a computer, the water birds, insects and animals |
| Online | Conserving water. I personally am frugal. |
| Online | As someone who doesn't rely upon irrigation water (and is tied into a municipal water system), my biggest concern personally is for the survival of the Rio Grande bosque and other ecosystems and species. |
| Online | Responsible use in afluent neighborhood. |
| Online | Water supply is dependant on snowpack on Sandia Mountain |
| Online | neighbors, including the local schools, waste water by watering midday, allowing runoff--and the Town does nothing to stop this. In fact the Town has for years watered whenever they feel like it, saying that they have no requirements like Albuquerque has. If this has changed here, I have heard nothing. |
| Online | Pollution of water resources, climate change, overuse on things that don't belong in the desert southwest (specific ag crops, grass lawns, large water features for aesthetic purposes) |
| Online | Cavitating in aquafers and infrastructure needs |
| Online | Very old water system that looses on average 55% of water monthly |
| Online | Lack of or minimal irrigation water after June 1 for a second irrigation. |
| Online | The need for big business to own all water |
| Online | Our community relies on surface water for agricultural and community use. Underground wells are not available for large scale usage. As a result, we don't have a back up plan if rain is scarce. |
| Online | Living in town it's little things like Having to choose between paying more to the city water utility for green front lawn/flowers which brings cooler (and aesthetically pleasing) walks to fellow neighbors as well as fellow pollinators and etc vs. xeriscaping rocks which are hot... Aren't I helping the city with proving beneficial use of water by using my water toward a lawn?? Why be charged so much if the city has a 40 year water plan and "banked" water they haven't used yet? |
| Online | A lower water table and a higher water salinity |
| Online | Worrying about whether the next generation will have water to sustain their daily life. |
| Online | Politics |
| Online | How to protect the Rio Grande and its riparian ecosystem from further degradation under future conditions. |
| Online | ME: Ensuring that the Rio Grande stays alive during times of drought. My neighbors: scared of bosque fires, concerend about the river. |

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Because the water level in the aquifer is dropping, water wells at the 100-foot level are pumping more saline water making the farmlands saline and unfit for crops. Meantime the big wealthy pecan farmers have put in 800-foot wells and are pumping good water. Eventually the small farmers with 100-foot wells will sell due to not being able to farm their saline soil and the big pecan farmers are there to buy up the land and put in more pecans. This scenario is playing out right now. |
| Online | The legislature either has no clue about water or doesn't care. The OSE is constantly understaffed, underfunded and is not backed with any enforcement ability. |
| Online | Living in the biggest city in the state, we do not have big water challenges, but I am worried that there is not enough emphasis on xeriscaping, so people tend to simply put rocks in their yards instead of native plants that are so necessary to insects and birds. |
| Online | Irrigation |
| Online | Consistency and Access |
| Online | People trying to dam the Gila river--the LAST free flowing river in the state--DON'T DO IT !! |
| Online | Confusion about how much water is in the aquifers in Northern NM |
| Online | Safe drinking water |
| Online | Access to drinking water at affordable prices |
| Online | We do not have the tools to preserve and maintain our water resources over the long term, only the short term. City water operators are only thinking about their tenure, not ours. |
| Online | Feeling we might have to ration water |
| Online | not having enough water to survive |
| Online | The fact we have generations here in Las Cruces who have grown up with the river being turned on and off like a faucet means we have to shift the mindsets of many. Itâ€™s our normal. But this is not normal or natural. |
| Online | Diminishing water quality |
| Online | Domestic well water use |
| Online | Whole systems approach. |
| Online | Not enough regulations and little to no enforcement of high water users. |
| Online | Watchdogging water waste |
| Online | What I've seen facing regional small water systems are challenges with technical and financials compliance issues, in terms of funding capacities where systems are barely functioning with limited resources. This is particular to community residents with fixed incomes that cannot afford to pay to any rate and fee increases. |
| Online | Flooding in our neighborhoods and on streets |
| Online | Conserving & protecting<br>our water during times of drought & climate change |
| Online | Outsiders trying to remove water from aquifers for commercial purposes |
| Online | St. Augustin Plains here in Catron and Socorro County |



NMISC Exhibits 01021

## *Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?*

| Challenges | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | drought, increase temperature, |
| Online | The drying landscape, with aridification setting in. Dust, fire, loss of trees, declining wildlife, and loss of wetlands and streams. |
| Online | water resources in a rapid climate change environment |
| Online | water conservation |
| Online | Is there enough water. Wells nearby have run dry. |
| Online | I'm connected to a small privately owned water system operated by one guy who is not certified, has not made available water level data (if he has collected it) in the past 15 years. I am concerned because I don't know how much longer the aquifer will be able to meet the 1,000 customers on his system, including myself. |
| Online | Overuse and wasted water by farmers |
| Online | Drought and Fire |
| Online | Worry that the water could run out. |
| Online | relying on the city to provide clean safe water |
| Online | drought |
| Online | Diminishing aquifers |
| Online | Domestic wells going dry. |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Explore sensible solutions and manage existing uses or waste |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Explore deeper water that is Brackish |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Grant OSE stiffer enforcement authority |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Running out of water |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Water trust plan |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Playa water project. Xeriscaping initiatives |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Embrace a unified approach to slow down groundwater depletion |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Reduce water losses, identify the losses |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Metering water for ag |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Need to have more freedom |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Make Glenn S get the job done |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Automation and radio controlled instruments to help with water delivery and application |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Awareness - address seepage |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Encourage municipal water preservation |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Very little |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Cooperation with the municipality and ditch users and on infrastructure |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Reuse of rain water |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Metering water in ditches |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Upgrading water distribution systems to create more efficiencies |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | New management + sources such as the regional water system in Pojoaque |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Life |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Habitat creation and aquifer recharge by creating off-channel + side channel features |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Awareness, Dialogue, Community led solutions, conservation, creative unexpected solutions, community bonding |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Stop building apartements and building in geeneral not enough H2O |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Urban Water Infrastructure |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Dry Climate |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Acequias: Educating new Parcignes(?) and building relationships and encouraging responsibilities |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Build community by talking about solutions |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water tables are going down |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | aftershed restoration & aquifer recharge projects |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Watershed health |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Educate Puldish (sp?) Large water consumers in NM |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Technology |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | I don't want to fear cyclical drought if the large consumers are encroaching on traditional efficient essential acequias |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water Reuse |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Restoration projects led by community |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water sharing |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | We could go to the moon - move overflow/flood water from Mississippi to Rio Grande |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Domestic wells going dry |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Utilizing water for priorties |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservation of water |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Priortization of water uses - crop types, etc |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water conservation +re-use |



NMISC Exhibits 01023

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Reverse policy that take local decision making out of AWSA - implement it |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservatio and re-use |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Climate Change means 40% increase in annual rainfall! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Collaboration across regions e.g., Grant County regional Water Supply Project |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water Conservation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Protecting and preserving our extradinary and few remaining wild streams and rivers |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Protecting the west's least disturbed natural water system |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | We haven't explotied all of our rivers here yet. There is still a lot of pressure! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Education |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Including Hanover in the Regional Water system back up to be yard is in place |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Natural climate solutions |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water storage in regenerative soils |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water Conservation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Rainwater catchment |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Educate the public so as to stop wasting water. Get the Town and School Districts to stop runoff and stop water lawns and parks in midday. Get Town employees to be more on the lookout for runoff (and burned out street lights and rocks in the bike fronts) |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Watershed health promotion - thining trees, encouraging grasses, reducing grazing loads |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Conservation |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Regionalization - Grant County 4 level goals, 9 MDWCA |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Thin the cottonwood trees |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Curbcuts, better agriculture practices |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | When rains come directing water to beneficial way for neighborhoods |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Curbcuts to bring water on to land instead of running down the street |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Reforestation to restore the small watercycle - bring the rain |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Scientific studies, data collection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Need to monitor Free port, studies permits and rules |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | There are significant federal programs to help NM conserve water |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Water trust board funding for infrastructure |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Water catchment to share with growers on tribal lands |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation |



NMISC Exhibits 01024

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 7 - Taos | Protect Indian water rights culture |
| Region 7 - Taos | Locally gorwn high value crops using the acequia system - not pumping |
| Region 7 - Taos | Local agriculture |
| Region 7 - Taos | Access to acequias is good |
| Region 7 - Taos | Make new landowners aware of the protocols to acequia systems |
| Region 7 - Taos | Acequia water to commericial wells. Better to grow food! |
| Region 7 - Taos | More rainwater collection. Conscious use of water. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Stong water quality standards possible at triennial review. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Over development due to influx!!! |
| Region 7 - Taos | Recongizing the Rio Grande compact as the law of the river |
| Region 7 - Taos | Unmanaged growing use of limited storage and groundwater and lack of political will to pass more critical water legistiation |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rain water collection required for new development |
| Region 7 - Taos | Strong community can come together |
| Region 7 - Taos | Limit number of wells. Regulate hookup MDWA's |
| Region 7 - Taos | Acequias and using water right education |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation for large users; Car washes capture filter use water. Ban peronsal car washing. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation required green houses to capture and reuse water. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Acequia health, soil health and regenative agriculture for water retention in soils |
| Region 7 - Taos | Break to Rio Grande compact |
| Region 7 - Taos | Education |
| Region 7 - Taos | Working with local farmers to more efficinetly utlize water |
| Region 7 - Taos | Acequis, youth education, restoration |
| Region 7 - Taos | In earch ship, community having enough rain water as we collect our water use |
| Region 7 - Taos | Climate change, farm labor, land for young farmers, |
| Region 7 - Taos | Youth engagment in acequias |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Available funding |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | WSPA |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Funding and cooperation between water users |



NMISC Exhibits 01025

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Fund for watershed restoration, regionalizing mutal domestics, and wastewater treatment. Get off single septics and wells |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Community support |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Hopefully funding |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Younger politicans |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | New approaches 21st century technology to assist |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Shortage sharing agreements |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | AWRM |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Water rights in Raton |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Re-use |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Supply |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Expanding current water rights in Capulin by bringing into Raton |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Rain barrels & buckets |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Golf Course |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Play Important roll |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Salt water cleaning |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Monitor wells |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Reusable water solutions and education opportunities |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Public education about water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Monitoring and education |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water allocation sr rights |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Continue to use water rights sytem to administer usage |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Conservation methods/education |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Education |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Incentive to conserve water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Remove "penalities" or receive credit for not using alll or any of owned water rights |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Partner with focus on water smart grants |



NMISC Exhibits 01026

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Retiring water rights to conserve water in recharge areas |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Fairness, access to trusted facts |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Fund science and data |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Create education campaigns to inform th epublic about decrease in future water supplies |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Establish classroom programs on the water scarcity problem and changes in water use habits |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | La mejor oportunidad que tenemos es desarrollar la filosofia que el agua es vida y el agua es sagrada. Entonces tenemos la oportunidad de tomar acciones que mantengan paz y prosperidad. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | conservation redo the water rights |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | state leaders have water issues in their focus and there are resources |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | raising awarenessabout the impact of cliamte change on our lower pecos rio grande water supply |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | rainwater collection. Water recycling |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Quit playing politics w/ pecan orchard owners. Just say no! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | TX vs. NM comment |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | compact compliance effrots got attention |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Add personal water filtration system |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | obtaining updated data that reflects global climate change |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Following agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | regenerative ag/soil health |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | change to less water intensive more conserving irrigation methods |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Individual level water conservation methods |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Obtaining cooperation with all |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | still time to act now (hopefully) |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | tell the truth about profit and toxins ( micro-plastics and possibly quality) related to bottled water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | working with stakeholders in the watershed developing better watershed management |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | change water use behavior |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Information about drought for awareness. Info about native plants |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Understanding scarcity |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | too much grass? Need grey water ordinance |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Opportunity to reclaim the river as a river not a seasonal irrigation channel |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Being forced to consider changes due to changing conditions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | educate people about the systemic injustice that gives plenty to the rich |



NMISC Exhibits 01027

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Rethinking ag use more sustainable crops, revitalizing tio corridor in southern NM |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Individual water conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Farming of desert crops. Landscaping for little or use no water use. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Broken water pipes under the street |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Cooperating on solutions and education |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Peoples ignorance regarding water conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water ration |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Stop using water for no sustainable agriculture |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Strategizing to make best use of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | education of young people on opportunities for action |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | restoration of bosques in major river systems in NM Toreduce evaporation rates |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | restructure water rights rules in state to reflect new environmental |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Regenerative and sustainable agriculture with suitable crops to LRV region |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Education of general public about the evolution since Euro settlement of relationship to use of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Restoration of grasslands and prairies and wetlands that can help reduce arisgification near rivers |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The chance to operate as a community in a more sustainable way in harmony with the land. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | New developments in the area have the potential to design desert friendly lawns and recreation areas |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Eating less meat is a huge win! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Abq can assist homes capture clean rain water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Eventos como este que ayuden a socializar el tema de agua |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Gray water to reuse |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Grey water recycling and incentive programs for conserving |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Primary water self regenerating abundant. Stop the manufactured redistribution of rain/water to other regions, weather modification, geo-engineering, an end to the above. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | zeroscaping |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Education - link tap with river |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water reuse |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Humans are an unextricable part of nature capable of fostering no harm exhchanges |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Cosult local professional and author Alan Savory about utilizing livestock to prevent aridifcation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Community involvement |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Climate change affecting recharge |



NMISC Exhibits 01028

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water scarcity disrupting destructive capitalist growth model |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | encourage innovation regarding water conservation/ planning among states largest users, not just municipalities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | shortage sharing |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Engineering Co-operative networks  like MS4, storm water, permitees |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Unite as a state and as a people to take on a crtical issue all at once |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | to get as many people including legislators (on the same page)for long term plannign |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | face the problem- get the legislature to face the problem |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Need to regard aquifers as infrastructure that needs to be maintained |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Need to move to more efficient irrigation. Recycle ! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | More proof our Abq water is safe to drink/ cook with |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Expand storage authorizations and regional efforts |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | shortage sharing |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Many New Mexicans realize that we have a problem |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Limit tribal over-use through the same regulations the rest of us follow |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | P.W.S allow for less wells |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | New ways to conserve water catchment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Using more water creates atmospheric conditions for rainfall |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Revamp water to promote reduced water consumption |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Clarification of common water authority for land grant mercedes |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Creation of alternative use methods |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | A shift of focus on regenerative sustainable agricultural model that protects water and communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Shortage sharing agreements |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tons of federal money available to implement plans |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water planning to ensur eresources are properly disposed and education |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Exploring conservation and reuse strategies |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Riparian and river restoration to preserve/improve ecosystem function |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Over domestic wells water supply comes from spring snowmelt |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | learning from other arid regions ( palestine) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Priority of use not oil or ag |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | This process |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ASR, AWRM, and reservoir reauthorization |



NMISC Exhibits 01029

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Upgrade aging and failing infrastrucutre |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | EPA |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | WSPA implementation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Adjudication lol |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | New challenges operate more opportunities to work together in a respectful and equitable manner |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | the chance to provide broader education about water conservation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Information for residents. More education. Knowledge |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Awareness |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Working on collaborative efforts rather than duplicative efforts in Silos |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Aquifers that are monitored |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Knowledge |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Prioritization |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Develop new initiaties and strategies for groundwater conservation |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Build rural economy through agriculture based ecosystem services to improve water cycles |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Planning proactively |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Usage of water for the wrong doings - dust control not agricultural reasons |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Abuse/misuse of water |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Rainwater harvesting via SWCDs |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Using water for food production and drinking some landscape |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Grey water |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Develop smart farming |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Plan regionally |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Work together with State and Feds partners |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | High-value local ag |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | High runoff |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Removing non-native trees from Rio Grande |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Plugging Irrigation System leaks |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rainwater harvesting |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | recycling  and aquifer management (responsibly) |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | using tap water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | conservation; education |



NMISC Exhibits 01030

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | ? focus and groups; Like yours |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | put in xeriscape plantings |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | opportunity to rethink water allocation |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | immediate legislation |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rational legislation and enforcement of water restrictions |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | nature based solutions |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | classify as protected public resource; no more money for selling it |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | community collaboration |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | passionate communities |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | ? storage and compact modif |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | reevaluate use and needs; responsible management |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | optimizing sharing water resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | more data collection |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | building collboration and sharing the resource |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | strong community ties to reach goals |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | ? availability of more open __ based on needs of student |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | protect water rights through conservastion easements |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | we are not the first to address this issue; the answers are out there; no easy solutions; different was to farm different crops |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Recycling desalination |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Chance to adapt to shortage of water |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Desal re-use of produced |
| Region 16 - Lea County | treatment conservation |
| Region 16 - Lea County | treating as a more valuable resource |
| Region 16 - Lea County | conservation |
| Online | Conservation, expanded grey water opportunities, increased capture and recharge from monsoons and winter runoff |
| Online | Regional Collaboration to develop shortage sharing plans to stay within limits and groundwater irrigation curtailment to prevent aquifer draining. Robust WSPA implementation (and WDA and AWRM).<br><br>There is a continuous thread from the 2001 origins of AWRM through Section 72-2-9.1 and the General Rules for Water Resources Administration to and through the 2023 Water Security Planning Act. |
| Online | Rain water capture |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | restriction of new developments |
| Online | Invest in water recharge and storage systems that enhance water availability during periods of low precipitation, securing long-term water supply. |
| Online | To tear down the silos and plan our future together, understanding that our future requires us to work together. |
| Online | Mapping aquifers and centralizing data and oversight |
| Online | We should stress the need to conserve the water we have. Many farmers use "drip" irrigation but we continue to see water spraying irrigation systems that are wasteful. Individuals in towns and cities should be encouraged to have natural landscaping in place of large lawns. |
| Online | The opportunity we have is to paint a new picture of water priorities |
| Online | Practicing regenerative agriculture, restoring springs and waterways that have been damaged by fire, and restoring ecosystems to functioning condition will hold water like a sponge, allowing more water to infiltrate into the water table. |
| Online | The recreational and tourism opportunities that would arise from year-round water flow in the lower Rio Grande. |
| Online | Increased conservation measures, reducing evaporative losses from southern reservoirs by storing water in high elevation reservoirs (and changing RG Compact restrictions), improving watersheds to increase infiltration of surface water runoff encouraging groundwater recharge, cleanup contaminated groundwater supplies, and proper forest management practices to promote healthy soils and understory |
| Online | 1. We can start to charge a small amount for ALL wells and monitor their usage. 2. Get a NM-run NPDES system running so we can protect our water from pollution 3. We MUST start changing the water laws so that we can enter a sustainable situation, not just wait till things get worse a wells go dry. 4. Enter into discussions with Texas, as the Ogalalla is going dry and in large part due to TX having a 'pump till it goes dry' law |
| Online | Sharing |
| Online | bring water to NM and the west from eastern US rivers and lakes that regularly experience flooding |
| Online | Grant County Regional Water Commission |
| Online | Refocus from lawns to trees |
| Online | Conservation programs agricultural and well monitoring. |
| Online | Halting settlement dictated systems under Federal Bureau of Reclamation projects. |
| Online | Eliminate evaporation. |
| Online | Creating natural wetlands and slow erosion to allow for meandering rivers rather than straight lines! |
| Online | I am fortunate to live on the historical last small farm plot a mile north of the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. I work with the Pollinator Restoration Project, the Desert Arboretum and Point of Lands. This invaluable learning experience has inspired me to restore my own property. The Bosque del Apache has over 400 species of birds, twice that of Yelowstone National Park. My property alone has about 200 blackbirds, 40 hummingbirds and would have hundreds of migratory birds if they were not shot by surrounding farmers.Â In 1947, Aldo Leopold asked if farmersÂ would choose to integrate with wildlife and native plants or insist on a chemically dependent monoculture. Aided and abetted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its cyanide bombs, |



NMISC Exhibits 01032

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | pesticides and toxic fertilizers that poisoned one of my cottonwood trees to say nothing of flocks of birds that fly into their fields, farmers have chosen a vacuum. In every meeting I have attended on the future of water in New Mexico, farmers and ranchers have immediately attacked riparian land. They do this out of willful ignorance of their surroundings. What settler-colonialists could not control, they destroyed. Why should those of us who respect and restore riparian land be on the defensive? New Mexico has 2,000 pollinator species: 1,400 bee species,Â 300 species of butterflies, 290 species of moths, hundreds of species of wasps, flies and ants and 17 species of hummingbirds. Water is life not only for greedy, shortsighted, selfish humans who cannot comprehend interdependence but for all life on our planet. Let me conclude with my letter to our local newspaper, El Defensor Chieftain:Â Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park<br><br>Views of the 30-million-year-old Middle Rio Grande Rift Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge rival those of the Great African Rift Valley. Our Rift Valley is one of the top birding sites not only in North America but the world with over 400 species of birds, double that in Yellowstone National Park. Those of us who have spent our lives restoring native plants and wildlife could rival the Bosque in coexisting with hundreds of snow geese and sandhill cranes. Instead, we have none because local farmers shoot those that land here. We purposely create habitat to protect birds who have migrated here for millions of years. They inadvertently create habitat that will destroy them. H5N1, spread from large-scale poultry confinement operations and not migratory birds, is no excuse. Nor is this about hunting with plenty of local opportunities. What is only a kill zone for a few individuals could be a wildlife safe passage for the rest of us, contributing immeasurably to tourism in the historical towns of Socorro and San Antonio--ideal for retirees if only we could marvel at where we find ourselves instead of wondering how we could have made a mistake. Hope Phillips, San Antonio de Sabinal |
| Online | less devcelopment |
| Online | Getting real about our water. |
| Online | Aquifier projects and development of efficient desalination. |
| Online | Not enough |
| Online | Some ideas have already been communicated to the state including water conservation (reduce evaporation and line loss, reuse, perpetuate water rights for local agriculture, woodland management (create and maintain appropriate canopy and under story), promote more water/ wastewater operators across the state and restrict new private wells without preexisting water rights. |
| Online | Restoring the environment to slow runoff. |
| Online | Awareness of how one uses water resources |
| Online | Rainwater harvesting |
| Online | You fixing it |
| Online | shift the public dialogue toward conservation, shine a light on the wasters, strive for equity with disenfranchised...like the Navajo res without indoor plumbing/running water. |
| Online | conservation; slowing run-off to recharge aquifers; upgrading city delivery systems to eliminate leakage |
| Online | Water catchments. Environmental improvements using proven researched methods. |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Conservation; Transference of usage permits during draughts |
| Online | Reuse of effluent. |
| Online | Edgewood needs a filter |
| Online | Learning how to harvest rain water, and making it illegal for neighborhoods like Paako to have a golf course. Itâ€™s such a waste of resources and it â€œbenefitsâ€ so few people. |
| Online | Reclaiming water |
| Online | Individuals use evaporative coolers because they are cheaper than heat pumps or AC. Electricity can be made renewable but water cannot. People need a financial incentive to switch from water wasting to conserving. |
| Online | Golf courses |
| Online | Rainwater capture |
| Online | Amend the NM constitution to restrict water use by big Agribusiness. This will be difficult but we have to try or nothing with change. |
| Online | Limiting residential and commercial water use, low flow toilets and shower heads, rain barrels, xeric plants |
| Online | Willingness to share in shortage, a new openness to multi-benefit projects and programs |
| Online | Mone |
| Online | Preventing the diversion of water to non-NM states with poor urban and suburban water management practices. |
| Online | Conserving water across the state. This can be done by individuals, but really needs to be done by ranchers, farmers, and businesses. |
| Online | Consultation and communication between agencies, stakeholders and Tribes to ensure that projects and decisionmaking factors in water concerns and priorities, like incorporation of aquatic connectivity and endangered or state-listed wildlife species. Reflecting a philosophy of water conservation and ecosystem health into existing practices is low-hanging fruit and a good first step in the longer-term water planning of the state. |
| Online | Keeping water resources in our communities. Keeping water hogging busineses out. |
| Online | Control of development including individual houses. |
| Online | Town ownership of its own water - instead of paying companies for water and we have no control. Also inappropriate involvement of Epcor Water company in town politics including money |
| Online | Conservation, reuse, desalination of brackish water |
| Online | I'm not sure we have water opportunities at this time. |
| Online | Conservation and collection of gray/rain water for non potable uses. Restrict water rights from Marijuana farms. Short term tax revenue does nothing for the long term residents of this community. The hogh liklihood of Hauling in water from other sources to meet the needs of my home is not acceptable just so the town/county can reap short term tax revenue from the Marijuana farms. Stop thinking short term and start making the hard decisions to keep water available to the residents of this community. |
| Online | Hardness |



NMISC Exhibits 01034

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Eliminate grass and watering non native plants |
| Online | The Town of Edgewood should buy out EPCOR and take over the operation of its own water system. This would allow for accessing State and Federal monies to improve the system that EPCOR cannot do. Like 99% of all the other communities in New Mexico, Edgewood should own it's own water system and control it's own destiny. |
| Online | Municipal capture and recycling of water, factory water recycling and reduced use or increased fees, limitations on golf courses and other turf uses, recreational marijuana limits or increased fees for water use, greening of communities who cannot afford water costs instead of watering the balloon park that is solely for profit. We can move toward honoring the laws and more equitable distribution of what little remains |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | Growth control |
| Online | Recharge of storm water |
| Online | Having visited much of BernCo as a former appraiser, I would argue there is more opportunity for reclaiming storm water through improved infrastructure capture and continued development of green stormwater infrastructure in residential, commercial, and public contexts. |
| Online | Water sharing/storage |
| Online | This may be a more appropriate answer elsewhere: Healthy soils and watersheds can improve water quality and increase water quantity. Effecting actions to improve watershed and soil health are big - and currently mostly unrealized - opportunities. |
| Online | Neighbors and communities working together. It will be a slog, but it can be done. People love their lawns where I live in Corrales. |
| Online | promote rain catching / teach solar / plant native / make new mexico 'sustainable smart' / normalize sustainability - it is not a 'hippie thing', but a way of conserving & surviving |
| Online | More green infrastructure. |
| Online | an historic amount of federal and state funding |
| Online | Reclaimed wastewater and source water recharge |
| Online | Utilizing treated produced water as gray water sources and as possible water sources for agriculture |
| Online | Rainwater Harvesting and Water Reclamation and Reuse |
| Online | start metering private wells and limit permits for new wells |
| Online | Following plans |
| Online | Thermal water near old volcanoes |
| Online | I believe working together would be an opportunity. Everyone should be involved and a stakeholder. |
| Online | Protecting agriculture water rights and keeping water on the land in New Mexico for food production that provides economic opportunities as well as food security in New Mexico should be considered a top priority and opportunity. |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | NM probably has between 2-5 billion acre-feet of unused but economically and practically retrievable brackish groundwater that is currently not being verified, explored for, and exploited. In addition, several million acre-feet of produced/municipal/industrial wastewater go unused each year that could supplement or replace our diminishing potable water supplies. |
| Online | applying lessons learned locally in other water-stressed systems |
| Online | Encourage a shift away from water intensive industry and agriculture in the state towards more water use efficient economic activities, including more water use efficient agriculture/crops (e.g., dryland farming). Move away from oil and gas production and associated millions of gallons of water used for fracking and other activities. Encourage putting water rights towards ensuring there are environmental flows to support native fish and other aquatic and associated riparian species. |
| Online | Harvesting and using gray water |
| Online | We need to conserve however we can. For example, my wife and I have installed rain gutters and rain barrels on our house, and we use the water we collect to water plants in our yard that provide habitat for birds and insects such as bees. |
| Online | Stop letting bottling companies (Niagara) use up our precious water! |
| Online | I think the fact that we live in a desert and people know that we live in a desert is a huge opportunity. In my experience, New Mexicans are already conscious of how finite our water supplies really are, which many other people in other places are not. Add to that, the deeply rooted acequia culture and Puebloan experiences of desertification and we have a strong base with which to build a relationship with water that serves and conserves as much as possible. |
| Online | water conservation and erosion control to help restore the land and aquifers rather than produce run-off and flooding. |
| Online | Within ABQ: possibly increasing incentives for water use reduction in homes and private businesses (ex. emphasizing rebates for xeriscaping), converting more of outdoor public spaces like parks to low-water-use landscaping.<br><br>Overall: improvements to water usage in NM agriculture would be a huge opportunity, whether this would entail just reworking current irrigation and water usage protocols or implementing more broad measures, like limiting alfalfa/hay exports |
| Online | Reuse |
| Online | Conservation - less watering of plants and washing cars etc. |
| Online | Water collection programs which reduce water usage. |
| Online | reduce live stock, increase water catchment |
| Online | Don't know of any. |
| Online | Conserve by a more aggressive water usage cost scale. Remove nonfunctional turf and replace with native species. Plant native trees and encourage decreased solid surface landscape |
| Online | reuse |
| Online | Make potable water fully safe for human consumption in all communities throughout the state. |
| Online | Rainwater harvesting and conservation of remaining live stream segments in Sandias and Manzanos. |
| Online | Opportunities to recognize and honor the full allocation and seniority of tribal water rights in each basin; opportunities for the State Engineer to actively manage water resources for the public welfare using the best science (water quality sampling, hydrologic |



NMISC Exhibits 01036

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | modeling) and best management practices (ACEC); use of Strategic Water Reserve funds to purchase and retire unused or abandoned water rights to replenish surface and groundwater flows for riparian ecosystems and stream connectivity; opportunities to redefine beneficial use in tandem with the public trust doctrine; and opportunities to close basins that are over-appropriated, permanently or temporarily. |
| Online | Non-traditional water resources - municipal and industrial waste water, brackish water, agricultural return flows, and produced water - depending on regional availability. |
| Online | Rain, snow and groundwater |
| Online | Water catchment |
| Online | Water catchment |
| Online | Water efficiency projects. Possibly cloud seeding. |
| Online | Water treatment |
| Online | Planting appropriate plants & trees |
| Online | I donâ€™t know about any water opportunities |
| Online | Water can be moved like electricity and should be distributed whenever possible. |
| Online | Fix the dam that stores water |
| Online | People working together and being responsible water users |
| Online | Precip harvesting and keeping other precip on our property. |
| Online | Composting toilets |
| Online | Harvesting rainwater is the biggest opportunity in my area. |
| Online | EDUCATE the people |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | Water harvesting, limiting water use for businesses & agribusiness, eliminate use on golf courses, including private golf courses which only benefit a few wealthy individuals. |
| Online | Conservation, home reuse. Drought tolerant agriculture choices and practices. Better tracking and understanding of groundwater supplies. |
| Online | Economic development that puts office, manufacturing, and industrial activity in place of agriculture. |
| Online | I would like to be on city water so that water use in North Albuquerque Acres is monitored and restrictions applied similar to other City of Albuquerque residents. |
| Online | Now is the time to begin working on recycle of water. ie. reuse of waste water. |
| Online | Climate change action to slow down and hopefully stop the warming of our planet. Regulating growth of cities. Water conservation methods such as replacing above ground irrigation with underground irrigation systems to prevent evaporation. Decreasing replacing crops that require more water with crops that require less water. Buying back land with property rights, paying farmers not to plant crops, reducing water for agriculture to. Rethinking how water is allocated. Replacing traditional |



NMISC Exhibits 01037

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | livestock with native animal species that are better suited to the desert and require less water to feed. Decreasing the use of grass for livestock, yards, and golf courses. |
| Online | To give the people/wildlife their rightful ownership of the water and not corporations |
| Online | Federal funds that have been dedicated to projects to save the Rio Grande |
| Online | To re allocate water supplies on a more equitable basis |
| Online | Don't know. |
| Online | Water conservation practices at all levels |
| Online | Recycling and desalinization |
| Online | Updated construction codes and domestic water systems allowing homeowners to capture and use rainwater and grey water. |
| Online | Conservation |
| Online | Legislative and regulatory changes to more easily permit Aquifer Storage and Recovery as an alternative to reservoir storage; subsidization of low water crops for middle Rio Grande farmers; inclusion of individuals under the age of 30 within water management spaces (ie ISC); potential to use stormwater runoff for aquifer recharge without jeopardizing Rio Grande Compact deliveries; more direct Tribal involvement in water management; significant regulation of domestic wells, particularly in water stressed areas |
| Online | Not really sure |
| Online | 1) Educating the public about the water shortage and getting the buy-in of the public. 2) Saving water through conservation AND preventing water loss, e.g. repairing damaged and old infrastructure such as leaking pipes. |
| Online | We could be promoting public support for water saving initiatives now. |
| Online | Water conservation and efficiency. Reduce water consumption across sectors. |
| Online | Catching precipitation from roofs, arroyos, seasonal streams, rivers etc and water purification systems, desalination, etc. |
| Online | Trapping flood waters and stopping frivolous/wasteful water usage. |
| Online | for my manufactured home park a wonderful opportunity is convincing the park owners to take advantage of a free rainwater harvesting project |
| Online | Incorporating Rain Gardens and Permeable Pavements into building and development codes statewide. Mandatory recycling of water from sewage treatment plants, that once clean should be returned to the aquifer. Every little bit of water captured and cleaned can help stretch our limited resource. |
| Online | Making use of and participating in current hydrologic stidies |
| Online | Catch your water in buckets & use it to water your plants. |
| Online | Clean water. Monitoring of water use. |
| Online | trying to find new water supply, rain water, |
| Online | Restore our connection to nature, to water, to our rivers and wildlife -- and ultimately ourselves. |
| Online | Beaver restoration that slows, spreads and sinks water through watershed and thereby also reduces fire risk |



NMISC Exhibits 01038

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Advance planning |
| Online | Reduce water use and recycle water |
| Online | Monitoring water use, removing permits, e.g. for the water bottling plant near Los Lunas |
| Online | Conservation! |
| Online | Protecting watersheds and rivers |
| Online | Water conservation enforcement |
| Online | rain water collection |
| Online | Restrict unnecessary water users no Niagara bottling |
| Online | Applying knowledge of the patterns and scale of historic use that have protected the Gila River to other NM rivers |
| Online | Increasing agriculture irrigation efficiency and year-round environmental flows. Expanding public access to the Rio Grande. |
| Online | stormwater capture and control - protecting farmers from harmful water and helping it get to those who can take it and use it, or recharge with it. |
| Online | Water conservation in urban areas and less water for livestock feed production |
| Online | Stop wasting potable water on Paako Golf Course. |
| Online | Ground water from snow melt and rain should be captured and stored |
| Online | Keeping the drainage ditches clear of excess debris & vegetation |
| Online | Assessing short and long term needs and likely costs of any project, economic development opportunity, greening of living areas and what realistic growth opporutnities are related to water. Develop incentives that encourage efficient use of and incentivized costing of existing and future likely water resources. Take into account a warming climate and the desert nature of much of the state. |
| Online | applying conservation restrictions to all stakeholders |
| Online | Developing shortage sharing tools, investing in rural water infrastructure, investing in river and wetland restoration, helping water users be more efficient, and developing mechanisms for water leasing for environmental purposes. |
| Online | Rain gardens! |
| Online | In cities, rain water collection and grey water use, possibly. |
| Online | Development opportunities for technology to conserve water and natural resources. |
| Online | Farming |
| Online | Turn water fully off each time it is used |
| Online | Water management, particularly on golf courses, using soil-moisture measurement systems to avoid overwatering. |
| Online | Technology, but looking and listening to communities that have been collaborating to manage water resources for thousands of years probably have a lot to share |
| Online | Upland management and water conservation approaches on farms, including cropping and land management changes. |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Water catchment; currently where I live, the antiquated water laws make it illegal to catch rainwater |
| Online | Remove surface water stacking, go back to surface water irrigation with supplemental ground water. |
| Online | stop using chemicals to produce food, produce food locally using sustainable practices, pass legislation that supports native plants and trees, stop allowing golf courses that waste precious water, support permaculture, cap private wells after people hook into city water; do regular eater sudits for leaks and fix problems. |
| Online | Working with developers to ensure that water resources are maximized and protected.<br>In addition to a "Green" builder/building designation, a "Blue" designation should be created to certify builders, developments and homes built with water conservation in mind. |
| Online | Rethinking water infrastructure and water use to improve efficiency, and reevaluating the amounts allocated to water right holders. |
| Online | Aquifer recharge supported by watershed restoration and resiliency |
| Online | If we had a more comprehensive characterization of aquifers in our state, it would improve our ability to plan for the future. |
| Online | conservation, public awareness, agriculture water use monitoring, high value crops with low water usage, revamp the way mining uses freshwater. |
| Online | Quit approving water-wasting new projects.  Why are there no regulations (or teeth in the ones we do have) to curb new commercial ventures like bottling companies and new pecan orchards? |
| Online | rainwater harvesting - must have some sort of subsidies for purchasing tanks and other necessary infrastructure |
| Online | I'm grateful to have water to keep myself and my husband/dogs well hydrated, to practice regular hygiene, as well as recreational activities when the summer weather is reaching peak temperatures. |
| Online | We can eliminate wasteful use by farm crops and inefficient diversions.  Wasteful use by all of us in our day to day lives |
| Online | Government assisted (organized and funded) water catchment. |
| Online | What's going on now with Regional Water Planning |
| Online | Water catchment systems as part of infrastructure |
| Online | I'm not sure what a "water opportunity" is. Part of the NM State Water Security planning process? I don't know of any in the greater Datil area where I live, except at the Regional Water Planning district which for me is in Silver City. Throughout NM state I learned from this website that there are several "big water opportunities" such as continuing more collaboration between all of the entities that use, store, provide, need, monitor, and research water (rivers, watersheds, and wastewater treatments) usage and availability state wide. Maybe continuing the set up the state-wide well, basin, and aquifer monitoring system is the biggest water opportunity so the state can keep tabs on how the entire state's water supply is doing? |
| Online | "Travel disciplines the imagination."<br><br>We need a global perspective and a deeper understanding of how ecosystems work. Visit various rain forests. Feel how the intense heat is dramatically reduced with gradient, cascading light.<br>Design with a 100-year perspective--not a 5-year or 10-year plan.<br>You may create a "Desert Rain Forest" over a span of a lifetime if you build it gradually, layer by layer. |

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| | You must use various ground covers to protect the earth and mitigate extreme heat build-up. Avoid having vacant lots, abandoned and bare. These contribute to super-heating. Reduce pouring concrete. Concrete is not a solution!<br>Next introduce at least 13 species of plants to create a shrub layer. These can also be rose bushes, herbs, such as rosemary, and dwarf pomegranates. Include various grasses and fruit trees, such as apricots. Plant so that the final design is layers of gradient light. Huge old trees can provide superb canopies which, in turn, reduce air pollution from diesel engines, reduce sound, and provide incredible shade for the entire area.<br>You must start early in the season to establish adequate subsoil moisture. A well-watered tree responds by producing abundant, giant leaves. This natural shade significantly decreases the need for air conditioning. Your house is cooled naturally.<br>You don't pave over the base of any tree, as the city does.<br>Examine the health of a typical city-planned tree. They look stunted, anemic, and less than vigorous. This is due, in part, because the extensive root system is deprived of oxygen and other nutrients because the roots are covered over with rocks or concrete. Very poor design.<br>Over many years I have labored to design and cultivate a "Desert Rain Forest" on a very small scale. It can be done. When guests visit, they immediately notice the refreshing fragrance of leaf-cleansed air and the soft light made possible by thousands of leaves creating abundant shade. Earthworms thrive in such an environment. No leaf or food scrap is wasted. Every vegetable or fruit scrap is composted back into the living soil. Birds frequent such a habitat, and hummingbirds return each year.<br>A raised bed can be filled with peppers, tomatoes, purple-leaf basil, and oregano. Twelve apricot trees and three peach trees supply my need for seasonal fruit, which are preserved.<br>Your water plan needs to also include a comprehensive soil plan. As long as you insist on a fragmented perspective, you will never restore an ecosystem. |
| Online | Advanced irrigation methods |
| Online | The biggest water opportunities is snowmelt from the North. |
| Online | Collecting rainwater as there has been more rain this summer than most in the past. |
| Online | conservation and reuse |
| Online | Begin developing water resources for indigenous peoples |
| Online | Rooftop collection mandates and funding |
| Online | Reducing overwatering in yards? |
| Online | Better data-informed decision making, prioritizing health and balancing economic/special interests in a smart way. |
| Online | streams or water sources directly involved but not taken advantage of |
| Online | Water parks |
| Online | Conservation by every water user appears to be the biggest opportunity. Also, convincing large-scale water usage companies to update equipment that decreases their water usage is particularly challenging. |
| Online | Learning new ways to minimize water losses on a large scale, identifying major sources of pollution and making the companies at fault pay for clean-up costs. |



NMISC Exhibits 01041

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Action well planned now |
| Online | Conservation and efficiency. Also: holding the oil and gas industry financially responsible for NM's lack of water security due to climate change. |
| Online | Restoring and protecting our watershed |
| Online | set timers to water early morning, mandate that residents and schools and public areas be regularly checked to insure that there is no water runoff, educate the public |
| Online | Creating regional water planning teams would help shrinking communities that don't have the expertise to lobby for themselves or their water. Renegotiate water rights in the southwest to reasonable numbers in a changing climate. |
| Online | Use of groundwater storage |
| Online | All opportunities cost money, large amounts. Delivery of water occurs now in mostly open dirt canals and ditches (loss can be upwards of 25-30%). Concrete lined ditches and canals and or below ground pipelines would be a large water opportunity. Unfortunately the cost associated with such would never be recuperated with a normal usage fee/charge. Our biggest opportunity is to minimize water loss in regards to delivery and storage. Also the biggest challenge. |
| Online | Brackish water, desalinating water, piping water from east to west...<br>Also in LRG under SS-97-101 lands under same ownership/management that can combine/stack/transfer around within that ownership/management: shouldn't they have to go through some type of public notice? Aren't they changing something about their water right by going into that management practice? |
| Online | Water smart infrastructure and better planning with development |
| Online | The question should be "lack of opportunities". |
| Online | Bringing communities together to find solutions. |
| Online | Managing the river for ecosystem services. |
| Online | Growing crops that use less water and implementing irrigation systems that conserve water. |
| Online | NM has a lot of unused water from produced water, brackish water and saline water. NM is constantly hampered by people with no vision and conflicting politics. Many of the aquifers in NM could be artificially recharged but the rules for recharge are too restrictive and outdated. Once again politics get in the way. Also NM has a bad habit of embracing technologies that waste water such as hydrogen power which is not efficient and uses a lot of water. |
| Online | Going back to learning to share the resource. Prior appropriation tends to pit people against each other. Previous ways of managing water in New Mexico emphasized collaboration and sharing. We should try to find ways to including sharing into water administration going forward (I know AWRM is supposed to do that, but its implementation is so slow). |
| Online | control fracking |
| Online | Are we in trouble or not? |
| Online | Water conservation and planning |
| Online | Stormwater capture and groundwater recharge. |
| Online | Keeping our water supply safe |



NMISC Exhibits 01042

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | The hose, I guess? |
| Online | I hope this plan is an opportunity!! I hope you will listen to ordinary people who want something better for our kids. |
| Online | New technologies to clean contaminated water, new regulations to prevent further contamination and require clean up of existing contamination |
| Online | Using water rights for functional vegetation. |
| Online | The opportunity to start conserving water now, before it becomes even more scarce |
| Online | Watershed health. |
| Online | Water Wise technology being set as standard operating procedure. |
| Online | Denial of new well permits, of new golf courses, and of housing developments over 100 lots. Eliminating turf landscaping. |
| Online | Educating regional small system staff and board members on what it truly takes to manage and operate a water system and staying in compliance. |
| Online | Water reuse, slowing water down to reduce erosion |
| Online | Passing laws that protect our water. For example, laws that prohibit water mining in NM. |
| Online | Statewide support for water gathering from our homes. |
| Online | Reducing our agricultural footprint. We should encourage the growing of foods consumed in NM, but recognize that most water used in agriculture is shipped out of state in agricultural products, such as milk products. This transition should be led by communities and take farmers, farm workers, the ecological benefits of irrigation and land use planning into account. |
| Online | change water use in agriculture |
| Online | Improving the quality of brackish water as well as investigating possible re-use of "produced water". |
| Online | Rain capture and infiltration using low technology erosion control structures to help combat groundwater loss. There needs to be funding to implement these systems on public and private land. |
| Online | We need to start talking about beneficial uses. We are using most of our water in the state to grow cattle feed and it just doesn't make sense to do that west of the 100th meridian. The cattle/dairy industry is straining the resources of western states. |
| Online | Reduce agricultural usage by improved irrigation, different crop choices (no more nuts) and regenerative techniques which improve water retention in the soil |
| Online | Conservation easements for farmers that pays them to leave fields dry (not irrigate) or move to dryland farming, improved water infrastructure, riparian habitat restoration and conservation efforts. |
| Online | Management of the rio grande corridor to replicate important floods for ecological health. Surface water use and aquifer recharge projects in cities and towns. |
| Online | More research needed in water re-use and recycling possibilities. |
| Online | watershed restoration |
| Online | Encouraging water savings practices across all sectors including agriculture, industrial, and residential. |



NMISC Exhibits 01043

*Q3: What is the biggest water challenge facing you and your neighbors? What are the biggest opportunities?*

| Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Region | Comment |
| Online | Due to religious like-reasons, NM is adverse to cloud seeding and needs to become more sensible and do what is needed to add to the water supply. It is not a panacea but it is irresponsible of the OSC-ISC not to utilize cloud seeding. |


NMISC Exhibits 01044

## Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Cite your sources! Who says 25% |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Stop water-intensive industry (dairy, chips) from using all our water |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Commercial water sales |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Continual living |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Infrustructure (reservoirs, ditches) annual maintenance and repairs |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Shortage sharing agreements to operate local river reach |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Permitting and maintaining instream flows |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | I do not know what balances water use means |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Economic development |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Disputes with other states and Countires |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Seat at the table land grants and regional acequia assocations |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Epand brackish treatment to increase supply |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | New mining and water use |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Stop trying to dam the gila river!!! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Impacts to exisiting water rights |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | If you let water store it will take care of the ecology! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Retrofit municipal stormwater systems to slow down run off |
| Region 7 - Taos | Continuation of outdated water rights to "paper" water that exceeds withdrawal of actual "wet" water - over appropriation |
| Region 7 - Taos | Diminishment of water, better ways to distribute it, loss of interest in acequia culture |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Grande compact |
| Region 7 - Taos | Re-examine priority water on the Rio Grande. Pueblos and Acequias older than Colorado and Texas |
| Region 7 - Taos | Too many out of state developers are getting away with not obtaining valid water rights |

*Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 7 - Taos | Include forest in ecological interests |
| Region 7 - Taos | Regerative soil and the relationship between soil and water that compliment one another while also feeding/supporting one another in ways that directly impact weather patterns and things like rain fall and fire prevention. "It's all connected." |
| Region 7 - Taos | Education public to conserve water |
| Region 7 - Taos | Acequia viality |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Emergency/back up powered generation. Lesson learned on the Galf Canyon/Hermits Peak fire |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Water sharing among all entities and enough for fish/animals |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | I grew up in traditional agriculture - we have to shift to the 21st century |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Sewer plant effects quality for downstream |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Some entities profitting from water while others go without |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How can we allow new pecan orchards if we wont have water for exisiting |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Pollinators! Wildlife habitat. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Preocupacion: Que nuestro recurso natural del agua se convierta a negocio de lucro |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Stop weather modification. Utilize primary water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protection of community green spaces |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Balance in water use that includes habitat and ecological nees |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | restore wetlands near springs |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | regulate tribal use of water just like the rest of NM. It is a single eco-system |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Impact of unlimited tribal use on every non tribal use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | provide information to public on water resources |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | traditional, cultural, and environmental needs can not get left behind |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Manzano Land Grand has natural springs that are geared to run into our acequias for agricultural uses. These springs and acequias need to be protected from industries and on other CO wanting to draw waters from our springs/water shed |
| Region 13 - Estancia | "Paper" water rights vs. "wet" water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Habitat environmental flows |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Texas wells along NM border |
| Online | All of the above, and some others |
| Online | Why do you ask us to prioritize important criteria/problems. All are very important. Balance will be required. |
| Online | Fracking and attempts to treat produced water |


NMISC Exhibits 01046

*Q4: In the next 50 years, New Mexico is expected to have at least 25% less water in rivers and a similar reduction in groundwater recharge. As water becomes more scarce, what are you most concerned about?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Economic value of water as a property right. |
| Online | I am concerned that the dairies will not move out as soon as they could |
| Online | Degradation of existing water supplies due to fossil fuel drilling, fracking and abandoned wells. |
| Online | Creative water use and reuse. |
| Online | Individuals and entities that use excessive amounts of water will not be caused to either voluntarily conserve (due to excessive costs), and will therefore continue to use excessive amounts of water for frivolous purposes. |
| Online | ALL OF THE ABOVE!!!!!! |
| Online | Too many humans here! |
| Online | flexibility and stability - providing for rules of use that harmonize competing interests while also following the rule of law |
| Online | While I am concerned about many of the above - riparian areas is utmost for me |
| Online | Desalination facility |
| Online | Where's the hard data to understand our aquifers? |
| Online | Having any mitigation or sustainability plan in place that could help address any shortages in sources of water in the future; funding to develop such plans and having a short list of engineers qualified to develop such plans. |


NMISC Exhibits 01047

## Q5: What do you think is most important to achieve by revising the regional water planning process?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Revise regionals, particularly the NE region to reflect true usage needs |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | It may be impossible but some flexibility may be needed to make the plan work |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Let people that use and need water for the agriculture have some say |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Make planning more regional specific |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Integrate importance of water/needs into schools. Focus on water careers. |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Don't change the boundary. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Saber y no temer |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Ability to calcuate groundwater availablity |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Also surface and groundwater interactions |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Ability for broader participation = diversity = super power! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Have hydrologically sound water budget that is followed |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Don't be controlled by outsiders - like fire planners from out of state who ordered fires that damanaged limes |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Understanding the regions |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Incoperate New Mexico Infrastructure Capital Improvement (ICIP) priorities |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Data collection, monitoring wells going dry |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Include all towns and cities no matter how small!! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Include private sector |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | River protection |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Abilitiy to calculate groundwater availablity and need across a region |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | The more we invovled the public, the more aware they will be and might be more willing to contribute |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Develop an actionable roadmap that will meet future water needs. Supported by science and data. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Need to be able to plan a sub-basin level (e.g., Silver City might separate from Demining in Middle Rio Basin |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Groundwater calcuation (availablity and need) also important |
| Region 7 - Taos | Smaller/more regions |
| Region 7 - Taos | Consider rainwater catchment in dry areas |
| Region 7 - Taos | We think 10 or so regions with clear adminstration bodies would be best |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of the above BUT mostly the chance to align regions with actual hydrologic boundaries (science!) |
| Region 7 - Taos | Do not shelve the plan to collect dust! |
| Region 7 - Taos | 16 regions is too many |
| Region 7 - Taos | Establishing rapport/trust to inspire additional public/community participation. "People need to feel seen and HEARD." |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Why are the regions being proposed to change? Benefit to who? |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | We need monitoring of water, air, and soil ongoing |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Need water efforts to support each small community |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Community engagement |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Regions hydrologically bounded |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | We need safe drinking water H2O in local areas for public if needed |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Many elderly/disabled residents here who need representation (live in city, not on racnes) |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Planning by interest communities within regions |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Prioritize communities over industry |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax Soild and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Colfax extention service |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Public education of water law in NM |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Increased funding of existing state engineers for more personnel |
| Region 9 - Colfax | protected long standing wells. |



NMISC Exhibits 01049

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 9 - Colfax | Those who have been living in a region and using water resources should not have newcomers coming in and depleting water the long-residing residents need |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Monitor Penasco river |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Water quality below/downstream sewer plants |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Use Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) as regional decision makers not OSE |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Smaller areas |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Region size is less important than balancing ULG water use and surface water use |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Also need to calculate ULG availability and river depletions |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | True grassroots planning for sustainability |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The public should not have to monitor implementation!! Too many self interelated stakeholders- need to be regulated |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Capacity to leverage funding no implement projects identified in plans |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Not rely on individual farming |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Creative solutions to reduce use. Incentives to change water intensive use crops to better ones |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande Socorro Sierra and Lower Rio Grande should be one zone |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | calculate/monitor ground water availability and need |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Regulate the artificial manufactured scarcity and realize plenty water ( we actually have primary water). Then utilize responsibly for all beings ( Plants, microbes, animals, humans) equally. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Not allowing reverse natural resource commodification |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Interaction with local W.R. and tribal councils |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | realisitc groups of jurisdictions to work together |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Limit native American commercial water use for casinos, hotels, golf courses, comercial centers, and gas stations. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | limit tribal overuse. Their use is not accounted for. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | give the water back to the people. Government interventions have done enough harm. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Holistic water balance |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Need funds, personnel, and public involvement |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Prioritize clean water act with funding. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Involve tribal wisdom |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Money and people for all organization |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Elevate aspects of public welfare that are not currently given enough weight in NM water planning, environment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ability to hire new biologist to learn |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Groundwater data especially well metering |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ability to calculate surface and ground water availability |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Discontinue atmospheric tampering to rehabilitate natural rain |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Line match up regional planning areas with actual basin boundaries |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Set up a better water monitoring system before making boundaries. Identify where its most problematic |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Involving tribal communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | plan for increased and permanent aridity throughout the state. Move emphasis on nature based solutions. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | staffing should consider grant writers etc. to fund projects identified in plans |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | grow local capacity to have people with local knowledge engaged and active in water planning processes |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | funding! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Examine the planning frame work to remove bias against poor, indigenous communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | efficiency in administration |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Fairness. Science based! |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Any thought of using current Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) as planning regions? |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Prioritize regions for the most need |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Water plans should be required to show how a region will achieve a balanced water budget by 2050 REGION WIDE no exceptions |
| Region 13 - Estancia | No revision |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Plans need to be actionable |
| Region 13 - Estancia | No surface water in estancia basin |
| Region 13 - Estancia | How much water is there? Size planning to answer this question |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Identify regions where water users can collaborate |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Traditional agriculutre |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Better data = better decisions |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Insight to current water use and future vision to future water use |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Responsiblities of reslience |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Local voice with land based values |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | most water users won't come to your meeting; you need to go to their meetings |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | groundwater boundaries |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | implementation support should include human capacity and funding |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | protecting habitat |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | how much water goes to texas |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | aquifer protection from moving the water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | aquifer measurement and protection |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | long term education in water; getting legs to act |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | prohibit water mining |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | realistic assessment of coming water-supply shortfalls |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rewrite legilation for water rights in aquifers to avoid water mining |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | do not increase nomber of regions |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | map boundaries should reflect hydro / geo conditions |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | make engagement equitable for all communities |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | long term hydrology studies |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Ability to calculate groundwater availability |
| Region 16 - Lea County | I don't see a need to revise current regions that seem to be based on common usage, resources and application |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Make municipal water/waste water certification 2 year instead of 4 year program |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Improved water resource modeling |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Water compact resolution |
| Online | All of the above. Getting New Mexico to face up to a reliable quantification of its challenging water crises â€“ dwindling aquifers, shrinking surface water availability, and regular water overuse |
| Online | Achieve sustainability |
| Online | Integrate hydrologic boundaries in a matrix of COG and NMOSE boundaries to better inform decision making within those political boundaries, consistent with what was first proposed by John Wesley Powell |
| Online | At the end of the day, there's one New Mexico and our water planning should reflect that our planning and solutions serve the entire state. |
| Online | same answer as above |
| Online | All of the above. |
| Online | Knowledge of watershed history immediately prior to the Industrial Revolution can show just how possible restoration is. |
| Online | local evaluation of water right economic value. |
| Online | To protect the environment and wildlife in the state, in particular, in the Riparian environments. And to provide the funds and staffing to ensure this happens. |
| Online | Ability for regions to conserve own water and reject bug businesses that hog large amounts of water |
| Online | Ability to challenge prior obligations to other states and poorly thought out diversion projects. Think bigger. Texas is under water. The Midwest is under water. The west is dry. We need water importing projects not export |
| Online | Clarity about how "regional water planning" relates to the numerous state-wide initiatives (e.g., NM 50-Year Plan, NM Strategic Water Supply Plan. Too much planning, too little practical action!! |
| Online | To the extent possible, keep all the territory of each pueblo, tribe or nation within the boundaries of a single water management district, and facilitate intertribal collaborations that work well for how tribal governments have existing collaborations. |
| Online | Require disclosure of water rates for comparison of public and commercial usage and require significant fines and remediation for water users who degrade existing water supplies.. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Ability to conjunctively manage surface and groundwater |
| Online | Better coordination of efforts by communities and industry |
| Online | Comprehensive rulemaking process similar to NMED's |
| Online | a comprehensive rulemaking process like the one the New Mexico Environment Department uses in which all groups can participate by filing petitions to be parties to a rulemaking. |
| Online | Ability to track and educate public about groundwater availability |
| Online | Educating the public that agriculture and ranching use more water per person and per acre than any other economic use, while we produce more calories than New Mexicans need to subsist. |
| Online | Enhanced coordination between the regions |
| Online | I Believe all the above are important however we continue to release water and engage water to several other needs instead of utilizing it in areas of needs in local and regional areas. Look at the Eastern part of the State of New Mexico in a few years will need more water due to the lack of resources. Also look at Northern NM in recent years from the damaged rivers and contaminated areas from upper river contamination. We need to preserve the water to better allocate the reserve |
| Online | to monitor riparian habitat to make sure it is healthy |
| Online | Public education of water use implications, and selection of appropriate agricultural products to grow (ex. not water intensive crops) |
| Online | Ability to map surface and underground water connections and need across a region |
| Online | involvement of tribal entities |
| Online | Ability to balance needs of rural and urban users, and non human uses across a region |
| Online | Need to ensure planning is active and ongoing- not a one off document that sits on the shelf. |
| Online | Coming up with some solutions.  Not more rules.  I have yet to see solutions. |
| Online | hard data about the depth and extent of underground aquifers |
| Online | Reflect hydrologic reality |
| Online | Ability to negotiate how to share of reductions in common water sources or source types. Ability to meet region-wide obligations such as interstate compacts or dwindling aquifers |


NMISC Exhibits 01053

## Q6: What communities do you consider to be part of your region?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | E NM that only has the aquifer as storage |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Eastern NM (Portales, Clovis) |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | From the caprock (south of San  ton) to Pep + Elida/Melrose to the eastern state line |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | NE New Mexico |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | SE New Mexico |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | East side of NM |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Clovis, Portales, Texico, Melrose, Elida |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | My region is east of Ft. Sumner to the border and from the caprock to S. of Portales |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | All of Quay Co, Curry County, Roosevelt Co., Union Co. |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Eastern NM with Ogallala aquifer with irrigation |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Eastern New Mexico and the Ogallala Aquifer community |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Eastern NM - any water using Ogallala |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | All communities relying on ogallala aquifer including Portales, Clovis |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Eastern NM - Portales, Clovis, Tucumcari and their surrounding counties |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Clovis, Portales, Texico, Melrose, Elida, Dora |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Hopefully ability to work together on everyone's needs |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan River watershed up stream of Navajo Lake to San Juan County, New Mexico state line |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan, Bloomfield, Blanco |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Navajo Dam, Blanco, Bloomfield |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 2 - San Juan | Farmington, Aztec, Bloomfield, Flora Vista, Kittan, Most of San Juan County |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan County communities impacted by the Animas and San Juan Rivers |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan County communities that use water from the Animas, La Plata, and San Juan River |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Upper Colorado Basin |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Santa Fe butting in |
| Region 2 - San Juan | From Navajo Reservior on down ton Shiprock |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan River, Animas River, San Juan County |
| Region 2 - San Juan | All of San Juan County plus Jicarilla Nation |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Upper Colorado Basin, Bloomfield Irrigation District |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Communities within San Juan County |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan County, MCKinley County, Rio Arriba County |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan - all cities including Navajo Nation |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan, Navajo Nation |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Acequias, Mercedes, Tribus, Industria |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Nambe, Velarde, Espanola, Pecos, La Cienega, Placitas/ Corralos |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | SF, Espanola, Abiquiue |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe, Nambe-Pojo-Tesuque, Pecos-El Dorado, Pueblo Communities, New-comers to the area |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe & surrounding acequia. Communities/cities/villages/pueblos - understanding the interconnectedness between communities & water scuries (sp?) is critical and where the water comes frome & goes also critical. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | AquaFria, LaCieneguilla, La Cienega, La Bajada, Pena Blanca |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | All communities in Jemez y Sangre; also southern Taos Region |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe, Taos, Jemez, Pecos, Chama |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | NM, Land Grants, Mercedes & Acequias, Aityo (sp?) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe and adjoining communiteis |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe + everyone! <3 |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Jemez y Sangre, Taos & Rio Chama (sp?) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Northern NM |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | City of Albuquerque |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, Bernalillo County, Sandoval County |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Galisteo, San Marcos, Las Cieneja and perhaps El dorado |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Tesuque, Pojaque, Nambe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Ohkay, Pueblos |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe, Tesuque, Aqua Fria |



NMISC Exhibits 01055

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Tacoma, Glorieta, La Bajada (sp?) hill |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Tribes! Sante Fe, Los Alamos, Cochitti |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | San Indelfonso, Pueblo to Piscuris, Pueblo & Valles, Caldera communities to Angostura |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | It feels like Poj + Santacruz basins may have more in common with Rio Chama or Taos |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Acequias, Tribes, mutals, municipalities, often local govs, federal agencies |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe, Tesuque, Turquoise Trail, Cienega, Eldorado |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Sante Fe, Espanola, Pojoaque, San I |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Catron |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant Luna Hidalgo Catron |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Catron Grant Hidalgo Luna |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Gila river! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Gila River, Minubreo River, SFR, Tucson - Las C, Mogollon Rim - Mx |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Hidalgo, Luna + Catron Counties + Gila River |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Gila, Silver, Gleenwood, Lordsburg |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Gila, San Fransisco + Mimbres Basins |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Silver City, Gila |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Catron, Hidalgo, Luna |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | All incoperated + unicoporated areas in the region |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant - Gila |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Catron |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Luna, Hidalgo |



NMISC Exhibits 01056

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Lalce Rubert, Silver City |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | The human community and the biological communtiy |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Catron Counties |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Catron Counties |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Catron |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant, Hidalgo, Catron, Luna Counties and all water sources within |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Gila, San Francisco |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant and catron counties, Gila watershed, the natural community of all plants and animals |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant City, Silver City, Hanover Santa Clara, Harley |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Grant County, Luna County, Hidalgo County, Catron County |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | White signal |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Add smaller communities to those above - Cliff, Bayard, Hurley, Mimbres, etc. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Silver City, Hurley, Gila Cliff, Demin, Mogollon, Lardsburg, Santa Clara, Glenwood, Bayard, T or C |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | The ommunites of plants and animals! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Deming, Silver City and Lordsburg, Animas |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Deming, Silver City, Lordsburg, Animas |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Aall of Grant, Catron, Luna, and Hidalgo Counties |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | I liver in Hanover but all of Grant County |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | Soil and water conservation districts |



NMISC Exhibits 01057

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento | Soil and water conservation districts. Agricultural Business |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Cultural |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Gamerco NM and surrounding areas |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Tribal lands in McKinley |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Ag, domestic, industrial, nature, municipal |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Middle Rio Grande, Ag, municipal, tribal/pueblo |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Tribal, local small water districts, unincorporated |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | All entities in the three and northern western counties |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Gallup city surrounding tribal land area using this aquifer |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos, Talpa, Rachos, Cos, El Prado, Cordovos, Arroyo Seco |
| Region 7 - Taos | Arrayo Seco, Des Monte |
| Region 7 - Taos | Arroyo Hondo, Taos Ski Valley |
| Region 7 - Taos | San Luis Vally Colomado |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos, Talpa, Seco, etc - All common unitiies with in upper Rio Grande Surface Watersheds and Groundwater Basins |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Hando Watershed |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County Don Ana County, Los Alamos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County because bounded essentially by mountains so water drains into Rio Grande |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of Taos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County, espeically the greater Ranchos historic district |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County, Moray, Rio Arriba |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Grande Basin in its entirety |
| Region 7 - Taos | Enchanged circle |


NMISC Exhibits 01058

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 7 - Taos | La communidades ranchos are Rio Chiquito, Rio Grande de Rancho acequias |
| Region 7 - Taos | Valle esclondido |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County ranchos |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County Northern Rio Grande Watershed |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County entire Rio Grande watershed |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos County national monument from A - Z. NM as a whole |
| Region 7 - Taos | Cerro |
| Region 7 - Taos | Taos up to Colorado, down to Pilar and further |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Grande del Rancho; Talpa Llano Quenigdo Ranchos, La Cordillera, Los Condovas. Use the watershed boundaries to define the regions. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Rio Grande del Rancho basin, Talpa - Ranchos al Taos, Los Cordovas, Llano Quenmado |
| Region 7 - Taos | Las Communidades del Valle de los Rahcnes . Historic community |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Cultural and geo upper pecos basin - Anton Chico Land Grant |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Canadian River Basin, Maxwell, Cimorron, Springger, Raton |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | The fire area should be burn scar + 120 in all directions for monitoring |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Acequias land grants, unincoperated communities and counties |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Mora |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Las Vegas |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Montezuma |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Las Vegas |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Pecos - Village, Rone |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Sapello Mannelitas |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Gallinas + Sapello Watersheds |


NMISC Exhibits 01059

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | The whole Villia Nueva Valley, Bernae Serafina Tecotole Wagon Round |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Beinal Serfina Fibeia Pecos Valley Tecotote |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Chacon, Holman Cleveland Merra, The whol Valley |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Auton Chico |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax, Union, Harding |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax County, Maxwell, Raton, Maxwell Natinoal Wildlife Refuge |
| Region 9 - Colfax | NENM, Colfax County & even Southern CO as part of our Watershed |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Union, Harding, Colfax |
| Region 9 - Colfax | The Clayton and Tucumcari Water Basins |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Clayton & Tucumcari Water Basins |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Lincoln |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Southern NM |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Artesia |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Santa Rosa Lake through CID |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Acequia community Rio Ruidoso Rio Bonito Rio Hondo |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Upper Hondo SWCD |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Hagerman Dexter |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Chaves and Eddy Cities |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Artesia Carlsbad Sacramento Mountains |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Lower Pecos Valley |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Chavez |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Dexter Hagerman Artesia Lake |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Dexter Hagerman Artesia |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell through Artesia |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Pecos Watershed and Aquifers |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Chaves County and surroundig counties |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | District 2 |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Dexter Naberman Lake Arther Artesia Carlsbad |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Fort Summer Roswell Dexter Hagerman Artesia Carlsbad |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Roswell Dexter Hagerman Lake Arther Artesia Carlsbad |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Chaves Eddy County |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Entire Lower Pecos River Basin - all communities |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Echaves Couny Eddy County |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio SW NM Sierra Tulurosa |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Crescent park neighborhood. Rural background. Historical property. Wildlife. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County and El Paso |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Represent all users |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Must share district |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande. Maintaining populations and control for water contamination |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande: Isleta Pueblo |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County and Caballo Lake |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | All communities from elephant Butte Reservoir to El Paso and Juarez |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | All the social cultrual, economic, and ecological groups in the county |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana, LRG, District 4 NM |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC/ City of Las Cruces |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana and Grant Counties |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Area around Rio Grande from Elephant Butte south to Texas |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Sonoma Rancho |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC and City of LC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande Basin |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | All original inhabitants of Rio Grande ( Native Pueblos) |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Existiing ok |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC, LRG, La Union |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC,All agriculture commodities |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC, CLC, ans South mutual domestics |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Mesilla, DAC, Lower Rio Grande and communities |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana County, Las Cruces, Mesilla Sierra County, Lower Rio Grande, El Paso |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC, EPC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | SAC, Communities between Elephant Butte and TX border |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | West Taxes, New Mexico, Northern Mexico |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | More regions and redefine regions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | All communities between Caballo and TX border |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Rio Grande watershed from Elephant Butte to NM/TX/MX border. All native communities |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | DAC |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Sierra Dona Ana all the watershed Caballo Elephant to TX LRG |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How are you considering internatinal bounderies |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | All of the Rio Grande Watershed |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande Las Cruces- El Paso |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces Chaparral. Teresa Dona Ana it should be all Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | NE Las Cruces |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces Lower Rio Grande |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces, C. Juarez, Black Range Rio Communities |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces, Dona Ana, Mesilla Sunland Park West of Cd Juarez |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Rio Grande Valley, Elephant Butte to Clint TX, Juarez+ MX border communities |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Las Cruces , Dona Ana, Mesilla, Outer areas of cruces |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lower Rio Grande: Ayuntamiento de Dona Ana. Politica: Prioridad al uso humano |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dona Ana |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Espanola to Ter C. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande, international district |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | land grant communities including San Antonio |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Agricultural, Tribal city ( ABQ), County |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Bernalillo, Pena Blanca, Algodones, Madrid Cuba, San Yisidro, hispanic communities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Rio Headwaters to MX border. There needs to be a holistic view |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRG watershed, as well upstream/downstream communities. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ABQ, Rio Grande, Los Ranchos, Corrales, Los Lungs Isletta Pueblo |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRG and region that sheds the Aquifer with ABQ |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Sandoval, Torrance Valencia, Bernco, S. Santa Fe counties |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | San Luis Valley, URGR Headwaters |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Bernalillo |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRG Area |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Petroglyph national monument |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | All the tributaries of the MRG watershed should be evaluated for resiliency of sustainability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The Sandia Sub-Basin is not ABQ and needs its own plan and management |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ABQ, Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Sandia, Islota |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Milan, San Mateo, Grants, Lesuna, Aroma |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande, international district |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | La Cienega and Middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Bernalillo Algodones ( non-tribal), Corrales Rio Rancho |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Los Lunas, Islefa Bosque Farms, Peralta |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Rio Grande Watershed, Middle Rio Grande Watershed, South Broadway |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRGCD, Munis between SF and Socorro. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Village of Los Ranchos |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Bernalillo County |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Otowi Guage to EBR |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Functional water planning that provides equal access. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Los Padillas |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Cochiti to EBR Rio Puerto to Estancia Basin involving Pueblo Lands |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRG, MRGCD, ABQ metro |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Headwaters to field |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Otowi Gage to Elephant Butte |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Cochiti dam to EBR within RG watershed |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRG Bernalillo ABQ |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | ABQ Metro area |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Alameda North Valley. Placitas Village on the acequia |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Santa Ana to Isleta Pueblos |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | MRGCD served communities |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Estancia, McIntosh, Moriarty, Stanley, Edgewood |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Tijeras, Edgewood, Moriarty, Places North/South of I-40 along that line |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Portales, Clayton, Ft. Sumer, Elida, Clovis, House, Tucumcari, Mosquino/Roy |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Estancia, Rio Arbe, McIntosh, Stanley, Edgewood, Chama, Moriarty, NW Rio Grande |
| Region 13 - Estancia | I am in Ceder Crest/San Antonito which is MRG - but should be part of Estancia. We border Edgewood but are lumped in with Abq - Why? |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Estanica, Willard, Torreon, Chilili, Moriarty, Mountainair |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Duran, Willard, Mtnair, Torreon, Tojique, Estancia |
| Region 13 - Estancia | All within the estancia basin |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Vaghn, Clines Corner, Edgewood, Edgewood, Estranosa, Securce area |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Edgewood, Stanley, Moriarty, Estancia |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Rio Arriba, Northern Lumberton to Tierra Amarilby, Esponola surrounding |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | All Rio Chama but protecing our accequias in New Mexico is everyone's job. |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Upper Rio Chama, Tierra Amorilla Ensarada Chama, etc. |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Chimay, NM; Cordora NM; Truchas NM; Esponola NM |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Tierra Amorilla |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Chimay NM; Espanola NM |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Rio Arriba County |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Upper Chama; Lower Chama |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Divide Upper Mid Lower |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Rio Capulin; Gallina NM |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Socorro, magdelena, quemado, san antionio, T or C |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | all of new mexico |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro and datil |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | all of new mexico |



NMISC Exhibits 01064

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro, magdalena, san antionio, datil |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | new mexico |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | swcd's and agriculture producers |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | middle rio grande |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | magdalena, middle rio grande |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | agriculture, pueblo / rez, in town, surrounding communities, all ecosystems in NM |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | all of new mexico |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | communities in the same water shed |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | communities that use our same resources |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro, magdalena, alamo, san antionio, san maricial, lenital, escondida |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | catrion county north of and including apache creek |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | catrion county |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rio grande ecosystem, alamo, __ __?, agriculture community |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro and catron counties |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | magdalena, socorro, datil, quemado, reserve pie town |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | magdalena, socorro, san antionio, luis hopez?, alamo |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | san acacia through elephant butte, datil east to WSMR |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | san acacia to EBR south rio communites |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro county |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | rio grande watershed |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | magdalena, quemado, socorro |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | farmers and wildlife |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro county (socorro, magdalena, lmitar, escondida, san antionio, etc.) |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | the world |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | hydrology based, therefore, socorroa, ABQ, cochiti, belen, pueblos, los luna |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | middle rio grande with balanc in rural and urban interests / representation |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | to me, it will affect the whole US so all should be involved |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | new mexico |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro county |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro is more middle rio grande while magdalena alamo are totally different sources of water |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro, magdalena, T or C, elephant butte, alamao |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | San acacia to elephant butte |



NMISC Exhibits 01065

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | ? san acacia to elephant butte and rift b___ width |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | wildlife |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | agriculture, tourism |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | riparian areas |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | socorro county |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | middle rio grande valley |
| Region 16 - Lea County | S.E. New Mexico |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Pecos Valley |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Hobbs |
| Region 16 - Lea County | S.E. New Mexico (N.M. DOT District 2) |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Southeast New Mexico |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Lea County Communities utiliing Ogallala Aquifer |
| Online | The Water Advocates have created a list of about 100 such Middle Rio Grande communities, political and cultural, in several categories. We are happy to present this list for discussion or submit it without discussion, upon request |
| Online | East Mountains / Estancia Valley / Edgewood |
| Online | geographic |
| Online | All of Albuquerque |
| Online | Unfortunately, the county lines were not drawn with watersheds in mind -- and it would be easier, in some ways, to redraw the county lines!<br><br>With that in mind, I identify with the City of Albuquerque, the County of Bernalillo, the MRGCD, and the MRG as defined in the Rio Grande Compact.<br><br>One item to note: in the first RWP process, Socorro and Sierra Counties were able to convince the ISC to let them form their own planning region, breaking off from the MRG. The Rio Puerco and Rio Jemez asked to do the same thing but were denied, resulting in subregional plans to the Region 12 Plan with substantial participation. |
| Online | private forest land owners |
| Online | all of New Mexico. Live in East Mountains |
| Online | Agricultural community in southwestern New Mexico , including the counties of Luna, Grant and Hidalgo. |
| Online | Silver city, Bayard, Hurley, Santa Clara, San Lorenzo, Deming |
| Online | Hatch, Las Cruces, and all the communities along the Rio Grande from Caballo Reservoir to the Texas border. |
| Online | Albuquerque area, local pueblos and acequia communities |
| Online | All of the entities within the Espanola Basin Sole Source Aquifer |



NMISC Exhibits 01066

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Las Acequias de Plactitas, San Antonio de las Huertas Land Grant, Bernalillo, Sandia Pueblo. Santa Ana Pueblo. San Felipe Pueblo |
| Online | Luna County; Mimbres River |
| Online | Communities of the Middle Grande region |
| Online | Silver City, all of Grant County, Gila/Cliff, Glenwood, Lordsburg, Deming |
| Online | East Mountains, Tijeras, Cedar Crest, Edgewood, Moriarity, Estancia |
| Online | I live in the Rio Grande watershed, so any other community that does so also. |
| Online | Middle Rio Grande, Placitas |
| Online | Santa Fe, Espanola, Pojoaque, Los Alamos |
| Online | The Lower Rio Grande valley. All the communities that depend on the river and are south of Caballo. |
| Online | The central Californa valley |
| Online | Metro area |
| Online | I know of many communities in & beyond my region who should be a part of this planning process, including geographic, political/administrative, cultural, institutional, military, traditional water sharers (acequias and Indigenous nations & pueblos), amall & regenerative farmers, faith groups, hunger advocates, climate advocates, journalists, young people, water experts, well users, plus industrial users, agricultural users, Health Care Providers, Universities, Tree & natural life advocates, Land & Riparian advocates & many more. They are available as voices who are willing to speak for the sustainability of water. |
| Online | All along the Rio Grande |
| Online | Silver City<br>Bayard<br>Santa Clara<br>Arenas Valley |
| Online | Edgewood, Moriarty, Stanley |
| Online | indigenous; hispanic; poor/unhoused; veterans; medical industrial complex, including medical school |
| Online | The Pecos River Valley, Pecos, upper Pecos, Ilfeld, N & S San Ysidro, San Juan, San Jose, Ribera down to Villanueva |
| Online | Santa Fe,Pecos Galisteo basin,lamy.surrounding reservations |
| Online | Gila and Mimbres river valleys |
| Online | Renewable Taos, Taos County government, Town of Taos, Amigos Bravos, any other water management group, Defend NM Water, Protect NM Water. org, Food and Water Watch. org, Interstate Stream Commission, Mainstream NM. org. Las Acquias. org., NM state water organization |
| Online | middle Rio Grande including ABQ metro, Bernalillo, Los Luna, Belen and pueblos |
| Online | OSE District 3; Mimbres Basin; Luna County; City of Deming; Mimbres River delta/floddplain |
| Online | Edgewood |
| Online | Watersheds |



NMISC Exhibits 01067

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | East mountains, from Sandia Peak to Estancia Valley. |
| Online | East mountain communities |
| Online | I live in the Los Alamos area and consider Northern central NM as my region. I also work with organizations in southern NM working with Riparian environments along the Rio Grande. |
| Online | Santa Fe River Watershed, Santa Fe County, Pueblos of Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, Cochiti |
| Online | East Mountains homeowner, city of Edgewood residents, parents/eventual grandparents of local homeowners, small-scale homesteaders |
| Online | Edgewood - tijerias - Moriarty - East Mountain region |
| Online | Edgewood, Cedar Crest, Moriarity |
| Online | Edgewood |
| Online | East mountains |
| Online | Edgewood, Moriarty, Cedar Crest, San Antonito, Tijeras. |
| Online | Corrales and Rio Rancho and tamaya |
| Online | Albuquerque, Los Ranchos, North Valley, MRGCD, Pueblos |
| Online | City of Santa Fe and Santa Fe County including Pueblos |
| Online | Groundwater users |
| Online | NE Heights, East Mountains, Tijeras, Downtown ABQ, Barrels, North/South Valleys |
| Online | Pueblo of Sandia (across the river), Village of Los Ranchos, Alameda (north 4th and north 2nd streets) |
| Online | Unincorporated communities, public water systems, tribal reservations and traditional lands, incorporated communities. Geographical areas - Bosque of the Rio Grande, East Mountain Area of the Sandias, Western face of the Sandias, *traditional* floodplain of the Rio Grande. |
| Online | acequias, towns, agriculture |
| Online | Pueblos, Burquenos, Mexicans, Federales, plants & animals |
| Online | MRGCD, the city of Albuquerque, Tribes along the Rio Grande |
| Online | City of Gallup, McKinley County, Navajo Nation (Eastern Agency), Zuni Pueblo Tribe, Northwest New Mexico |
| Online | Carlsbad, Artesia, Hope, Loving, Malaga, Queen |
| Online | Tijeras, Chilili, Edgewood |
| Online | Statewide and tribal communities |
| Online | Dividing NM into "water planning communities" is just a way of adding more confusion and inaction to an already chaotic mess. The ISC is wasting millions of $$ of taxpayer funds on dozens of newspaper ads, useless public meetings, and a dead-end "MainStreamNM" campaign in a futile attempt to make local/regional special-interest groups feel that they will actually be able to create change through the Water Security Planning Act of 2023. Less "planning" and more action is what we need before the state dries out completely..... |



NMISC Exhibits 01068

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Farming ranching recreation eddy and chaves county pacos river development and keeping resources in NM |
| Online | Conservation, rural, cash-poor/land 'rich' |
| Online | Santa Fe city and county. The watershed that provides water for the city of Santa Fe and surrounding areas. |
| Online | Greater Albuquerque region, including near-by pueblo communities, as far away as Jemez. |
| Online | The Albuquerque aquifer - the whole Rio Grande valley, from Socorro to Santa Fe |
| Online | The Rio Grande valley, Sandia Mountains |
| Online | North valley |
| Online | City of Albuquerque |
| Online | Santa Fe, northern New Mexico, outdoor recreationalists, normal people, conservationist |
| Online | Albuquerque |
| Online | What happens in this state affects all regions. |
| Online | Abq, middle Rio Grande |
| Online | Albuquerque South Valley |
| Online | Pueblos of Acoma, Laguna, 9 Acequias, Grants, Milan, San Rafael, parts of the Navajo Nation |
| Online | ABQ, Rio Grande Pueblos, Los Lunas, Moriarity, Edgewood, Rio Rancho, |
| Online | Cedar Crest, Edgewood, Sandia Park, Paa-Ko |
| Online | A holistic approach must be taken to prioritize communities that are impacted by water access/ have rights to water / use water for agriculture |
| Online | SW region, Rio Grande, Acequias, Cultural Heritage, New Mexico |
| Online | The San Juan Hydrologic Basin. San Juan, McKinley and Rio Arriba Counties. San Juan - Chama Project??? |
| Online | Navajo reservation, McKinley county and Grants area |
| Online | Aztec, Farmington, Bloomfield, Flora Vista, Shiprock |
| Online | South Skyland, Tranquillo Pines, all along 337 from the Cibola Forest South to 217 intersection. |
| Online | Torrance County |
| Online | Torrance County |
| Online | I like the maps that include Tijeras in Mid-Rio Grande region for political clout, but I think the maps that are hydrologically defined are the most useful (the water feeding into Tijeras from Sandia and other basins. |
| Online | Socorro, Magdalena, Los Lunas, San Antonio |
| Online | I live in Albuquerque; however, I consider all of NM and surrounding states when thinking about water use and conservation. We have to factor in needs up and down stream. |
| Online | Environmental groups, outdoor recreation interests (fishing, Hunting, canoeing, birdwatching etc.), retirees, families who have lived for generations in the region including hispanic and native peoples, farmers and ranchers. |
| Online | Northern New Mexico - Santa Fe, Glorieta, Pecos |



NMISC Exhibits 01069

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Las Cruces, Mesilla, La Mesa, Anthony, Sunland Park, Dona Ana, Bernino, San Miquel, Vado |
| Online | Santa Fe City, Eldorado, Tesuque and Tesuque Pueblo, areas nearby that are in the county such as Agua Fria, Rancho Viejo; larger region - upstream and downstream towns that are also allotted water from the Rio Grande/SanJuan-Chama diversion |
| Online | Great Albuquerque |
| Online | Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, New Mexico, the Southwest United States |
| Online | International district (home), larger Albuquerque Metropolitan Area (community) |
| Online | Northern New Mexico, Libertarian Party (but with beliefs in strong environmental protection), a nature-lover with strong ties to hiking, camping, hunting, and conservation. |
| Online | Guadalupe County |
| Online | Tribes, small land-based communities, freshwater ecosystems, future generations |
| Online | Grant County, Southwestern United States, Gila forest/river/watershed |
| Online | The communities that are part of the Mid Region Council of Governments. The MPOs already have a good understanding of the issues and politics in their geographic areas. There's no reason to reinvent it for this process. This process needs to hit the ground running. |
| Online | East Mountain Area. |
| Online | Mimbres Valley; Gila National Forest; Gila River Watershed |
| Online | Silver City; Grant County; Catron County |
| Online | All communities in my watershed and dependent upon the same aquifer(s) |
| Online | Pueblos (perhaps defined separately as Santa Domingo/Kewa and Cochiti), Pena Blanca, Cochiti Lake, La Bahada, Santa Fe, Caja del Rio, Cochiti Lake and Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District recreationalists |
| Online | Middle Rio Grande |
| Online | Valencia County (outside of Los Lunas village), EAST OF Rio Grande River, South of El Cerro Loop |
| Online | The basin between the Sandias, Ortiz and San Pedro Mountains |
| Online | City and urban communities, incl. the Native American Pueblo & Navajo reservations, the business community, the community of conservation organizations working to save the land, flora & fauna of New Mexico, local farmers, ranchers, hunters |
| Online | The entire South-West |
| Online | Every community |
| Online | ABQ, East mts, pueblos, Bernalillo, Rio Rancho |
| Online | Quemado, Reserve |
| Online | All communities within the Rio Grande watershed downstream of Elephant Butte Dam to the TX/MX border |
| Online | agricultural community defined by irrigation district boundaries |
| Online | Paa-ko, San Pedro Creek Subdivision, San Pedro Overlook |
| Online | Santa Fe |



NMISC Exhibits 01070

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | All East Mountains: Tijeras, Cedar Crest, Sandia Park, Edgewood, Moriarity. |
| Online | Ruidoso, Capitan, Carrizozo, Tularosa, Cloudcroft, Alamagordo |
| Online | grant county, gila wilderness |
| Online | All along the rio Grande valley |
| Online | Those entities in the SWNM COG, the Gila Forest Region, Silver City, Santa Clara, Bayard, Hurley, Mimbres, Deming, Lordsburg, Animas, Reserve, etc. |
| Online | Local Community, Santa Fe County, Rio Pojoaque Watershed, Acequia Association |
| Online | Area is mostly made up of a diverse urban community but adjacent are farming communities and indigenous communities that are impacted by the urban community. |
| Online | Sierra County |
| Online | the whole Gila and san francisco watershed |
| Online | albuquerque, Bosque |
| Online | Many rural and urban areas |
| Online | Socorro County (from San Acacia to just north of TorC) and west from Socorro to the San Agustin Plains |
| Online | Grant County and Silver City |
| Online | Hatch to Sunland Park along the Rio Grande (within LRG) |
| Online | Elephant Butte, Truth or Consequences, Caballo, Hatch, Las Cruces |
| Online | Santa Fe residents, Tewa Pueblos, local environment and wildlife of Santa Fe County. |
| Online | The Rio Grande basin in New Mexico up to Socorro, down to Las Cruces and southern borders |
| Online | Socorro, Magdalena, San Antonio, Lemitar, Polvadera |
| Online | Grant County, Luna, Hidalgo, Catron counties, Silver City, Mining District, Tyrone mine |
| Online | The Middle Rio Grande from Albuquerque down to Elephant Butte |
| Online | east mountains |
| Online | Wildlife, agriculture, people in rural and cities |
| Online | McKinley County |
| Online | Bernalillo and Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties |
| Online | East Mountains Area |
| Online | East Mountains: Edgewood, Tijeras, Moriarty, etc. |
| Online | Sandia Park, Cedar Crest, Turquoise Trail Corridor, Sandia  Mountain Wilderness |
| Online | Datil, Pie Town, Quemado, Reserve |
| Online | Urban, agricultural background, senior, experience with wildlife rehabilitation, world traveler. |
| Online | Urban, agricultural background, senior, experience with wildlife rehabilitation, world travelor |



NMISC Exhibits 01071

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Clovis, Portales |
| Online | ????? |
| Online | Silver City |
| Online | I like all the green area and all of the wildlife surrounding atresia |
| Online | Rio Grande watershed |
| Online | Primarily the Galisteo Basin which is politically, geographically and hydrologically defined |
| Online | I live in New Mexico and feel that the state, not just my city, is my home. All regions are important to maintain properly. |
| Online | Albuquerque metro area (from Las Lunas to Rio Rancho and Bernalillo) |
| Online | Albuquerque, outdoor spaces like river and hiking trails, Bernalillo County, business leader |
| Online | rio arriba and sante fe county |
| Online | Cultural and historic |
| Online | Silver City, Bayard, Santa Clara, Hurley, Gila, Cliff, Mimbres, Glenwood, Hanover, San Lorenzo |
| Online | Sacatosa, Villanueva, San Miguel, El Coruco, San Juan, Ilfeld, South San Ysidro, Lower Colonias. |
| Online | San Augustine Basin |
| Online | Las Cruces |
| Online | Grant County |
| Online | Colfax county |
| Online | Lower Rio Grande groundwater basin should be its own region |
| Online | Any community within the Valencia Soil and Water Conservation District and surrounding SWCDs |
| Online | Albuquerque metro |
| Online | The entire state. |
| Online | Six Middle Rio Grande Ancestral Pueblos, Albuquerque, Los Lunas, Belen, Socorro, San Antonio, and all the villages along the Middle Rio Grande. |
| Online | Middle Rio Grande |
| Online | TorC, Hatch, Las Cruces, all small communities between Las Cruces and El Paso. |
| Online | The city of Albuquerque; Bernalillo County; ABCWUA; the people who still practice traditional agriculture in the Albuquerque metro area |
| Online | Las Cruces, Mesilla and down south to Anthony, NM |
| Online | Taos |
| Online | Middle Rio Grande |
| Online | Sandia Heights |
| Online | Santa Fe River watershed, Tesuque, Galisteo, and Rio Grande watersheds. |



NMISC Exhibits 01072

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Albuquerque |
| Online | Carlsbad and surrounding Eddy County |
| Online | I am most concerned about the water future of Albuquerque, but we work with industry through New Mexico. The economic well being of our communities is intimately tied to water resource planning, and that is my greatest concern. |
| Online | Socorro, Valencia, and Bernalillo counties roughly |
| Online | Tribal, acequia, urban, rural. |
| Online | Navajo Chapter communities; Unincorporated rural communities (some identified as special districts recognized by the state); other rural communities unrepresented |
| Online | Albuquerque and surrounding areas. |
| Online | Cities, tribal lands, valleys, agriculture |
| Online | Magdalena, Alamo Reservation, Datil, Socorro |
| Online | rural communities with small populations can be taken advantage of or left out. |
| Online | municipalities, pueblos, farming/ag, small mutual domestic systems |
| Online | Albuquerque metropolitan area |
| Online | ? |
| Online | Santa Fe county, Pueblos, ecological resources (fish and wildlife). |
| Online | Ruidoso, Nogal, Capitan |
| Online | Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, Corrales, Los Ranchos, Bernalillo |
| Online | Ruidoso, Capitan, Hondo Valley |
| Online | Taos, El Prado, Arroyo Seco, Arroyo Hondo, Ranchos de Taos, Talpa, Llano Quemado, Questa, Penasco, Costilla, Cerro, Chamisal, Rodarte, Vadito, Taos Ski Valley, Valdez |
| Online | Taos and surrounding areas |
| Online | San Marcos,  Galisteo Basin |



NMISC Exhibits 01073

## Q7: What do you think is most important in terms of how boundaries are delineated?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | How and in what quantity is water used most should be the primary determining factors |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Common types of usages of water |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Consideration on water use, water accessibility, and water rights |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water rights have essentially no relationship to water resources |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Ha habermas burocracia mas dinero que se gasta y mas posibilidad de poner pleitos regalles - que triste |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Where there are similar threats/concerns/solutions/desired outcomes |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Important rural areas are not "left out" due to urban population demand |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Where are our most valued land based communities (Rural seat at table) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Rural agriculutre communities are critical to sustain our area! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Should be by basin |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | We need to look at where th basin exisits first! Then both rural and urban |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Please keep regions the same. Keeps consistency and continuity |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | State administration of water rights should be flexiable enough to reflect changing planning for regions. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Watersheds |
| Region 7 - Taos | By watershed where possiable example Rio Hando Watershed |
| Region 7 - Taos | That they will be delineated by natural water resource boundaries, hydrologic basins (surface watersheds and GW aquifers) |
| Region 7 - Taos | Soil and water conservation should have good staff expertise |
| Region 7 - Taos | By basin |
| Region 7 - Taos | Good to have a source of funding from downstream communities to support maintenance of upstream watersheds |
| Region 7 - Taos | By watershed could make the boundaries too large |
| Region 7 - Taos | Smaller is better. Taos County standaleno! |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | HUC or watershed |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Include burn scar + 120 miles every which way for downstream boundaries |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 9 - Colfax | Colfax |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Do we need boundaries in this regard? |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Leave boundaries where they are now! |
| Region 9 - Colfax | I don't like the COG concept - COGs are already to the limit on bandwith and capacity and our COG is centered in Santa Fe very different than Raton |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Drainage Aveds |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | SWCD's Districts That's why they are divided the way they are |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Steve Reynolds overallocated NM water. Continue buyouts and reductions of allocations/rights |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Confusing use and sharing resources |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | mainting the quality and purity of our aquifers |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | need to consider where the water sources are along with consumption |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | set up a process for upstream/downstrean communication among adjacent regions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | consider the rio grande and lower rio grand as subdivisions of the same region. Each subdivision has its own planning process then the regions coordinate plans |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Need to combine Sierra and Dona Ana county regions since both rely on releases from caballo |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | water is interconnected along river basins and need to consider these holisticlly |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Where Sovereign Native Nations previously inhabitants of RG watershed |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Boundaries should follow watersheds |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Existing water rights infrastructure, bureaucracy, funding should not determine we do going further |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Shared lines, impacts of decisions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Along hydrological boundaries and/or compact delineations |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Like minded water rights |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Watershed boundaries |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | For projects to be implemented there should be capacity to seek funding |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | where communities share cultural identity and interests |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Unless the State is going to guarantee water between regions each region needs its use and supply to be balanced |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water planning boundaries need to reflect geographic, topological realities. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Hydrologic boundaries use historical and cultural use, and tribal use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | funding is essential |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Pueblos and tribal use |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | water flows boundaries. Watersheds |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | What happens to water in one place impacts water everywhere. Think like a watershed |



NMISC Exhibits 01075

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need federal intervention to help control tribal over use. They are sucking us dry! Casinos and golf courses |
| Region 13 - Estancia Basin | SWCDs seem to be ideal delineations |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Protecting watersheds and habitat |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Where it will have the lowest impact on the environment |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Equality - not where just people are |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Difficult question not easily delineated |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | They must make hydrological sense |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Hydrological boundary first, but don't divide towns/communities |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Regions should be based on commonality |
| Online | Water planning boundaries should accord with ecosystem and watershed boundaries, while also taking into account imported water, i.e., the Colorado River |
| Online | Ability to clearly assign responsibility for groundwater management planning and/or compact compliance planning to entire regions |
| Online | Where natural dividing lines exist -- mountain ridges or volcanic pinch points, for example. |
| Online | Watershed |
| Online | Boundaries should work with where the water is and currently flows, ie watersheds. |
| Online | A way to assign responsibility for sustainable toxin free groundwater management & planning and compact compliance for whole regions. |
| Online | Where the public is prioritized over private interests |
| Online | Aligned according with basins or sources of water |
| Online | in a place where local residents can have a voice and be involved in monitoring of the plan |
| Online | Consideration for those with similar concerns |
| Online | Where it can continue to sustain the traditions and communities that are the hallmark of New Mexico. |
| Online | Water does not know boundaries other than in basin and watershed delineation; trying to divide NM into "water planning regions" looks more like a :divide-and-conquer" tactic by the ISC than a useful tool in making more water available for the future. |
| Online | Individual propriety water rights for wells |
| Online | Watershed boundaries so that we can consider anthropogenic and ecological factors together along with local hydrology |
| Online | Respect existing local government entities, including pueblo/tribal governments |
| Online | Where hydrologic basin has been delineated |
| Online | Equitable distribution |
| Online | Equitable distribution. |
| Online | Where water intensive agriculture exists and their is potential to shift the land to economic uses with better returns. |
| Online | Watershed Boundary |
| Online | Hydrologically connected basins |



NMISC Exhibits 01076

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Ensure water for commuities to sustain quality of life |
| Online | Rivers |
| Online | The most impacted cultural and economic needs of the local communities such as ranching, agriculture, and tribes/pueblos |
| Online | Where there is enough appropriate representation |
| Online | concentrate on local area as whole, not what outsiders want, i.e. what current existing state admins wants |
| Online | Close to administrative boundaries. |
| Online | Watersheds |
| Online | Necessity of use. Golf courses would rank very low. |
| Online | COG districts |

## Q8: Which of the example boundary concept maps resonates with you most?

No comments

## Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Watersheds and available ground water should be of highest import. After that and only then should use or need be considered. People must adapt. Nature wont and engineering can't. |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Our link to the Ogallala Aquifer and the surrounding states |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Hyrdology based looks based on surface rights ISC would oversee but divide Ogallala which covers more area and would be split into 2 management areas |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Infrastructure in place, including funding |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Please keep NW New Mexico (San Juan Co) out of Middle Rio oorridor (ABQ and Santa Fe) |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Please create boundaries based on water compact areas |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Water compacts. Cooperation with neighboring municipalities |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Cultural relations shared values, water right districts boudnaries good for Jemez y Sangre but not good for everyone else |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Pueblo boundaries - Individual or grouped upon proximity to each other |

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Exisiting boundaries or okay |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | The relationship/partnership between any of these boundaries choices is critical. Regardless of final choice. Rules should include collaboration and/or consultation |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Reconsider water right to 2024 + beyond |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Capacity to impliment the projects and leverage Federal dollars |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | The OSE water right districts is an interesting idea, but more regions are probably needed (maybe 12 -16). The current boundaries are good in many ways. Hydrologic plus groundwater basin boundaries are important but also social ones. Counties, regional water projects. For Ute Reservoir and the Eastern NM Regional Water System, I would probably leave Quay, Curry + Rooservelt Counties together. Union + Harding could be put in another region with others. In the San Jaun region where tehre is so much surface water the hydrologic boundary seems most important. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Soil and water conservation boundaries could be ideally adapted to represent/integrate watershed boundaries |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Boundaries need to consider areas with and without access to surface water |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Come to the table with the understanding that there is no water access on tribal lands |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Concerning boundaries: the COG version is good for our region because its active water history is important. COG already serves our entire region due to Navajo Gallup project boundary coincides with COG boundary (more or less) |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Making decisions based on current capacity to execute the plans seems limiting to me need to expand capacity |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Recognizing where water rights are being implemented and future water rights |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Tribal, surface water, counties, special district boundaries. Out of all the mapping materials it seems like the water components map seems to make the most sense |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | I am curious to hear the pros and cons of the soil and water conservation districts. Too many districts? But well established and trusted. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Water quality and water quantity from Taos Ski Valley. Concern about nonstop development at TSV |
| Region 7 - Taos | Areas like Mora and other burden out communities should come first in all attempts to share water and promote local acequias |
| Region 7 - Taos | No, go with hydrologic boundaries so we can apply science and fact based decision making |
| Region 7 - Taos | Boundaires - communities/municipalities in the enchanted circle coordinate many efforts including Law, EMS, Fire, Fovernmental, etc. Eagle Nest and Angel Fire might be included in the "Upper Rio Grande" hydrology based. |
| Region 7 - Taos | You've go to figure in population pressures and balance them against water availablity, but population pressures should not driver inter-basin transfers. Availability should limit population growth (somehow) |
| Region 7 - Taos | Districts based on hydrology (surface + subsurface) would seem to make the most sense since this is all about water. COGs obviously have the infrastructure. Might GOGs boundaries be adjusted to have more relevance to the hydrology? |


NMISC Exhibits 01078

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 7 - Taos | Sufficient local goverments to support the effort |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | How and in what quantity is water used most should be the primary determining factors |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Common types of usages of water |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | We need to priortize the needs of the most vulnerable residents who are often way under-represented/marginalized/forgotten vs. coporate or ag voices. Elderly/disabled residents often struggle to attend an open house or access online surveys. Hard copies to share? |
| Region 9 - Colfax | ISC staff described using an additive rule for ground, surface, and stream districts which I think makes a lot of sense and doesn't just rely on populated areas having all of the clout |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Institute additive rules depending on source of water. Add rues that can address more localized conditions |
| Region 9 - Colfax | High population areas should not be part of primarily rural areas decision making. It gives high populations the ability to negate the needs of smaller communities and water users. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | There should be more areas and better thought out |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Different terrains i.e., Karst has no filtration properties and requires special protection and consideration in recharging aquifers to prevent surface and subsurface contamination |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Current water rights district boundaries need to be shifted to match hydrology boundaries |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Do not take water from one region to "help" another. Our Ag producers can not afford to lose water because others don't conserve properly and to help the MLG agenda |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Boundary of soil and water districts for decisions in that district |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | A flexibility of boundaries for funding Governmental US hydrology based if needed for progress. Downside would be - it could just confuse the issues |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Where is the plan for desalination plants? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Make sure that all aspects of state needs ie animals, wetlands, farming, indigenous people as well as general population are considered as these plans take shape |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Hydrology based boundaries design that emphasizes the preservation of rivers for a set amt of years in the future to gaurentee New Mexicans the right to water for the forseeable future |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Some other consideration that aren't account for is the purpose of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | There needs to be much more focus on the protection of native river species, and how water can be allocated to them |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The split between tribal lands. How are we going to acomidate for the tribal administrators or collaborate with them. We need patience and open minded collaborations with the two different perceptions |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Hydrology based boundaries should follow watersheds |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Write off most of DAC agriculture |


NMISC Exhibits 01079

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Need initial formation of regions based on councils of govt for funding and staffing quick start. But long term plan to transition to hydrology based boundaries |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Greater focus on providing water based on individuals being local vs international |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The hydrology based boundary is improperly named and should include surface water in name |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | To my mind, there are 2 parts of the problem 1, natural supply and distribution (i.e. what nature gives us in amount and quality of water 2, people based demand for this resource. People don't usually self-regulate their demand. I would advocate for the smallest xx of regional boundaries that would still accomodate regulation and enforcement of regulations, consistent with population and consumption center density. For example, say water planning and enforcement personnel pay 2000 people. Also say 2 planning personnel per 10k acre feet of consumption center. A consumption center could be defined by its water usage, eg some number of people or an intel factor or a farm. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Dear State Engineers, please ponder the following concepts and ideas as you undertake this important task 1, agree on a working philosophy: I propose and declare that water is sacred. Water is life. 2, Agree that All life has the right to access clean and safe water. 3, Agree that water as an entity has inherent value that can be quantified. 4, agree to draw up plans that do no facilitate the drive to make water a commodity. Thank you for your service. Best wishes on this endeavor, Laura Acosta acostalaura204@gmail.com |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | New Mexico needs federal help in regulating tribes use of water. Tribes have millions of dollards to lobby politicians, while small farmers are literally left in the dust. It is not just right to neglect ones populations use or access to water based on ethnicity. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Accounting for the needs of the environment and equity in both planning and implementation |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Unsustainable development: Industry and population/housing |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Support quantification and identification of water rights. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensure all users and uses are represented ( see 1994 handbook) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | My concern to hot spots in the state w/PFAS contamination, goes very deep. People should not be waiting to ground water clean up. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Environmental corridors regions w/ different types of water uses |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | NMs water issues cannot be resolved without a state- federal solution that measures and monitors all water users for all purposes especially including tribal use for casinos , golf courses, commercial centers, and hotels |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Closed groundwater aquifers should be their own planning region. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Make sure acequias are included |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Interstate compacts |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Make sure culturally and historically significant areas like pueblo and tribal lands, existing and historical acequia areas, and community driven irrigation districts are not divided |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Forms and which ones are low water use- and high food yeild. Pecans should not be grown in NM |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | To protect laws and historic traditional users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | No mention of involving owners of water rights |


NMISC Exhibits 01080

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tribal lands: Set categories of how water is used. Traditional uses farming as crops ( veggies, chili, corn ) priority vs. company uses/landscaping |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensuring environmental justice is considered ( everyone has access to and a voice in local water planning efforts) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Reduce potential land area, expansion of large cities: Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Rio Rancho, and all NM cities |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Population is a concern to funding for rural areas. How do rural areas get support needed |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | It is essential that interstate Stream Compact boundaries along Rio Grande be water security planning regions. Lets figure out how to bring in Socorro and Santa Fe areas in the middle Rio Grande |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ecological uses of water- how similar/ different |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Even though this is a state planning process, some regions may have shared hydrology with neighboring states who should also be considered |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Not breaking up tribal communities and not overshadowing their voices by putting them in a regional area so big that proportionally what they say doesn't matter |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Look beyond state boundaries when considering hydrology |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Make sure land grants have their own regional boundary/right to create or choose boundary |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Land Grants should be independent of their own region plans to serve the land grant community when it comes to the usage of the watershed waters |
| Region 13 - Estancia | La Merced de Manzano needs to be able to make decision of their own. Please come to our table with any questions. Mtg 3rd Sunday of each month @ 2:00. Lenora Romerco, Land Grant Heir and owner Treas for Manzano Land Grant 1-5053228891. Manzano is not een on the MainStream NM Map :-( |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Add land grants to regional water planning boundaries. Chilili |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Centralizing New Mexico districts and basing them on hydrology allows for experts to have more informed plans |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Surface water boundaries are useful but smaller watershed scale would help create meaningful subdivisions |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Albuquerque region will be WAY TOO BIG! |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Bernalillo county needs to be (somehow) its own district because that much influence/money/population is to great a driver to be with others - wont play nice! |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Who speaks of the rivers, the ecological balance and needs to sustain biodiversity? |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | There seem to be a lot of groups focusing on water issues in NM right now. Is there any coordination & focus, resources, outreach etc.?? |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | None that I can think of |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | A price for water! |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | District 5 COC map - Acoma pueblo now owns the far, far N.E. corner of Catron County |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Q8: One dot at "None of the above" |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Re-align administrative resources to match hydrology |


NMISC Exhibits 01081

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 16 - Lea County | What's most important in the state is to maintain the environment while maintaining support for the industries which support and fund the state the most. We cannot risk the few areas where we lead in the nation. |
| Online | Fuzzy boundaries between regions that are not strictly based on watershed limits or the extent of aquifers would allow rural communities near a boundary to influence the decision of which region they are in<br><br>There is the obvious but unstated factor of the number of water planning regions that the state can service. As Hannah has stated, all regions should have the opportunity to complete their plan and apply for state and federal matching funding for implementation of its publicly planned and prioritized programs, policies, and projects (6Ps). |
| Online | tribal boundaries |
| Online | We must consider the impact of any planning boundaries on the agricultural community. Agriculture is the lifeblood of the southwestern corner of the state, providing jobs and a viable economy for the citizens of this area. |
| Online | The entire region from below Caballo Reservoir to the Texas border should be one region since the water is controlled by Caballo dam. |
| Online | Surface and Hydrologic boundaries should be superimposed onto COG and OSE boundaries. Political administrators and the public can then better see and manage available and projected water resources within their respective purview, leading to better management of existing and future projected resources. This would also provide for greater and better informed buy-in and management of the sources of those water resources |
| Online | Pollution sources (LANL, old uranium tailings, communities like Clovis facing total depletion of groundwater in near-term) |
| Online | boundaries should be a technically driven (hydrology) since that is what provides the water input |
| Online | Partnerships with EPA for advanced technical resources. |
| Online | Don't create water planning silos! |
| Online | Must be determined by the natural flow history. Decisions should be made with the attempt to manage each area as a connected system. |
| Online | Adhering to watershed boundaries |
| Online | No |
| Online | Geographical Regions must be the basis for this, with just & equitable understanding of & responsivity to the needs of cultural/economic/health/quality of life groups/nature sustenance & others within those boundaries. |
| Online | Stop creating "residential water rights" to developers for additional buildings. Water rights should already exist for the land or for the public water system to allow water access. |
| Online | indigenous practices, environmental justice, equity |
| Online | It's time we redo our usage for everyone including traditional uses and limiting growth of population. |
| Online | There needs to be REAL AND HONEST imput from community members and this will be listened to and the implementation should incorporate all views as much as possible |
| Online | Uses of water |


NMISC Exhibits 01082

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Economic value of water rights per acre - an acre of water right in Deming (groundwater) is more valuable than an acre of water right on the Pecos river. |
| Online | Just as Powell's suggested, governance in the west should be by watershed. |
| Online | Consistent interface with the ISC and OSE are crucial with local water planning entities |
| Online | Protecting the water of existing residents by not allowing over building on available land or allowing businesses to hog and contaminate water |
| Online | growth plans of all areas involved in each water plan |
| Online | Anticipated population growth areas |
| Online | First delineate by underground basin's, then further delineate by population centers in a given basin. |
| Online | I hope youâ€™re thinking longer term and in redistribution sense. The west will continue to see our water seasons and amounts changing as will the Midwest and South. Theirs will increase and ours become more variable. If we can pipe oil across the country we can surely route water. The failure to imagine a right sized solution dooms the entire western US. Donâ€™t do that. |
| Online | Treaties and compacts with other governments |
| Online | Groundwater only districts |
| Online | urban heat island boundaries |
| Online | Document all the perspectives you considered. It will be important for future generations to understand. |
| Online | Your reliance on the OSE public water systems' boundaries are vary from accurate to wildly inaccurate. Dependence on that data would be unfortunate.<br>My understanding is that COGs are membership-based. Reliance on them either forces membership by communities or may not guarantee that non-member communities would have the same access, rights, etc. as members. COGs also vary widely in terms of expertise and effectiveness.<br>Overall, OSE has made it clear it is (always) overworked and under funded. If it can't do its job now, it is risky to put faith in fairly and effectively implementing a new water plan. (May be this is wrong, but OSE hasn't demonstrated that it responds to the little guy over politics or inertia in several specific instances - and now I'll be discounted as simply disgruntled -?) |
| Online | Capacity and dedicated funding at the regional level to implement plans is important |
| Online | Environmental justice (addressing disparate historical impacts and ensuring equity) |
| Online | The outdated water rights given to texas |
| Online | Retaining water within watershed boundaries |
| Online | Need to consider watershed/hydrological boundaries to ensure that instream/environmental flows can benefit as many species in the watershed as possible and there can be an emphasis placed on aquatic and riparian connectivity throughout the watershed. |
| Online | Pueblo/tribal territories |
| Online | Does the hydrological boundary change as climate changes environments? Does our built infrastructure interfere and mix hydrological boundaries (tunnels, pump systems, etc) and how can this be remedied to make sure that local interests are upheld? |

## *Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | presumably hydrology is referring to watershed delineation. |
| Online | Identify existing water supplies and set the boundaries accordingly.<br>Exclude "produced water" as a source due to contamination concerns. |
| Online | Water District Office boundaries should also be considered |
| Online | Delineate regions in a way that provides each one with some type of nontraditional water resource to consider for future supply. |
| Online | Balancing the needs of people and agriculture for equitable distribution |
| Online | Equitable distribution. Plans should demonstrate a clear and informed prioritization of<br>sustainable long-term water use so that future generations have reliable, healthy and safe water resources. |
| Online | Indigenous and Native communities, Tribal Consultation |
| Online | Delineate by eligibility for financial assistance. |
| Online | When I first moved to the East Mountains in 2016 a county official told us we were on our own with regard to water protection. He said we moved out here because we wanted independence from government, which is definitely NOT true for me. I wish I knew how deep the water table is for my well (we have a weird one where acoustic measurements will not work) and I wish there was more education and conservation here. As climate change stresses our trees, for example, more people, including me, are increasing their irrigation of them, depleting groundwater even more. I don't even know if my well water is good for piÃ±ons. People in my neighborhood also water lawns. Groundwater depletion is like heating of the ocean - mostly out of sight and out of mind. I am all for water use meters and conservation of groundwater. |
| Online | Business development areas that take agricultural land and convert it to higher dollar value economic uses because the land owner wins, the environment wins, tax districts win, and it is the fastest way to reduce water consumption. |
| Online | Who is implementing the plans? If it's governments then there needs joint agreements that these plans can be implemented across jurisdictional boundaries. |
| Online | Maybe weather patterns. Rainfall patterns shift and that need to be accounted when understanding either surface or groundwater availability. |
| Online | Determining regional water planning based on hydrology gives regions, with potentially disparate communities, an opportunity to plan as one hydrologically-connected unit and consider the actual effects of current water usage. |
| Online | Yes.  Abundant water for the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge needs to be assured. |
| Online | Bring â€œcompeting â€œ basins together to decide/balance needs |
| Online | Judicious evaluation of water sources, and the use of those sources. |
| Online | Ability to monitor and implement |
| Online | Renegotiate or buy out selected contracts and leases, e.g. for cattle ranching and farming which go back to the 1600 and don't reflect today's water situation. Safe water and let the land recover. |
| Online | education for conservation |
| Online | We should be open to reimagining the entire system and not assume that just because there is an existing administrative structure that it is the most appropriate structure for the future. |


NMISC Exhibits 01084

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | farming areas |
| Online | Adjudication which may coincide w/implementation w/r/t state water rights used to be a big part of the water planning picture; it's unclear how much of the planning process relies on adjudication / priority administration and if we're moving in a different direction (which may be a better option given economic/environmental conditions). |
| Online | People eat the food from local farms and also complain about farms using water. They need to understand we are all in this together. |
| Online | In order to meet future water needs, regional water planning boundaries should take into consideration how our current water supply can be enhanced through water conservation, population projections, and analysis of use broken into: public water supply, domestic, irrigated agriculture, livestock, commercial, industrial, mining, power, reservoir evaporation, fish, wildlife and recreation. |
| Online | we must continually monitor ground water levels, we need to know that we have enough water for the future. |
| Online | Where the $$ will come from (other than already burdened taxpayers) |
| Online | Some state government oversight that works with the COG districts to ensure that opportunities are not missed for improved water planning opportunities and that the needs of smaller population areas receive as much consideration as those of the "big urban aras in the state." |
| Online | Use of best science and data to avoid errors |
| Online | River Basins and Groundwater Aquifers |
| Online | It would be good to understand how existing water rights and obligations limit implementation of proposed changes in water use and allocation. |
| Online | protection of watersheds as whole entities |
| Online | Powell in the 1800s created a map of states in the West based on hydrologic boundaries and rightly claimed that any other construction would lead to conflict. The OSE boundaries seem like a reasonable compromise, where they largely adhere to broad hydrological boundaries but also have technical experts working each region. |
| Online | I understand there is two aquifers in the area. LRG and Jornada del Muerto. I learned in 2007 that JDM is a closed aquifer. |
| Online | Consider wildlife needs for healthy riparian areas and wetlands |
| Online | Bosque del Apache and Sevilleta NWR should have prioritized planning. |
| Online | While current administration boundaries facilitate data collection related to water planning, that can be restructured going forward, while watersheds and aquifers are not in our control. |
| Online | Again, I see no consideration at this time for the preservation of riparian areas. This must be considered! |
| Online | increasing awareness - teach people that water doesn't come out of the tap and that it is a finite resource |
| Online | Increasing infrastructure will negatively effect water use. |
| Online | They need to be flexible boundaries going forward as unforeseen issues arise due to climate changes that may have totally unexpected outcomes. |
| Online | Enlist the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to devise a 20-year major project that includes the following:<br>1. Build 2 or 3 desalination facilities in the Tularosa Basin, near Alamogordo. |



NMISC Exhibits 01085

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | 2. Build a pipeline to move water from the desalination plants over the Organ Mountains and feed it into the Rio Grande.<br>This project should have been undertaken decades ago and we would be much further ahead now.<br><br>When the City of Las Cruces wastes money on various redundant projects but refuses to identify water scarcity as an issue, they, in effect, have reneged on serving the needs of future generations. |
| Online | no not really |
| Online | There should be questions on if we feel that the pricing costs of implementing plans is a factor that is important or not compared to the other considerations of water planning. |
| Online | Increased funding for the ISC/OSE is critical to this decision. If staff is not available, monitoring implementation of a regional plan is moot. |
| Online | I don't have any experience or a deep understanding of how the boundaries operate. But, I feel it is important that there is also oversight for all boundaries to ensure that some don't have more advantage than others. |
| Online | wildlife and T&E species |
| Online | Calculations based on healthy drinking water first; followed by economic needs |
| Online | use watershed boundaries, shows the flow and what people are in, not a political line |
| Online | Emphasis on Partnerships and collaborative solutions in planning |
| Online | I would like to see our next president make the San Augustine water shed a National Grassland and let the Ranchers retain their water rights and grazing rites. Also I think it is time to start curtailing the population instead of some greedy business people trying to hyjack the water in said basin |
| Online | Available modeling tools |
| Online | Irrigation districts should be part of any conversation as they tend to administer and deliver the water for local communities and agriculture. It would seem important for irrigation districts to not belong to multiple boundaries. |
| Online | Make sure all citizens are heard, not just select groups. |
| Online | Planning efforts in place or in process that support the science of a region. |
| Online | Include locations like national wildlife refuges, national forest, etc. |
| Online | Surface watersheds and Ground watersheds combined to create planning boundaries. |
| Online | Revisit the use of ground water for and new pecan farm |
| Online | Existing uses that may be over allocated or mis-represented (e.g. potash mines selling water to oil and gas) |
| Online | Population growth, equity, |
| Online | In our area traveling to Silver City is out of the equation, that would be a 8-10 hour round trip. So having the meetings online to all makes more sense. |
| Online | Surface water and ground water is often accounted for, but soil moisture is often overlooked. |
| Online | importing water from other basins |


NMISC Exhibits 01086

*Q9: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining how to delineate future regional water planning boundaries?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | If meeting in person, it is important to think about the travel time for participants if the region is too big. But with Zoom and other tools, maybe that is not as important. |
| Online | Better education to communities for public input. If the public does not understand regulations or science. |
| Online | Watersheds |
| Online | It is a combination of Hydrology and ability to administer. Neither one alone works. You already know that. |


NMISC Exhibits 01087

## Q10: What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Hybrid approach |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Hybrid approach, we need specialists and government to help the local communities |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Hybrid |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Open meetings |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Meetings on Navajo Nation |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Ensure special interest of one group does not dominate the planning process |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Training can take care of informing members on state government guidelines |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Defintion of special interest groups would be helpful because actually different input and opinions shared appropriately could help if divergen (e.g., enviromental, is a special interest?) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Extensive public outreach and communication |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Locally based and culturally based planning processes |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Capacity funding/staffing, outreach support for "volunteer" participants led by community based orgs/people |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Accesible to community |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Include conservation stakeholder(s) represented also - on steering com too |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | I do not like not having definitions - what is special interest? Mines? Conservationalists? |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Educated in H20 need overall - these options seem limited and vauge |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Priortize non-economic water use (for a change) |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Freeport has been left ouf of the predtune too often… they're using enormous amounts of water and we need to start monitoring and now! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Local people should be listned to - not just patted on the head and then the state engineer does what s/he wants or is bribed to do. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Take into consideration non-economic values of water not only for mining crop irrigation and industry |
| Region 7 - Taos | Protect from oil and gas |
| Region 7 - Taos | Growing food; Protect with tax structure ag land |
| Region 7 - Taos | Science/fact based, Transparent, Inclusive with broad participation, , measured by objective criteria |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 8 – San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Ensure Guadalupe Hedalgo Treaty is complied with |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Strong emphasis on water needs weak on politics! |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Protect existing water rights |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Protect those who have relied on their water wells for years (i.e. several generations). I don't think new developers should deplete the H20 of long-term users. |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Be from New Mexico |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Acequia community represented at the table |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | SWCD's be in the decision making process |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Truth and acknowledge what wet water is really available |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Flexible and or hybrid approach (but keep the ISC) |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Protected from Profit motivated industries |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Community members local citizens who do not own water rights must be included in decision and policy making |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Important to engage commnity input at every stage of planning process |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Give voice to the ones that don't have one: Wildlife and the river itself |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Where would the state be without profit motivated industries? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Must reconsider who stakeholders are: Cannot have process dominated by current water rights holders |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Must represent all interests in the water including recreational and environmental |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Need to redefine special interest groups, eg agriculture, homeowners, developers, exc |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | That residents who don't own water rights have a decision making role in the future of the river and ground water drinking supply |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Indigenous practices which were sustainable need to be restored. Those profitting from our water can't take from people, environment |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Stakeholders need to include wildlife and plants |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Science based |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tampered or purchased science is not at all uncommon these days. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Diversity should include uses as well as users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | See 1994 Regional Water Planning handbook |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need federal help to regulate tribal use of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Equal decision making power between water users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Federal and state monitoring measuring. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Special interest groups should not have a say unless they are water users |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ability to bring funding to projects and water needs that are not being addressed at state and federal levels. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need to allow tribes full access to the water they have used since time in memorial |



NMISC Exhibits 01089

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 13 - Estancia Basin | Protected from large corporations to take water out of New Mexcio |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Equitable acess driven by a defined "goal" long term (indefinite) water security |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Involve a represetnative sample of the regions water users |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Environmental (ecological) representation, who speaks for the rivers? |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Must be able and willing to communicate + plan with other entities + water leaders including those from other regions. No blinders. |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Make time for local concerns & plans for future H2O use |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | All voices heard. |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Implementation of projects & celebration of success |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Hybrid approach |
| Region 16 - Lea County | OSE employees from each office |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Have both people with expertise in water and people from the general public |
| Online | This question does not get to the heart of the planning process qualities that the Water Advocates see as necessary. We are uploading with this survey response a narrative on this and other important points that deserve strong emphasis. Perhaps ISC is taking some of these for granted because they are statutory requirements. For example, the integrity of the science foundation for planning and the process that will be needed to provide quantitative feedback on the effectiveness of consensus actions proposed are crucial, as are the skills of facilitators and ISCâ€™s advisors and other intervenors. |
| Online | Protected from domination by agricultural water users |
| Online | Restrictions created for number of livestock when not in the business of ranching. Mandated rain water harvesting for every new construction. No in ground or above ground water ponds or pools unless for livestock. |
| Online | represented by "hands-on" experienced representatives - not lawyers, "public members", corporate reps |
| Online | Attention to the environment and the wildlife in the state that must be preserved. |
| Online | Move beyond weighting size/number in importance - if we care about rural communities' viability then having them represented by the county (most NM counties plan for and are responsive to their population centers) and a single drinking water representative - we will lose them. |
| Online | Planning should be focused on actual and future water availability and conservation |
| Online | Includes representation from science (e.g. hydrology or research) or environmental interests |
| Online | Pueblo/tribal and environmental representation |
| Online | Based on priority administration |
| Online | Protected from fossil fuel interests. |
| Online | Clear understanding of agricultural water rights, the history of water rights and a commitment to take action against those who steal water or use excessive amounts. |
| Online | What reduces water consumption the fastests, eliminates water subsidies for agriculture the most, and promotes alternative economic use of the land. Automatic policy implementation consistent with evidence-based approaches to water consumption reduction. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Science and Evidenced based solutions. |
| Online | Water belongs to all New Mexico citizens and shouldn't be privatized for profit. |
| Online | Realistic, long-term view of future water resources |
| Online | Resolution.of conflicts |
| Online | Focused attention to the effects of  drought and climate change. |
| Online | understanding priority of use by date |
| Online | Protective of environmental concerns |
| Online | Funding aligned to boundaries |
| Online | revert to local needs and not outsiders |
| Online | It is critical to allow environmental experts who know the needs of the riparian habitat to be a crucial part of process |
| Online | Ongoing Public Open forum discussion |
| Online | Non human water uses and values are represented |
| Online | include ecosystem considerations, environmental flow needs and riparian health. |
| Online | Educating the legislature, the governor and the courts.  They seem to be lacking knowledge in how important water is.  They don't know how water rights are administered. |
| Online | based on hard data |
| Online | Informed by good science, like the materials on this website, but including other information |


NMISC Exhibits 01091

## Q11: What characteristics should future planning entity members have? (pick one answer per line)

No comments.

## Q12: How should different groups be involved in regional water planning and in what role?

No comments.

## Q13: Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?

No comments.

## Q14: In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 2 - San Juan | Meet with tribal communities and tribal leaders |
| Region 2 - San Juan | What is the planning cycle? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Useful input should be considered |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Capacitation training, mentorship, and support |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Outline the process and timeline to reflect how prior input has been incoperated |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Talk at highschools |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | It is hard for people to find time to review and comment on water plans. I think giving people a range of options to be engaged is good |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | I wonder just how many people are aware of this |
| Region 7 - Taos | Adapt the Colorado round table model |
| Region 7 - Taos | Need promotion about acequias espeically for new owners |
| Region 7 - Taos | Hold status town halls and feedback sessions + keep engaging stakeholder about hydrologic realities |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Please include youth |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Look at future |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Rural users should be out for participation |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Make a presentation at City Council County Commission Water user board meetings |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Can only be done by basins! |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Reviewed by SWCDs |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | You can only be involved in watersheds in which you live or own rights |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How to make incentives for water users to conserve water? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Teach children how much water they use per day. Demonstrate |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Discourage teachers from using plastic water bottles |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Add tax on plastic bottles |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Transperancy if you have nothing to hide hide nothing |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | educate themselves on water law |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | invest in youth project to bring participation to them |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | invest in childcare and transport support meetings+ interpretation |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Access to water sources lead to communities learning and caring about water conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | eliminate plastic bottles completely |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | probably more involvement with the community by using several communication methods |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Need much broader participation than has been up to date. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Field Trips- example- elephant butte water treatment plants dead orchards |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Creative outreach through public schools, community organizations, etc. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | have voice in the same forum where large water users, waterrights owners are commenting |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Water conservation work shops boost education |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Information via social media and news. Other government agencies to share info on this as well |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | All meetings should be available online/telephone. Public comment via online submission |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | All of the above |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Basic public outreach like newsletters, social, etc should be a given (not one of the three votes) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Document tatics on water plan |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Offer the public the opportunity to learn about water science policy development and planning. Should be taught in k-12 grades., |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water education |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | More water education |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Education on water cycles and how trees create climate, how the Rio Grande is broken |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensure voice frequently not heard around water are incoperated |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Federal intervention |
| Region 13 - Estancia | There are many land grants in New Mexico and we should be invited to our table or our table. We are out of the regional maps!! We are and were in existance before New Mexico became a state. |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Social media, youtube, etc. |
| Online | All of the above. The rules and guidelines should contain minimum requirements for multiple stages of planning. They also should answer important questions regarding roles and responsibilities. An example of an important question; who should design and run the focus group, and how the focus groups results are analyzed and fed back to the entity voting members. When should we have focus groups. Once or multiple times through the planning process? When? Why? |
| Online | Help to develop and select alternatives. |
| Online | determine how to have tribal entities have a voice |
| Online | These "select three" questions force unthoughtful answers. We need everything above except survey/comment forms like this one. |
| Online | Vote on solutions and funding |
| Online | Make an effort to reach people who do not necessarily have access to websites or newsletters, and be prepared to ask questions about what is important to them above and beyond the scripted participation modules. |
| Online | Grades 6-12 should have a mandatory unit on water planning and use centered around mainstreamnm.org |



NMISC Exhibits 01094

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | State fair/ concerts |
| Online | All of the above! |
| Online | All of the above |
| Online | Before any plan is formalized, any water right holder whose rights may be affected by any part of any proposed plan should be informed in WRITING and allowed ample opportunity to address the board on how they will be affected by proposed changes. |
| Online | In the Implementation of the plan. |
| Online | I think there is a need to educate people more about water generally and water planning in particular, so that people, better understanding the importance of the issue, will seek to be engaged of their own accord. |
| Online | Share comments and agency responses as the federal DEIS process does |
| Online | Iteratively review and comment on draft decisions as the planning proceeds |


NMISC Exhibits 01095

## Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Enforcement of existing water law. Increasing penalties for illegal use |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Groundwater was overlooked during last water planning process. Even many in ISC doesn't have a groundwater priority should be include in process |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Get accurate picture of all aquifers in region and see if there is actual recharge in our area |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Generational agriculture users should be given considerations at a greater level than general public |
| Region 2 - San Juan | Irrigation ditch representative that works with municipality |
| Region 2 - San Juan | San Juan water commission should lead the regional efforts for area around the northwest center of state |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Q11 - should be a mix of professional and personal |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Q11 - who would be electing and who would be appointing? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Q11 - what is the removal process for "difficult" person? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Stability is key. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Q11 - a term of 3-5 years would be great |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | I think we need concerted effort to include professionals with training and education. I don't think most of the general public knows much about water and they don't know what is best for the whole. They are too motivated by any personal interests and they are not knolwedgeable about actual facts. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Each of the dichotomics in Q11 shouldn't be ALL of the perspectives and experiences will be valued to be formally involved. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | New comers who might be unaware of the situation that we are moving into need lots of outreach |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Q12 - Ehrtr fo mutual domestics fit? |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | For Q11: Are tehse elected terms final? Can one run again? |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | For Q11: Include a mix of professional and personal |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | For Q11: Inclue a mix of appointed and elected |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Re question 11 experience should be a mix of professional and personal |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Updates on Arizona and Texas water being taken from New Mexico. The public should be able to say what it wants and not be told some entity should have the final say |

*Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Local environmental group members should be included in order to represent non-economic aspects of water and to give input on protecting water quality/quantity |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Environmental groups! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Efficient use of water is paramount! Do not let the water run brushing teeth, etc. If you really want to conserve water, catch the told water before it gets hot, use it to water plans, fill the bird bath, etc. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Questions 11 Input - ability to serve as voice for their stakeholder group, capable of compromise in the spirit of public welfare versus partisian interest, ability to think long term, ability to work respectfully and effectively in a group. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Question 12 - May I suggest that you first develop a straw entity model with goals, structures, roles, process, and working agreements, otherwise you are asking us to assume either the old process applies or that members roles, stakeholder roles might be static and they are not. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Q12 - Agriculutral water users should be invovled but not Alfalfa/sod/etc. |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Someone needs to represent the needs of elderly/disabled/medically fragile specifically who are always uneard or under-represented. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Members should be appointed by an elected boty after body has put out general call for local water users to apply |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Fixed terms, overlapping, with possibility for re-appointment |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Respect senior water rights! |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Comments, reviews should come from the SWCD involved |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Is it for the greater good? Is it only politically motivated? How will this effect future ag generations?! |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | All rivers/streams monitor adjudicate enforce conservation etc. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | I am deeply concerned about the oil and gas industry influence on our water use. They have the gov. wanting us to buy into (literally) further harm to human, animal, plant life from their produced water and their significant wastewater problem. That was our water before they make it and the air, and now they want us to buy it back? And further our own demise and that of the planet that used to sustain us? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | There should not only be people who know water laws but also well versed naturalists who will understand ecological effects of each decision |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The plume over our aquifer that is contaminated and expected to last 100 years? What can be done to keep it |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Lots of peole do not know what their water is sourced from, I think there's a lot of work in teaching this in order for communities and different people of different backgrounds to feel empowered to participate in planning for our water future |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Higher level of expertise across regional water planning approaches |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The regional water planning process must be protected from domination by ag users, rec and tourism are increasing and are vital to the local economy, and would be improved by year round flow in the Rio Grande. Those interests must be represented in the process not just those with water rights and direct financial interest |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Address plastic water bottles in public schools. Tax plastic bottles! Use "re-usable bottles" |


NMISC Exhibits 01097

*Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Have a compeition: X Prize for making water from Air. Offer prizes to middle school, high school and college. Tap into talen! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Wildlife should have a voice through professional representation (education or history of experience) |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Can this process be accelerated due to urgent needs? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Formal involvement of New Mexico Land Grant Council and local grants organized under 49-1-1 and 49-4-1 in the regional water planning process. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Formal invitation to Land Grants - grounded as political subdivision of the state under NMSA 1978 49-1 and 49-4 |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Consider different uses of water and diversity of communities with in each use. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Representation from youth voices and tied to school curriculum |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Inclusion of NM Land Grant Council and NM Acequia Commission in planning process. Also, Department of Justice Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo Division. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Many |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tribal land owners, land stewards, public |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Find some way to connect with those who don't have internet |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ensure that frontline and marganilized communities are well represented, as they will be affected first and worst. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Trees create climate |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Need to have a perscribed system for decision making with in each region so that 1 entity/perspective/interest group does not dominate. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How to address the Rio Grande Compact deficit soon? How to fund and implement aquifer mapping and Water Data Act? How can we engage with Federal resources to curb tribal over use of water? Why are farmers being limited, but tribal golf courses and casinos and housing projects have unlimited water? It's not science or plannin. |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Would like fixed terms but options for renewal to addrss staffing challenges |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Appointed by local communities not governor |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Appointed by local communities |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Future generations |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Land Grants need to be involved. We were before state and have antiquity laws that we still use up to this day to manage our water resources (we are nowhere on your maps) |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Again Land Grants are not included |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Less government an dgroups. Let the water and land owners plan |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Well drillers should be regular attendees at Regional meetings |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Members should be appointed however some voting process from current members to avoid political influence |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Wildlife refuges |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | What groups are most vulnerable to changes that might affect their resources? |


NMISC Exhibits 01098

*Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Conduct cost-benefit analysis on major changes. |
| Online | Future generations must somehow be represented |
| Online | Each region should select its membership, subject to interest-balancing criteria appropriate for the particular region |
| Online | NMSU dept of Agriculture should provide Agricultural and engineering expertise |
| Online | opinions, not even popular ones, should not outweigh what science or data supports as the sustainable path forward. |
| Online | Probably! |
| Online | Regional planning entities should be composed of persons who understand water usage, who have deep knowledge of the history of water usage, water rights and governmental involvement in attempts to control water. |
| Online | All users of water, including agriculture, municipalities, and anyone else who is interested in how water is used. Since recreation and tourism are increasingly important for the economy, those interests should be represented, both by formal and informal organizations and individuals. Scientific experts in hydrology, climate, environment, and economics should be involved, and compensated by the state for their contributions. Representatives of Tewa and other indigenous populations should be given special consideration. |
| Online | Include our neighbors (TX, CO) so we understand their perspective and differences in law. |
| Online | There is no mechanism to define, engage, and consult with communities. |
| Online | those that have received adequate briefing of the facts of the issue in some fashion to keep the input factual instead of emotional or hypothetical |
| Online | Natural Resource Agency's. Climate Change Advocates. |
| Online | I believe the process should be organized around watersheds and further there needs to be one entity responsible for water in NM, ensuring that whatever individual planning groups determine is best, that the determinations work in concert for the best of the whole state. |
| Online | Must be fair and equitable and not just the biggest or entity with the most money or influence. Equitable representation. |
| Online | A diversity of perspectives, including non-consumptive, should be at table. Meetings should be frequent. |
| Online | Of course. You are asking for isolated short answers to a complex question. Regional planning must be set up for success. Who must be involved. 1. Representatives of all major stakeholder groups, which is different from all stakeholders. 2. Honest experts and citizens and policy people. 3. Great facilitators who understand how to lead and help participants come to agreement and compromise. And many, many more. |
| Online | Funding water access now pipeline from NE USA, reuse and recharge practices encouraged/subsidized |
| Online | It's imperative to get all interested parties using water involved. That's the only way to design a plan that will work. |
| Online | Maximize public awareness and participation. |
| Online | Standardized statistical data should be adapted and monitored by instrumentation and made available to the public. |
| Online | Well Publicized via multi medias |
| Online | Regional planning entities should inform Legislative and Water Trust Board funding decisions. |


NMISC Exhibits 01099

## *Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Need to ensure that community benefits and environmental benefits (i.e. those not necessarily represented by a water user or water rights owner) are fairly represented |
| Online | There needs to be an impact study on where water is not available because of contamination with correlation of the source whether agricultural,mining,nuclear development. |
| Online | The question on characteristics of who should be involved, professional or personal water experience: we need both, and in equal measure, which was not a survey option. |
| Online | Every water use, including water for nature, outdoor recreation, cultural, and traditional uses should have a voice in the process with equal decision-making power. |
| Online | Community members, who are impacted daily by any decisions made, need to be part of the decision making process! |
| Online | both professional people and regular community people should be involved in the plan |
| Online | Economic development water needs beyond agriculture |
| Online | Water quality |
| Online | Populations depending on the available water for life, including wild animals, plants, etc that do not have a voice |
| Online | Yes, a process to remove members of the planning committtee. One current planning committee member is guilty of selling water without a permit that should end. |
| Online | I am unconvinced that the approaches by ISC have been sufficient for the diverse peoples, backgrounds, resources in rural areas. (I hope you can demonstrate I am wrong in the analytics you provide in your reports!) |
| Online | There should be at least 2 youths on a 9-person committee, from different regions of the state |
| Online | Schools (primary and secondary education) and our youth |
| Online | Members must demonstrate specific potential for being directly affected by outcome of water management decisions other than "water is required for life" |
| Online | Share the latest information on underground resovoirs |
| Online | Scientists should be included in the process. Some of the entities outlined above hire scientists but scientists should be explicitly called out- both hydrologists and ecologists/biologists (for wildlife considerations) |
| Online | Consider the needs of natural ecosystems, wildlife and plants in all decision-making. |
| Online | Ecological experts speaking on behalf of wildlife should be explicitly part of the planning process |
| Online | Besides environmental interest groups, how else (and more strongly) can more-than-human water needs be represented in planning processes? |
| Online | Oil and Gas interests should have ZERO say |
| Online | Water quality issues should be given priority. |
| Online | Funding agencies and planning groups to identify realistic funding opportunities to develop improvements and how to pay for the new infrastructure within the region. |
| Online | In order to succeed, ample funding must be made available for setting up regional planning entities and to incentivize robust and equitable public participation. Travel stipends and childcare are just some examples of how to ensure that everyone who wants to |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | participate is able to. Every water use, including water for nature, outdoor recreation, cultural, and traditional uses should have a voice in the process with equal<br>decision-making power. |
| Online | Ceremonial leaders |
| Online | It is very important for the State to fund the water Security Planning Act. It's not enough to pass the bill, it needs funding in order to be implemented, and staff needs to be provided to ensure implementation happens.<br><br>In addition, it is critical for NM to ensure the wildlife and the environment are protected and supported by providing adequate water. Specifically, the Riparian environment needs to be protected. There are several endangered species along the rivers that require protection, as well as many migrating birds and animals that need protection as well.<br><br>Protecting these Riparian environments not only supports the wildlife, but supports the communities as well. There are many recreational activities that occur along the river, and our National Wildlife Refuges, parks, and other areas bring in our NM families as well as tourists to enjoy them. This supports the local communities and is important to all of them.<br><br>NM needs to address the growing water shortages with our population-- people need to use less water in many activities. This may mean restrictions on watering lawns, types of plants in our landscaping, and not doing things like "washing" down driveways or other paved areas. We need to start making changes in our lives for the long-term future.<br><br>In addition, the State needs to look at what type of agriculture we can really support. Should people be allowed to have dairy farms? They do not seem suitable for our environment here. Should anyone be growing alfalfa? What about other crops? The state needs to take a serious look at this and work with the farming and ranching communities to ensure they are looking ahead and understand the water restrictions and costs they may face.<br><br>There may also be other activities or business endeavors that some communities undertake that shouldn't be done, given our water situation. I'm referring to activities like allowing water to be pumped and bottled in communities like Los Lunas (?) for out-of-state companies. |
| Online | Information on water planning should be easier to access. Since all individuals are impacted in some way by water planning, information should be published in local newspapers as well as being sent out with water bills or other local utility statements. Were it not for facebook, I would have remained ignorant of this entire planning process. |
| Online | Standardized procedures to insure proper information for analysis of needs and conditions. |
| Online | Public water groups like Water Advocates, NM EMPAC and Valencia Water Watchers must be involved. They study local issues and advocate for u. |
| Online | Public water groups like Water Advocates, NM EMPAC and Valencia Water Watchers MUST be involved. They are studying the local issues and representing us through their advocacy. They reach out to the public more than government often does. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | The water managers should be restricted by state law to evidence-based solutions that show the greatest efficacy in reducing water consumption and be as insulated as possible from popular opinion and ag interests. They should be required to educate the public about how much water is saved by converting land from agriculture to other economic uses. |
| Online | The future of our beautiful region is in danger. We must think outside the box and bring more voices to the table to solve our water problems. This may require rethinking the status quo, power structures, and water rights. We have to think about what will be best for the future wellbeing of our region, its people (all its people), and its unique ecosystems. |
| Online | Mediators should be included. We have more paper water than wet water so someone is going to lose the paper rights so having professional mediation involved would be a good idea. Also we need to eat so distinguish what type of agriculture (crops eaten by people vs animal agriculture like beef or hay or animal feed (soy, corn etc.) |
| Online | Involvement in regional water planning should be determined by who holds water rights or relies on water rights held by others (ie customers for water authorities/utilities) |
| Online | Get the input of appropriate personnel from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge regarding water needs of the Refuge. |
| Online | Equity for all water users, including the environment |
| Online | thank you - this is quite comprehensive |
| Online | As wildlife cannot actively participate it is critical Mohave those who can speak effectively on behalf of the many organisms that depened on NM's riparian habitats |
| Online | Entities should not be dominated by current water rights holders but balanced between water users, traditional communities, public drinking water providers, and environmental groups. |
| Online | local communities should be given as much flexibility as possible to control their own processes |
| Online | Representatives from major water users and water right holders |
| Online | It's a complicated process and should be open to the public at large; feedback will depend on solicitation and participation. Can stakeholder involvement be more than one tier, i.e. major stakeholder considerations, then roll-out to the public? |
| Online | must have good data to make decisions, need continous monitor of water availablility |
| Online | Members of future planning entities should have term limits |
| Online | Use of ZOOM meetings to inform that is widely advertised, even if it doesn't provide the opportunity to directly participate in planning is useful and a better way to stay informed about things than just a website. It also provides an opportunity to view how effectively the planning committee or the governing agencies are reflective of the areas they represent. |
| Online | all stakeholders should be involved |
| Online | Its essential to have a diversity of interests formally represented (a seat at the table) for regional water planning boards/entities. At a minimum, this should include municipal interests, Ag. interests, major water users, environmental (fish/wildlife) interests, etc. |
| Online | future regional water planning should be structured to benefit all the people of the region and not just those with water rights |
| Online | Research hydrologists |
| Online | Everyone needs to be at the table. This process cannot exclude any user groups. It wonâ€™t be easy |
| Online | Need a way for the largest users (including the mines) to not dominate the decision making |

*Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Each regional water planning group should be provided funds to start with a pilot project that attempts to holistically address their issues, while concurrently also planning for all the projects needed. For example, aquifer recharge projects that are integrated with land management are not easy to implement, and the solutions are in the details. Also having a demonstration project allows for field workshops, and are a much more active way to collaborate across a region. |
| Online | Just that the ISC planning staff is small for such a huge statewide undertaking. Leveraging engaged water groups in each region to raise awareness will help. |
| Online | Environmental and riparian concerns must be included |
| Online | educate the public about the critical need for participation |
| Online | Professionals or graduates that specialize in water conservation, treatment, or planning. |
| Online | Engage students at the Middle School, HS, and College level, possibly at the elementary level too! |
| Online | noo |
| Online | people should be more involved by trying to solve the problem on their own |
| Online | Local flexibility is key. Since the number of districts is up for determination, staffing may be limiting resource. |
| Online | There should be a thoughtful mix of voices at the table - otherwise I fear it would fall to political or special interest whims |
| Online | Drinking water should get better representation than it currently does because it is most important. |
| Online | Full transparency of business interests should be required. |
| Online | Riparian HaBITAAT NEEDS TO BE ATTENDED TO AS THE MANY CREATURES AND ORGANISMS THAT DEPEND ON RIPARIAN HABITAT CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES |
| Online | All ranchers and environmental groups |
| Online | eliminate or limit the political side and the environmental/tribal side that just want to stop everything. |
| Online | Make sure there is a balance among all uses including individual water uses, environmental water use, and economic water uses. |
| Online | Environmental water needs should be part of each regional team. This doesn't have to by NGO representation. Many local community members understand the needs of local rivers. However, it needs to be explicit that each regional team addresses environmental needs, otherwise it will fall off the radar. |
| Online | include people who have hard data on water |
| Online | Ask for their input more than once. |
| Online | Any entity selling water for profit (regardless of water rights holdings) should be very limited in influence and involvement over planning decisions |
| Online | My greatest concern is agricultural use of fresh water and how that will be managed in the future. This is a complex issue but MUST be solved. |
| Online | Thinking of the San Augustine Water Coalition, it is a dues paying organization & open to everyone who resides in Catron & Socorro County, to the best of my knowledge. So far, this model has been flexible & effective. Perhaps it can serve as template for citizen involvement going forward in the quest to protect & manage NM water use? |

*Q15: Are there any other considerations not highlighted here that should be included in determining who will be involved in regional water planning and how future regional planning entities will function?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Each region should be represented by someone in their region. |
| Online | Youth. At high school or college level, with coordinated class materials. |
| Online | allow local water experts to comment |
| Online | It is important that decision makers are at the table and that the planning process isn't hi-jacked by uninformed citizen activists that drive others away from the process |
| Online | educational seminars prior to public meetings for public input |
| Online | Community planning, facilitated and supported by the regional planning entity |
| Online | Need the business community to participate |


NMISC Exhibits 01104

## Q16: What key questions should each regional plan answer?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Find out what actual recharge of Ogallala is if any at all |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Who/How will any plan be enforced |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | How can water quality be preserved? |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | The value of water to determine what is a valid approach. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Who is responsible for implementing and funding/resources are connected |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | All of these!! We have to understand the interconnectedness. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Water for natural systems, human use a secondary consideration' |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | How are various sections' need changing or should be changed |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Why are so many building projects, apartments and single family homes allowed? Some new homes have multiple bedrooms and three or more bathrooms. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water want does not equal water need |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | The public that utilizes water should always be invovled in prioritizing strategies |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | More public input as to usage by industrial minig |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | How can loval governments increase technical capacity? |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Need hard data to make decision: supply, demand, projections |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | We have no data on well going dry - data collection/monitoring is key |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Does the plan have built in evaluation and on the fly flexibility |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | All are critical! |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Is the plan sustainable? |
| Region 7 - Taos | All items listed are important |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Parcleates should be the priority! Not recretional. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Plan for catastrophic emergencies |
| Region 8 - San Miguel-Mora-Guadalupe | Look t our futures with safe drinking water |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Will current users be able to know they will hahve adequate H20 needs met in their futures |
| Region 9 - Colfax | What alternative sources are there. Is there a possibility of recharge. |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Whow owns the water |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | What about water rights for flora and fawna |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How will climate change affect our water and water planning |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How are we going to plan for global warming effects on our water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Teaching our residents to grow food and stop relying on industrial farming |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How to balance water needs of residents/ water customers of the rergion |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | who is downstream of the region not just upstream |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | indigenous ways |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | People generally don't think as far ahead as 50 yrs- say enough water for my grandchildren |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Is the current use of the water sustainable |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Match future needs with future water availablity. Where are the gaps? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will demand change with population, economies, ecological projections? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will state of NM account for tribal water use? What is the Tribal impact? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will wildlife and natural ecosystems be protected in a water scarce future?? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How plants and trees assist with creating positive microclimates vs heat domes. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The impact of damming rivers. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Water quality also must but addressed. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How will we account for tribal water use? Casinos and golf courses. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | What are current water needs including habitat and ecological? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How does this plan support our future? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | The first seven items are all essential. The bottom five items should be answered in advance of a plan. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | What are economic benefits from water dependent habitats/acres? |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Brad Lancaseter is a friend from Edgewood in his book ("Christian") - you need a copy |
| Region 13 - Estancia | Important: Why are lands grants of New Mexico not on the regional Maps or on the Regional Plan |
| Region 13 - Estancia | How will the water plan achieve water security for future generations |
| Region 13 - Estancia | What does the plan look like? Where can I find it? |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 13 - Estancia | Can the water be sold or shipped out of Torrance the county estancia walls basin |
| Region 13 - Estancia | What will happen if exisiting water rights are greater than actual water supply? |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Need to track what comes in and out better |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | How can projects be bundled to be more copetitive + to support multiple priorities (i.e. restoration) |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | incentives & sanctions for less water waste |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | How can we support both ag. Community and keep water available |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Support rural + Ag + maintain water availability |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | How much water wil lbe available for riparian areas? |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | How much water is exported commercially? |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | What priority is fine to ecosystems & biodiversity? |
| Online | All of the above. Also, define public welfare of the region; establish water administration approaches (shortage sharing agreement(s), priority administration, alternative administration) |
| Online | Define PUBLIC welfare of the the region; establish water administration approaches eg., water sharing agreements); priority administration & alternative administration |
| Online | The Cameron Creek Reservoir previously mentioned has center of dam at coordinates at 32 degrees 42.636 minutes N, 108 degrees 10.266 minutes W with spillway elevation at 5650'. The Bear Creek reservoir below Wilson Canyon is at coordinates 32 degrees 54.294 minutes N, 108 degrees 16.180 minutes W with spillway at 6390'. |
| Online | How do we establish equilbrium in our basin where withdrawals are less than or equal to recharge? |
| Online | All of the above |
| Online | More storm runoff reservoirs are needed to hold runoff for municipal use. Place one just west of Hurley in Cameron Creek, in Bear Creek just below Wilson Canyon confluence; or Cherry Creek just above Bear Creek, or Bear Creek just above Cherry Creek. These are 2,000 to 3000 feet higher than the Gila River study and less evaporation. Get them ready for the next rainy season cycle near year 2033 -2035. |
| Online | How many storm water runoff reservoirs are planned for the next higher rainfall period near to 2033-34?? |
| Online | ALL of the above |
| Online | all of these need to be answered, not sure why we would only pick three |
| Online | These questions seem like a great outline for the regional plans. I think they are all important |
| Online | All of the above are necessary for a useful plan, so hopefully would be included in the RWPs |
| Online | Environmental flow needs. |
| Online | How well have we ensured that the recommendations made are actually HEARD and ultimately implemented? |
| Online | What is the ecological condition of the state's rivers and waters? What are the available means to restore and protect these waters? What other measures could we use? |
| Online | How will water shortfalls be administered in the region, |

## Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 2 - San Juan | Recreational use and water storage can be combined |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Maintenance o fminimum in stream flows |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | No need to avoid developing in additional water cloud seeing brackish water |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Private public partnership |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Acquire storage and reservoirs |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | A cap on industiral use of water and better tracking/regulation of larger water right holders |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Watershed restoration |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Protect/respect water rights |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Reuse and purification! Ag/industry/municipal |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water for habitat and wildlife |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Beneficial use of urban stormwater runoff |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Regionalization |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Local implementation instead of state level - state could provider oversight |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Emphasize outreach and education |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of the above |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation incentives at town and county levels |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of the above |
| Region 7 - Taos | Emphasize rainwater collection |
| Region 7 - Taos | Focus on water conservation and using only as much as we have |
| Region 7 - Taos | Adjudication compliance |
| Region 7 - Taos | Real estate development caps based on common sense water availablity |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Well testing |

## *Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Require water harvesting |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Better monitoring of sewer effluent better water quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | All buildings, roads, etc. |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | For downstream water users and communites |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | More education in public schools about where the water comes from each region |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | aquifer recharge- see AZ projects |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Show me the drains running again |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Revisit/vacate SS101, and rebalance SW/GW interaction |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | education on water conservation and ethical use for all |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | all of the above are important |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Environemntal flows for the river |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | People and planet vs. industry and profiters |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Convert water - intensive crops to crops that do not need a lot of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Buy out of water rights from farmers and use it for conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Desarrollo de un sistema en el cual 100% del agua potable es reciclada. Esta misma agua se debe quedar en las comunidades que deciden adoptar la idea de 100% recivlaje del agua |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protect that small farms and raches and their water rights |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protect local farming and agriculture. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Question conservation as it could spped desertification |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Enforcement/compliance |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Quantification of water related envionmental services |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Rebuild/restore with climate and fire adapted plans and plants |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Establishment of instream flow program that is multi-species |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ecological health and needs of the environment and species |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Education on graywater and storage at the household level |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Growth must be addressed! More than economics is important |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need to account for tribal use otherwise data is meaningless |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Facilitate and encourage groundwater trusts |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | remove non-native plant species |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Monitoring and metering |
| Region 15 – Socorro-Sierra | Agreements on how to manage shortages |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Clean and use produced water for applicable fit for use needs |


NMISC Exhibits 01109

## *Q17: What types of implementation strategies should be included in regional water plans to create a balanced water future?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 16 - Lea County | Positive reuse policies with science not heart |
| Online | These are all important, and will vary among regions. Multi-attribute planning processes should yield a set of strategies particularly important to that region in accordance with the regionâ€™s needs. Some of these, such as outreach and education and efficiency measures that save groundwater or consumptive use should be mandatory, as should continuous review, monitoring, and revision. The region must select alternative or priority administration. |
| Online | All sectors need to focus on using less water |
| Online | importation of water from out of state |
| Online | All are needed. Get real. |
| Online | or strict priority administation |
| Online | Identifying, developing, and implementing new/unconvential sources of water (e.g., brackish grounwater, re |
| Online | Commercial water use vs public water use priorities. |
| Online | Riparian environment protection |
| Online | Converting ag land to other economic uses |
| Online | once again, why should these be prioritzed? shouldn't they all be addressed? |
| Online | I don't know how to prioritize one of these over the other. They all should be considered in each plan. |
| Online | Riparian areas/environmental water use protection |
| Online | Ban fracking |
| Online | Habitat water use protection |
| Online | Because almost all regions are interrelated, implementation will require communication and agreements across planning boundary lines. For example, proposed groundwater pumping for delivery elsewhere requires some mechanism (in addition to courts) for resolution. |
| Online | All of the above |
| Online | Add to the water supply with cloud seeding if appropriate for that area. |

## Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 2 - San Juan | Recreational use and water storage can be combined |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Maintenance o fminimum in stream flows |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | No need to avoid developing in additional water cloud seeing brackish water |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Private public partnership |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Acquire storage and reservoirs |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | A cap on industiral use of water and better tracking/regulation of larger water right holders |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Watershed restoration |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Protect/respect water rights |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Reuse and purification! Ag/industry/municipal |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Water for habitat and wildlife |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Beneficial use of urban stormwater runoff |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Regionalization |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Local implementation instead of state level - state could provider oversight |
| Region 5 - Tularosa-Sacramento-Salt Basins | Emphasize outreach and education |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of the above |
| Region 7 - Taos | Conservation incentives at town and county levels |
| Region 7 - Taos | All of the above |
| Region 7 - Taos | Emphasize rainwater collection |
| Region 7 - Taos | Focus on water conservation and using only as much as we have |
| Region 7 - Taos | Adjudication compliance |
| Region 7 - Taos | Real estate development caps based on common sense water availablity |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Well testing |

## *Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Require water harvesting |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Better monitoring of sewer effluent better water quality |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | All buildings, roads, etc. |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | For downstream water users and communites |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | More education in public schools about where the water comes from each region |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | aquifer recharge- see AZ projects |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Show me the drains running again |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Revisit/vacate SS101, and rebalance SW/GW interaction |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | education on water conservation and ethical use for all |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | all of the above are important |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Environemntal flows for the river |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | People and planet vs. industry and profiters |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Convert water - intensive crops to crops that do not need a lot of water |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Buy out of water rights from farmers and use it for conservation |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Desarrollo de un sistema en el cual 100% del agua potable es reciclada. Esta misma agua se debe quedar en las comunidades que deciden adoptar la idea de 100% recivlaje del agua |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protect that small farms and raches and their water rights |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Protect local farming and agriculture. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Question conservation as it could spped desertification |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Enforcement/compliance |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Quantification of water related envionmental services |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Rebuild/restore with climate and fire adapted plans and plants |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Establishment of instream flow program that is multi-species |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Ecological health and needs of the environment and species |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Education on graywater and storage at the household level |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Growth must be addressed! More than economics is important |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | We need to account for tribal use otherwise data is meaningless |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Facilitate and encourage groundwater trusts |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | remove non-native plant species |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Monitoring and metering |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Agreements on how to manage shortages |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Clean and use produced water for applicable fit for use needs |

## *Q18: What key information would you like to know about the water projects, programs, and policies happening in your region?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 16 - Lea County | Positive reuse policies with science not heart |
| Online | These are all important, and will vary among regions. Multi-attribute planning processes should yield a set of strategies particularly important to that region in accordance with the regionâ€™s needs. Some of these, such as outreach and education and efficiency measures that save groundwater or consumptive use should be mandatory, as should continuous review, monitoring, and revision. The region must select alternative or priority administration. |
| Online | All sectors need to focus on using less water |
| Online | importation of water from out of state |
| Online | All are needed. Get real. |
| Online | or strict priority administation |
| Online | Identifying, developing, and implementing new/unconvential sources of water (e.g., brackish grounwater, re |
| Online | Commercial water use vs public water use priorities. |
| Online | Riparian environment protection |
| Online | Converting ag land to other economic uses |
| Online | once again, why should these be prioritzed? shouldn't they all be addressed? |
| Online | I don't know how to prioritize one of these over the other. They all should be considered in each plan. |
| Online | Riparian areas/environmental water use protection |
| Online | Ban fracking |
| Online | Habitat water use protection |
| Online | Because almost all regions are interrelated, implementation will require communication and agreements across planning boundary lines. For example, proposed groundwater pumping for delivery elsewhere requires some mechanism (in addition to courts) for resolution. |
| Online | All of the above |
| Online | Add to the water supply with cloud seeding if appropriate for that area. |

## Q19: What information is most important to track in the regional water planning process?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Efficacy of any actions! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Support for implementation |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Fundting for orgs to help/facilitate implementation plan |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | What is the progress made to reduce gap between future supply and future needs? |
| Region 7 - Taos | Break the Rio Gradne Compact! |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Funding available for private entities (irrigation ditches) |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Local water balance equal basin water balance |
| Region 10 - Lower Pecos Valley | Health of the forrest |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Number of schools with education programs in water scarcity. These should be tracked in the implementation phase of planning. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Where water is running and strategies for dealing with water insecurity can be more widely implemented. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Education starting at entry level at schools |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | How is information shared |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | enviromental impacts |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | ecological health of riparian areas |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Impact of strategies and goals on long-term river health and sustainability |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | I include wildlife and ecosystems to be an "underserved" community in our exisiting water paradignm |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | How is funding (if received) allocated/tracked/used correctly? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Snowpack, monsoons, climate impacts |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Tribal water use - how much, and what purpose do they really use? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | An effective modernized water monitoring system |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Impcats to various users - ag, wildlife, river health |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | It is important that decisions and contributors be transparent. |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Sustainability of the project in the long term |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Many of these factors need great metrics/ measurement |
| Online | We believe this should be named â€˜progress and outcome reportingâ€™ in the Rules. All of the above are important. Progress against planning proposal, progress of implementation, and effectiveness of ongoing situational review and monitoring are important to track. |
| Online | goals should be informed by data and actionable |
| Online | total assessment of current and proposed projects and impact on water current and forecast supply/demand |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | All of the above |
| Online | The previously mentioned Cameron Creek Reservoir is at coordinates 32 degrees 42.636 minutes N 108 degrees 10.266 minutes W with spillway at 5650. The Bear Creek below Wilson Canyon reservoir is at coordinates 32 degrees 54.294 minutes N 108 degrees 16.180 minutes W with spillway elevation 6390. |
| Online | Ecological impacts, including benefits for aquatic and riparian wildlife |
| Online | Political impact on water planning process. |
| Online | Ability of areas to develop strategic water usage plans, considering all affected entities, and have the ability and funding to implement those plans. |
| Online | How much land, per quater, went from ag use to other economic use. |
| Online | rules of local water distribution, especially local water associations |
| Online | Impacts to riparian areas and flyways |
| Online | Corruption which is the #1 problem in New Mexico |


NMISC Exhibits 01115

# Online Only Question Responses

## Q20: To help us better understand your perspective on public welfare, please express how strong you agree or disagree.

No comments.

## Q21: Do you have additional comments on public welfare that you would like NMISC to consider?

| Region | Other Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | The Public Welfare of the Region as distinguished from the Public Welfare of the State, is the will of the Legislature, expressed by the unanimously approved 2023 Water Security Planning Act. It must be defined by the entity and must be subject to an official, interim ISC approval to assure it meets the criteria the ISC adopts as its regulatory law or approves as its guidelines.<br><br>This might use a focus group approach, a regional decision, and should be led by a skilled facilitator. |
| Online | Public Welfare is an undefined concept that used by bureaucrats to justify actions that are poorly defined by reason. |
| Online | Climate considerations must factor into public welfare considerations. |
| Online | Since public welfare is supposed to be considered in decision making has not been defined, regional water plans should include their definition of the public welfare. (My definition would include aquatic life, aesthetic beauty, water quality, assuring minimum stream flows, discouraging waste and encouraging conservation, as I understand it is defined in Idaho). Implementation would probably be through a state-sponsored commission of experts, and progress would be measured against parameters that are established in the original plans. |
| Online | The energy equation of dealing with water needs to be considered. Moving water is energy-intensive . |
| Online | Public welfare should broad. Traditional values should hold the most weight. |
| Online | take a broader view of water supply/demand across the USA and don't be constrained by the NM state borders |
| Online | NM agriculture was subsidized to establish in this arid region. High water use crops should be grown in areas with more water or innovation shall be applied to crops to keep them within a measurable usage rate. At the same time free open markets should be allowed to control usage of water |
| Online | Maximize enforcement and compliance with AWIA 2018 |
| Online | Equitable representation and appropriate funding need to be in the forefront. |
| Online | limit special interest nterests. developers |
| Online | Meeting public welfare of the region has to be 1 of many evaluation/prioritization criteria. |
| Online | Champion funding for the most benefit projects that least negatively impact New Mexicans now |
| Online | The OSE is bogged down in past determinations on water use. It's time to truly update this information and policy for the future health of the water in NM and it's inhabitants, both human and wildlife. Also, impacts from the over allocation of the Colorado River and NM rivers need to be dealt with. |
| Online | The State engineer more than likely has not stake in what he plans for others so it is not good one person has so much say so |
| Online | It is of the highest priority |

| Region | Other Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | Most of the public mistakenly think New Mexico can switch to "food security through alternative crop choices"; we have an agricultural college that should also be involved in the reality of future water use. |
| Online | â€¢ Plans should demonstrate a clear and informed prioritization of sustainable long-term water use so that future generations have reliable, healthy and safe water resources.<br>â€¢ In order to succeed, ample funding must be made available for setting up regional planning entities and to incentivize robust and equitable public participation. Travel stipends and childcare are just some examples of how to ensure that everyone who wants to participate is able to.<br>â€¢ Plans should acknowledge water shortage and rely on choices about water uses that are most beneficial to our communities, not sourcing "new water." |
| Online | The public needs to be kept informed about our current, near-term, and long-term projections and plans for water usage, availability, and costs. |
| Online | ok |
| Online | Need to start serious investment in water recycling up to potable standards. |
| Online | Remember, the needs of the many out weigh the needs of the few. |
| Online | Municipal rights cannot be prioritized at any cost over historic rights holders. First in use is the law. The river and its Bosque is the ultimate historical rights holder. Without it we have nothing. |
| Online | Might should not equal right - that is, individuals' voices should be heard and considered even if they don't monopolize water rights, have the largest industry in the region, etc. Figure out other ways of counting and weighting ideas and influence (e.g., public welfare for the greatest number of people is not necessarily what would be right for the region, for New Mexico, for our values).<br>While above information indicates that funding is available for communities, in reality, this is basically unachievable for unincorporated communities that may lack the organizational structure and/or capacity to access such funding. Again, counties focus on population centers - these unincorporated and census-designated communities that are so much of NM's character and vital livelihood are often overlooked because they don't fit neatly into the established structure. |
| Online | Need to consider emergency events |
| Online | Private wells & Septic tanks get a lot of criticism. Nonetheless they pump up some water, use it to shower (etc) and then put it back into the ground. None of it gets wasted, evaporates or disappears. |
| Online | Environmental impacts of permitting actions should be considered in evaluating impacts to public welfare. Actions that are bad for the health of the environment are ultimately bad for the health of humans as well. |
| Online | Consideration of the welfare of ecosystems, wildlife and native plants. |
| Online | Not only water rights holders should have a say. Most people rent and do not have water rights. |
| Online | Wildlife welfare also important |
| Online | Political pressure affecting planning and public welfare should be part of the process. |
| Online | Eliminating a water use sector would be something that should not be considered, but better water reuse and recycling can be included to enable more efficient use of waste or nontraditional water to keep a use sector whole. |
| Online | Not enough water in the East mountains. No more golf courses or pot farms. |
| Online | no |

| Region | Other Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | Climate change must take center stage. Industries that substantially contribute to climate change must not have unfettered and inexpensive access to water. |
| Online | Make the certification process for water operators much more streamlined, work with public schools to make students aware of that as a career. We canâ€™t do any of the work needed without trained operators. |
| Online | Land uses that produce greater returns result in higher wages, less taxing working conditions, and the most water use reduction per unit of spending or effort. |
| Online | OSE does not have accurate data on actual water usage across the state--an initiative to collect this data, with the goal of keeping rights holders informed about their water usage and curtailing water usage (particularly groundwater usage) when necessary could significantly benefit public welfare |
| Online | Be flexible and not rigid in the approach. |
| Online | Emphasize common values in the resource, de-emphasize short term economics, legal constraints |
| Online | the public should not be describing the term public welfare as that exists in NM water law statutes. That should be handled by agency rule-making or legislation. To the extent the public wishes to provide input, any input should be instructive only, and not binding in any way on water use or exercise of water rights. |
| Online | Tough one, but good to see that the ISC is trying to articulate this broad understanding--a delicate issue; "How do we define public welfare w/r/t water use?" |
| Online | Conservation stakeholders protect public welfare and should have a say |
| Online | Competent independent people who do not have strong vested interests in the status quo but who do have the technical and scientific skills to understand the issues related to water needs now and in the future must be dominant on planning entities. Public well being for all citizens of NM must be protected and given as much consideration as water rights designed for over a century ago. They must be willing to identify and help implement difficult policies and procedures that protect New Mexico's future. |
| Online | Agricultural water run-off contributing to fertilizers & other chemicals leaching into ground water<br>A seriously committed mosquito abatement program needs to be implemented |
| Online | Yes, habitat loss particularly in riparian areas is an important issue. NMISC must guarantee water to sustain wildlife habitats including in national and state refuges, parks, monuments, and wilderness. |
| Online | Having healthy riparian areas is critical to our quality of life, and mental and physical health as well. Also these areas are economic drivers for our state. |
| Online | The state engineer under the Martinez administration reversed the ruling of the previous state engineer in regards to the aquafir science deep well proposal for Campbell Ranch in the East Mountains. What can be done to provide continuity between administrations. |
| Online | "Public welfare" may need to be redefined to include more direct language addressing possible changes to the regional water systems if the applications are granted such as the "ecological impacts, water health changes, and future water sustainability". |
| Online | This survey is not sharing my voice, it is endorsing what you think is important. As a climate scientist, I would urge you to look at the climate models and see that the dividing line of increased precipitation is at the Colorado/New Mexico border. Our rivers will be full at certain times and we need to capture that as well as implement additional capture measures. |
| Online | What I don't see happening in Santa Fe, for example, is limiting amount of water use for large estates of the wealthy that use wells to water their grass lawns. We need an ordinance to ban grass other than something like buffalo grass or xeric scaping as the rule for property owners. Also, given a reasonable estimate of future water availability, we should limit residential building, including apartments and no longer allow huge apartment |

| Region | Other Comments |
|---|---|
| | complexes to be built, like the three projects now on the books to provide 1,000 residential units each. It's madness. And usually, the rents are beyond what the unhoused folks can afford, yet their plight continues unabated. Future needs for affordable housing should be entered into the equation and that building housing for them should be the top priority. As climate change worsens in California and Texas, those who can afford to move will be putting pressure on Santa Fe and Taos [cooler climate locations] to build high cost homes for them instead. Water planning needs to be more comprehensive to include an overall sustainable blueprint that includes the population's educational needs, employment away from dependence on oil and gas jobs, support for smaller local farms to provide the majority of food and so much more. |
| Online | no |
| Online | nope |
| Online | Helpful to define public welfare so that the OSE can balance individual rights v. general welfare of all people in the state. |
| Online | local input supersedes outsider input |
| Online | AGAIN OUR FELLOW CREATURES AND PLANTS THAT DEPEND ON THE RIPARIAN HABITAT AND CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES MUST HAVE THEIR NEEDS FULLY CONSIDERED |
| Online | Stop the special interest groups from having the complete control. |
| Online | Environmental water use is an important value to all communities. It should not be considered as a in terms of a commodity in NM. |
| Online | Public welfare is an undefined term that may be understood differently in different contexts. The concept of public welfare in the water planning context may not exactly align with the concept of public welfare to be applied by the State Engineer in making determinations on water permitting applications. Some of the suggested answers in the section above are too "clear-cut." There are instances where my inclination would have been to answer "It depends" because a lot of choices may depend on individual situations and circumstances that cannot be foreseen in a survey. |
| Online | NM should never value one water use over another.  Beneficial use should not be subject to any type of social justice bs. |
| Online | please encourage public utilities instead of wells/septics |
| Online | Any plan needs to be inclusive of All of us as a community. Not just the interests of the commercial users. |
| Online | It seems that all of the questions made you agree. What if you don't agree? Water rights are a property right. |
| Online | I think public welfare has been ignored while agricultural interests have been over represented in our water use, especially in regards to the Rio Grande.  I would like the state to reverse this and attempt to make up for years and years of depletion. |
| Online | Public welfare should come before private interest. All solutions to solve water crises should be on the table, including taking of water rights from private, for-profit entities. |
| Online | Water use for agriculture and â€œuse it or lose itâ€ water rights must be addressed. |
| Online | The questions weren't entirely clear. Not sure what "position of the person making comments" (or something like that) meant. But yet, state needs transparent and inclusive review of how this clause is applied, along with many others. |
| Online | ag water conservation projects need to be considered |

## Q22: Who should be eligible to apply for grants or loans for planning activities?

No comments.

## Q23: Choose up to two of the following priorities for evaluating funding of grants or loans for planning activities.

No comments.

## Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?

| Region | Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | The Water Advocates will submit a narrative to Amanda after it is approved by the Water Advocates Board at our August 28 meeting. |
| Online | funding does not equal water.  funding should be prioritised to supplement entities' "in progress" initiatives to increase liklihood of project completion. |
| Online | Ensuring that the established process was followed, and that evaluations of need and success are included. |
| Online | How the planned activity specifically furthers the goals of achieving sustained and balanced management of the available resources |
| Online | Funding should be optimized where it can sensibly be utilized so that it generates positive impacts for the benefit of communities and economic sustainability. |
| Online | water planning efforts should focus on supply and demand and conservation mainly |
| Online | Don't forget what NM is about.  There are enough large cities elsewhere that grew because of abundant water.  This is an agricultural state. |
| Online | Current risk assessment. |
| Online | Ease of process, so anyone can receive funding for water conservation projects. |
| Online | NGOs should be eligible entities for project funds. |
| Online | too much politcal input |
| Online | Yes, rule suggestions by The NM Water Advocates |
| Online | Stop wasting everyone's money on useless projects and implement projects that help everyone NOW. A statewide moratorium for any transfer of water rights that are not to a public entity, stop creating false right to pump water for building developers that don't have an existing water right or public tap at the property, Fund reuse wherever it can benefit people, chose many contract professionals to immediately do water audits for all communities in NM, allow water certification testing to students in NM universities that  are getting some experience (PT/seasonal, etc.) with a water/wastewater system, start funding storm water utilities as a first line quality, Statewide moratorium for any building that is not low water use , incentivize agriculture that uses best water conservation, Education and incentives to the public for best conservation. |
| Online | contamination through effluent discharges |
| Online | â€¢ In order to succeed, ample funding must be made available for setting up regional planning entities and to incentivize robust and equitable public participation. Travel stipends and childcare are just some examples of how to ensure that everyone who wants to participate is able to.<br>â€¢ Plans should acknowledge water shortage and rely on choices about water uses that are most beneficial to our communities, not sourcing "new water."<br>â€¢ Rules and guidelines should ensure that any projects or programs identified in the regional plans are actionable and democratically prioritized, and recognize that this will require sustained funding. |
| Online | ok |
| Online | Is it directly leading to more stable water availability  for present use and for economic development - if not then no $ |
| Online | Reprioritization of use - re-examine water right laws |
| Online | Water quality |

## *Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?*

| Region | Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | The record of success and the scope of the plan. Self serving plans for profit should be ignored in favor of right sized greater impact or equity driven plans |
| Online | special interest group's history of misuse and controversial use/sourcing of water |
| Online | See comments above about unincorporate and census-designated communities. |
| Online | Acequia communities should be allowed to apply for funding to ensure representation in the process. |
| Online | funding should be at the local level and should utilize/leverage other state and federal funds where possible |
| Online | There should be competitive and non-competitive funding opportunities. Non-competitive funding should be targeted to underserved and/or environmental justice communities. |
| Online | We need a far better estimate of the ground water in the big valleys fed by the mountains. |
| Online | Should consider whether the proposal has a nexus with environmental health. All proposed actions should, to the extent possible, consider improvements to/impacts on both the human community (including disadvantaged communities) and impacts on the environment and should try to benefit both. |
| Online | Consider the most equitable proposals most highly. |
| Online | Private equity or political influence over the planning process. |
| Online | Innovative collaborative planning efforts could be funded |
| Online | Do not like any of the funding approaches identified. I suggest that funding be provided to address issues for water security by funding through the Permanent Fund Loans to communities with a 20 year payback with interest to allow communities to move forward more quickly in water resiliency. Forces communities to select projects they can pay for that will improve water reliability. |
| Online | Holistic funding- balancing various needs |
| Online | Regional Water Plans need to be Equitable; Actionable; Informed by data; Funded; and Holistic. |
| Online | Funding for individual households in rural, non-community areas. |
| Online | Some way to extend funding timeline if local entity is not able to complete project due to lack of local resources and inflationary pressures. |
| Online | It should fund land use planning, zoning, and non-agriculture economic development. E.g. If a freight and warehouse distribution center were permitted on land along I-25 and the railroad in Socorro, and the current ag use of that land prohibited moving forward, water use reduction would be automatic as the land changes use. |
| Online | Many NM communities lack the resource for fund matching or developing funding proposals ahead of grant applications opening |
| Online | Be flexible and get input from stakeholders. |
| Online | Health of overall water system |
| Online | Fund only those that do not waste water by evaporation or misapplication |
| Online | Which projects will make the largest difference in the region. The most good for the most people should be a factor in decision making. |
| Online | Riparian Habitat |
| Online | Water planning must acknowledge climate reality and shrinking water supplies. The lives of water-dependent plants and animals must take equal importance with the needs of the human population. Retaining our natural diversity is critical to the health and stability of the river. |

## *Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?*

| Region | Comments |
|---|---|
| | The planning process must involve a broad set of stakeholders, including Tribal groups and the environmental community. |
| Online | evaluate biggest bang for the buck while exhibiting the least environmental issues |
| Online | flood control and effective and efficient use of stormwater should be prioritized |
| Online | Maintenance and efficiencies; for instance water systems--> there was once a push for more regionalization and there is always a need for maintenance |
| Online | Success of past groups funded projects. |
| Online | environmental concerns |
| Online | River flows should be given consideration |
| Online | Supporting collaborative projects across planning districts that create efficiencies and future sustainability for water needs is needed when such exist. Some methods to track the effectiveness of projects in meeting identified priorities (such as ensuring equitable solutions for all segments of New Mexico citizens) must be established and monitored. |
| Online | Mosquito abatement |
| Online | Non-profits need to be eligible entities to receive funding for projects vetted and approved by regional planning entities. This is an important issue for maximizing capacity and issue area expertise. It would be a mistake to exclude NGOs, and other state agencies fund NGOs directly for projects. |
| Online | water conservation |
| Online | I think both urgency of need and disadvantaged communities should be weighed when allocating funding on a rolling basis. |
| Online | Who chooses? |
| Online | Riparian areas are key to health of the environment, people, and wildlife. They MUST be considered. |
| Online | consider funding education programs for climate and the environment |
| Online | Be flexible |
| Online | Instead of letting most of the rain and snow water evaporate, projects that sequester water into covered basin should be top priority. Also I've read of water channels currently running out in the open to be covered by solar panels so that two needs are met at the same time: preservation of water and generating energy. Building in new and innovative water storage systems and preservation is obviously critical to get into place as soon as possible. |
| Online | Why are so many pecan trees being planted? |
| Online | do have nothing |
| Online | we should take into account that our community would also like to use water in an unprofessional way on occasion as would I |
| Online | Need to keep in mind that all communities are not equally professional or competent and a better selection method should not be competitive, because that would not be consistent with fair access. |
| Online | Scale of Projects and how much affect it may have. |
| Online | smaller communities first, start at the root |
| Online | I would consider CLEAR scopes of work a very important part of funding water planning activities. Having a clear end point or deliverable will make for more successful projects across the state. |
| Online | No grants |

## *Q24: Are there other factors NMISC should consider when thinking about funding water planning activities?*

| Region | Comments |
|---|---|
| Online | Realize the amount of paperwork needed and enough employees to quickly and efficiently get that processed |
| Online | Balance funding among water uses including municipal (including individual water users), infrastructure, delivery efficiency, and environmental health. |
| Online | Regional planning teams could prioritize their needs and this could feed into selection. |
| Online | It is important that the various regions be able to submit funding applications that are well organized and clear and can be implemented with a minimum of delay. Not all regions are equipped to do so and it is important to consider this issue when setting up a water planning scheme at the regional level. |
| Online | This process like many other state plans exclude groups like private ditches which leaves out a major group of water users. All groups and every citizen of the state should be equally represented. |
| Online | clear objectives |
| Online | Urgency of the need should be considered first. |
| Online | Think of the ordinary public and future generations; it is not fair that so much of our water is focused on agriculture. Public welfare should be focused on the larger public interest, not the special interests who have profit to make.<br><br>I want you all to think about equitable use, holistic use, measurable steps, sustainability. |
| Online | Again, public interest should come first. Funding proposals that could benefit private interests should not be considered. |
| Online | Many small water systems struggle to qualify for small grants to get major infrastructure projects off the ground (i.e. PER, Technical Memo); the state needs to consider offering these services on a 50/50 contribution basis at least to start getting "shelved" projects to "shovel ready." |
| Online | Water planning entities should be required to consider alternatives, including costs and environmental/ecological impacts of each proposal. |
| Online | no preferential treatment |
| Online | If previous plans have projects that have not been implemented then the plan needs to include how to implement the plan. We canâ€™t just plan it must be implemented and that is what needs to be emphasized. |
| Online | Iâ€™d avoid too much bureaucracy dispersing funds. It is more important to fund meaningful projects than to ensure every box is checked. Iâ€™d rather waste some money or have some<br>Money get used in slightly different ways than it was meant for than have nothing get done because there are so many rules to apply for funding. |
| Online | Meter areas not currently metered before any funding issued. |
| Online | Whether activities positively affect water supply/demand imbalance. |
| Online | The recipients are not corrupt. Need an advisory board to rank applications. All parts of NM need to benefit. |

### Q25: A guidance related to state agency collaboration should consider...

No comments.

### Q26: Which of the listed ways should the NMISC prioritize when supporting the implementation of regional water plans

No comments.

### Q27: How frequently should future regional water planning entities be required to update their regional water security plans? Note, NMISC anticipates a two-year planning cycle needed to update any regional water security plan.

No Comments.

### Q28: Regional water security plans are required to have prioritized projects, programs, and policies. The prioritization of these by region should be accomplished by

No comments.

## Q29: Any other suggestions for how regions will prioritize plan recommendations?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Evaluation/prioritization of projects/programs/policies should consider multiple criteria â€“ e.g., technical feasibility, cost, water return on investment, social/disadvantaged impacts, environmental considerations, capacity to implement, and many more. |
| Online | Balancing the water budget and reducing depletions should be priorities in the MRG. |
| Online | Regional water plans should emphasize public welfare, and include how water is controlled, managed, and conserved. It should include how releases, agricultural usage (both surface and groundwater), and domestic, commercial, municipal, and industrial (DCMI) usage are managed. Plans should include incentives for conservation and regulations against expansion of highly consumptive uses of water. |
| Online | A common theme of prior water plans was to 'get new water or transfer water from elsewhere.' The concept of shifting water from adjacent regions is counter-productive. 'New' water is a dream; produced water is too polluted to treat; treating saline water is expensive and a limited resource if acquired by pumping. |
| Online | basis should focus on time urgent imbalances of supply and demand |
| Online | Use an accepted method for weighting independent criteria and then, as objectively as possible, score each program, policy, or project recommended. |
| Online | Allowing for new technology or processes in all realms of permitting; buildings, agriculture, reuse, storage, etc. For instance, solar powered dehydration of green waste reduces GHG and improves the environment and produces agricultural water as a biproduct but is not permitted by NM as a treatment for biological waste stream |
| Online | water saved per capita. Cost of water use per $ yield. |
| Online | â€¢ Rules and guidelines should ensure that any projects or programs identified in the regional plans are actionable and democratically prioritized, and recognize that this will require sustained funding. |
| Online | Encourage if not require, xeroscaping, not lush green lawns/pastures except what can be achieved through weed management and natural precipitation; allow only the best, most efficient, farmers to continue to produce foods and forages, do not allow special interests to get special treatment. Help homeowners with ways to harvest and store natural precipitation. |
| Online | ok |
| Online | Protecting a limited resource is the objective. Prioritize plans that ensure our water resources aren't wasted needlessly and promote healthy economic growth in our communities. |
| Online | Where's drinking water in your priorities? (Hint - add it, please.) |
| Online | where is the estimate effect of "climate migrants" flooding into the state, especially the northern counties? |
| Online | The more people helped is better |
| Online | Using reclaimed but sterile water is great not to waste as well as providing downspout barrels to catch every drop to those who are in urban areas. |
| Online | As much as possible, prioritization should consider both importance for human health/human community needs and for environmental health/wildlife needs. Actions that benefit both should be prioritized higher. |
| Online | Hold a general vote for all people affected by the plans |
| Online | Plan according to hydrology mapping and pollution mapping (using a map overlay) to prioritize and target planning for efficiency. |
| Online | Based on cost benefit over a 10 year period. Allows income generated by more water development to be included in benefit. |
| Online | Prioritize under resourced communities |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Highest priority assigned to individuals or groups who have only delivered water as their current option. |
| Online | Maximum water conservation |
| Online | Maximum water conservation |
| Online | Changes in land use from Ag to any other use.  Changes in land use that create greater revenue per square foot of land than agriculture. |
| Online | No not right now |
| Online | Emphasize a science and data-based methodology. |
| Online | by consensus after discussion and collaboration |
| Online | Prioritize "in-house" solutions first.  In the past, water plans looked upstream for their solutions to shortage. |
| Online | For the above question a categorized priority system combined w/ranking by the ISC |
| Online | Perhaps some methods to have whatever regional groups submit and implement projects priortize their top five priorities (excluding any they have submitted) for inclusion in the plan so that you can get some feedback from them on projects that may be supportive of, reinforce efforts in their regional efforts, or may diminish their opportunities for water security in their areas. |
| Online | There should be a pot of funding allocated annually by the legislature that regional planning entities have discretion over - this will incentivize participation. |
| Online | Plans and portions of plans having harmful or risky effects on wildlife habitat must be rejected. |
| Online | I think itâ€™s likely and will need to be implemented then tweaked. Certain things are potentially being overlooked |
| Online | Plans that have the largest water conservation impact should be ranked higher |
| Online | The projects need to emanate from the region's vision for the future and what they value about their region. The first round (highest priorities) should cover the diversity of needs for the region, and be comprised of smaller, pilot projects that compare any competing approaches. Generally how to achieve regional goals raises a lot of questions, and doing smaller pilots first is necessary to emphasize that the implementation is a collaboration that takes seriously all the voices involved. |
| Online | Shovel ready projects, money available, rural communities have as much input as a city |
| Online | Prioritize based on changing local needs |
| Online | we could vote before any laws and or restrictions are passes or put in place |
| Online | Cost of implementation should be a clear part of prioritization. It might be more beneficial for a community to implement three affordable projects than wait for funding for one bigger project. |
| Online | include environmental and wildlife effects |
| Online | no one project supersedes others, they are all important, start with inner communities and work outward.  Start at the source and the water will follow |
| Online | urgency |
| Online | It should be re-evaluated on an on-going basis, even annually as necessary. |
| Online | There must be a some component of cost-benefit analysis included. Especially if it has to do with preventing loss of life in the event of a dam failure for example. |
| Online | Prioritize plan recommendations that are in the public interest first |
| Online | Incorporate prioritization plans with NMDFA's Infrastructure Capital Improvement Plans for consistency and ease of access |



NMISC Exhibits 01127

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Good questions, but beyond my knowledge. It seems as though the emphasis is on regional proposals for projects, but regions may want to address land use planning, land repurposing, and other approaches that don't involve state funding, or at least not the types of state funding involved in water projects. |
| Online | no |
| Online | Many projects, programs and policies need to be implemented. There's no one silver bullet, it all needs to be done (conservation, drill wells, treat water, monitor, etc.) |
| Online | Have multiple projects at any given tier so that when it doesnâ€™t make sense to fund the #1 ranked project right now, there are good alternatives available. |
| Online | Public data availability is necessary for informed decisions |
| Online | Biggest Need First |
| Online | Evaluate community and regional infrastructure projects and water administration policy options for their scientific basis, social impacts, financial costs, feasibility, effectiveness, etc. Then, in light of evaluations, prioritize the options through public meeting discussions at community then regional levels. |
| Online | Many modern planners use DCFROR It is not always easy to apply and other organized approaches are valid but some organized approach should be used and subject to public scrutiny. |


NMISC Exhibits 01128

## Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Water is life. |
| Online | Inter and Intra-regional cooperation and solidarity |
| Online | Educate the elected officials: - Governor, Legislators, Local Governments.<br><br>Make sure regional planning entities are robust, ongoing, adequately funded (and meet WSPA requirements) |
| Online | an annual report to the Ag & Water resources committees of the NM Legislature |
| Online | A fully funded 2019 Water Data Act |
| Online | Data driven recommendations. |
| Online | Ensuring that the plans are created and monitored by persons who are knowledgeable about water usage, the history of water usage in New Mexico and current/past water laws. |
| Online | Meaningful input by the affected public to help ensure broad support for its implementation |
| Online | Avoidance of domination of the process by agricultural users, who have the most concentrated financial interest in preserving their surface and groundwater usage, even though it may not be sustainable. |
| Online | Funding from the legislature and a collaborative process with water professionals so that the plans deal in reality of scarcity rather than unviable pipe dreams. |
| Online | good project management resources made available - credentials of the management and funding |
| Online | Acquire and use real data in all decisions |
| Online | Execute plans with timelines, eliminate short cuts. |
| Online | Cooperation within the people |
| Online | Keeping databases protected and accurate accessible to elected/appointed planners and staff |
| Online | Information to the public, transparency in the process |
| Online | I am fortunate to live on the historical last small farm plot a mile north of the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. I work with the Pollinator Restoration Project, the Desert Arboretum and Point of Lands. This invaluable learning experience has inspired me to restore my own property. The Bosque del Apache has over 400 species of birds, twice that of Yelowstone National Park. My property alone has about 200 blackbirds, 40 hummingbirds and would have hundreds of migratory birds if they were not shot by surrounding farmers.Â In 1947, Aldo Leopold asked if farmersÂ would choose to integrate with wildlife and native plants or insist on a chemically dependent monoculture. Aided and abetted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its cyanide bombs, pesticides and toxic fertilizers that poisoned one of my cottonwood trees to say nothing of flocks of birds that fly into their fields, farmers have chosen a vacuum. In every meeting I have attended on the future of water in New Mexico, farmers and ranchers have immediately attacked riparian land. They do this out of willful ignorance of their surroundings. What settler-colonialists could not control, they destroyed. Why should those of us who respect and restore riparian |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | land be on the defensive? New Mexico has 2,000 pollinator species: 1,400 bee species,Â 300 species of butterflies, 290 species of moths, hundreds of species of wasps, flies and ants and 17 species of hummingbirds. Water is life not only for greedy, shortsighted, selfish humans who cannot comprehend interdependence but for all life on our planet. Let me conclude with my letter to our local newspaper, El Defensor Chieftain:Â<br>Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park<br><br>Views of the 30-million-year-old Middle Rio Grande Rift Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge rival those of the Great African Rift Valley. Our Rift Valley is one of the top birding sites not only in North America but the world with over 400 species of birds, double that in Yellowstone National Park. Those of us who have spent our lives restoring native plants and wildlife could rival the Bosque in coexisting with hundreds of snow geese and sandhill cranes. Instead, we have none because local farmers shoot those that land here. We purposely create habitat to protect birds who have migrated here for millions of years. They inadvertently create habitat that will destroy them. H5N1, spread from large-scale poultry confinement operations and not migratory birds, is no excuse. Nor is this about hunting with plenty of local opportunities. What is only a kill zone for a few individuals could be a wildlife safe passage for the rest of us, contributing immeasurably to tourism in the historical towns of Socorro and San Antonio--ideal for retirees if only we could marvel at where we find ourselves instead of wondering how we could have made a mistake. Hope Phillips, San Antonio de Sabinal |
| Online | Linking regional plans to funding decisions. Allocating annual funding for planning committees to spend. |
| Online | A credible, open, objective planning process has been successfully completed by a region, motivated by a full understanding of the consequences of the status quo. |
| Online | The plans need to reflect actual conditions |
| Online | That NM residents are benefited and not special interests or corporations. Local public entities are the best safeguard against abuse of the public for this critical resource. |
| Online | Breadth of knowledge on how well the environment has used and stored water in the past.  You have to know what is possible. |
| Online | That the process is accessible for all interested parties. That interested parties negotiate in good faith for the benefit of all of us. That no group is prioritized over anyone else. |
| Online | Unbiased people involved who are looking for the welfare of those impacted |
| Online | outreach and education to ensure that stakeholders are committed to the plan |
| Online | Data monitoring |
| Online | Adequate staffing |
| Online | Historical information and realistic projections |
| Online | â€¢ While not formally part of the regional water planning process, it is critical to fully fund the 2019 Water Data Act so that we can make informed choices.<br>â€¢ These priorities can be accomplished through a comprehensive rulemaking process like the one the New Mexico Environment Department uses in which all groups can participate by filing petitions to be parties to a rulemaking. |
| Online | Input from actual community members/ those affected by policy decisions |

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Willingness and the absolute ability to enforce provably needed regulations; show the public the reasons WHY water use regulations are needed. |
| Online | everyone affected is informed about the plan and able to be a part of the development of the plan and its implementation |
| Online | Reformation of NMâ€™s water laws |
| Online | By making sure that plans are targeted toward areas that have demonstrated an ability to help themselves and can help our State grow responsibly. |
| Online | Stakeholder input.  Factual water availability studies. |
| Online | Prioritizing public welfare and maintaining local controlo |
| Online | stakeholder participation |
| Online | Realistic, inclusive, culturally/traditionally sensitive.  and measurable. |
| Online | Whoever will be doing the implementation needs to have enough power and resources to do it properly. |
| Online | Representation from all water right holders including acequia parciantes. |
| Online | Enforcement authority and suitable incentives |
| Online | local capacity and funding |
| Online | Participation by like-minded individuals with on-the-ground knowledge and experience; without personal agendas or special interests. True conservationists, not preservationists. |
| Online | Funding and role clarification (who is responsible for implementation) |
| Online | Funding and technical personnel and resources |
| Online | Get some really smart managers!! |
| Online | Money spent according to plans |
| Online | Ensuring that storage, reclamation and all possibilities are implemented. |
| Online | Improved coordination among the numerous NM state agencies involved in water resource identification, regulation, planning, allocation, and use. |
| Online | Agreement on what the key needs (for both human and biological communities) are and what priority actions need to be implemented. Flexibility to change priorities as conditions change (e.g., climate change impacts). Funding and staff to implement actions. |
| Online | Funding |
| Online | Funding, clear goals |
| Online | As much collaboration and as many stakeholders as engaged as possible. It would take more time and resources upfront, but the outcomes are likely that more and most communities will feel well-represented and the water we have left will be managed as efficiently and fairly as possible. |
| Online | Qualified hydrologists who can render input without a commercial or political bias. |
| Online | Legislation. |

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Commitment to conservation, acceptance and knowledge of climate impact, over allocation problems, water rights defined by outdated and inaccurate measures |
| Online | More education and awareness among regular citizens who must trust professionals with these complex decisions but who need to consider anew the sacred gift that water is and how our use today impacts future generations. |
| Online | State lead focused engagement by water resources stakeholders in each region. With the state rep bringing implementation strategies for the region to pursue. Identifying a regional stakeholder to lead each of the implementation strategies. |
| Online | Broad public support |
| Online | Funding to implement novel approaches that have high payoff and low cost. |
| Online | Plans should demonstrate a clear and informed prioritization of sustainable long-term water use so that future generations have reliable, healthy and safe water resources. |
| Online | Funding and Technical Support |
| Online | NM needs to provide the funding, personnel, planning support, and communication plans to ensure the plans are developed and implemented. |
| Online | Plans that have been analyzed according to need and available resources. Plans that have sufficient input, commitment, and dedicated oversight. Plans that avoid unnecessary fraud and bureaucracy. Plans that can accommodate and support local needs and statewide best interests. Plans that are open to scrutiny and accountability. |
| Online | Educating the public about water use, making water a valuable commodity by causing individuals to pay for overuse of water. |
| Online | Fair and equitable distribution is essential. |
| Online | Current data maintenance and quick implementation in most stressed areas. |
| Online | Public involvement |
| Online | Review by professionals |
| Online | Sufficient funding of state and local agencies, state provided technical support and help applying for grants. |
| Online | Training more water operators & making that known as a career |
| Online | Educating the public exhaustively that we produce way more calories and nutrients from land than the current and projected population needs, and that agriculture used many more orders of magnitude of water than any other use. |
| Online | enforcement of policy |
| Online | education and funding |
| Online | You must get buy in by all stakeholders by encouraging participation and keeping everyone informed. Funding will be necessary and must be a priority for the state. |
| Online | A change in the paradigm of how we think of water not as a commodity to be used up but as a resource to be protected and sustained. |
| Online | passionate, knowledgeable, and skilled people. |
| Online | Timely execution of the plans. |
| Online | Funding that meets individual regions where they are at, coupled with strong local involvement by community leaders in each region |

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Educating the public about the goals of regional water plans and getting their buy in. |
| Online | Adequate dedicated funding |
| Online | authority to do so, sufficient funding |
| Online | A recurring funding source needs to be dedicated to the creation, maintenance and execution of these plans. Without funding NOTHING can happen. Create a dedicated fund and direct a specific percentage of the money from oil an gas production. |
| Online | assuring individual homeowners/renters have reliable water available, not blocked by local water groups |
| Online | Accountabilty and collaboration. |
| Online | Professionally, technically, scientifically trained and ethical leadership |
| Online | Outreach, education, staff, and funding |
| Online | Objectives align with climate change realities, adaptive management is integrated into plans, process empowers and encourages diverse community buy-in |
| Online | The clearcut structure in place and being used |
| Online | A shared understanding of the importance of water for conservation and preserving the region, above individual large water needs, e.g. for business, ranching or agricultural purposes. |
| Online | Frequent look backs and evaluation, shared lessons learned |
| Online | Dedicated and meaningful source(s) of funding |
| Online | money |
| Online | funding |
| Online | Return to the sort of "Conjuntive Mgt" of SW/GW<br>in riverine systems that we once had. In the (L) RG there is no "additional water" over 3.024 FDR without a deleterious effect on the stream. Depletions must be curtailed or offset. |
| Online | Stakeholder buy-in for individual projects/funding |
| Online | Objective selection and oversight. Flexibility as more science and information is discovered. |
| Online | knowledgeable administrators with adequate funding resources |
| Online | Funding and support of their process from the state when needed |
| Online | Some type of state oversight by an appropriate state agency. |
| Online | All stakeholders should have a role in the process, and good project management/scientific management practices should be involved. |
| Online | Transparency |
| Online | Consistent annual funding and diverse representation. |
| Online | Support of the public and access to critical information on water planning and use. |
| Online | Local control |
| Online | priotize plans that conserve water |

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Sustain wilderness, wildlife habitat, and wildlife populations. |
| Online | Willingness to cooperate |
| Online | There has to be technical information provided in a clear way. And everyone -- not just water rights holders -- needs to feel heard and considered in the process. |
| Online | Fair to all users |
| Online | Adequate funding and coordination with state-wide entities |
| Online | Having stakeholders from water management agencies on the regional planning teams |
| Online | Fish, wildlife, and habitats are not forgotten in the planning process. Also, leaving enough water in rivers and streams to support an environmental flow that benefits New Mexico's fish, wildlife, and habitats. |
| Online | Regional control with outside support, including funding and technical support independent of regulatory entities |
| Online | available money, professionals to oversee project from start to finish |
| Online | Plans must have funding to be implemented |
| Online | Funding and public buy in |
| Online | A strict timeline. Hard decisions must be made without multiple delays. The implementation of these rules must be made soon, regardless of the initial pain that it will cause to homeowners, businesses, ranches, etc. |
| Online | Fully supported by state resources, qualified staff, and funding along with education for all stakeholders including local community members |
| Online | Have each region submit their priority projects, ensure funding that may involve legislative budgeting, and have state level oversight on the plan, implementation and completion of the projects. More staff at the state level may be needed and budgeted for. |
| Online | Proper communication between professionals in the field as well as the general public. |
| Online | a new update on them every 2 years |
| Online | Communication from all parties |
| Online | Diverse public engagement |
| Online | Reform the state's capital outlay disaster. We must free up the over $6 billion in authorized, but not fully funded projects. This need is not just for water, but for all categories of infrastructure. |
| Online | Strong leadership, clear goals, accountability measures |
| Online | do the job right the first time, listen to locals |
| Online | Dedicated staff with plans on how to fill vacancies, routine written reporting on progress to the public, and routine public progress meetings that are available to the public in person and online with many opportunities for feedback from the public. |
| Online | YOU ARE DOING IT ESPECIALLY IF YOU IDENTIFY PROFESSIONALS WHO CAN REPRESENT WHAT THE NATURAL HABITAT REQUIRES |
| Online | Support, having categories for projects/plans, to make sure that projects are happening outside of just agriculture and drinking water... |
| Online | The understanding from the community and stakeholders that this is a benefit in a whole. |
| Online | Have private citizens serve on the board |


NMISC Exhibits 01134

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | Funding and legislative support |
| Online | Starting point, overall goals, milestones, help with data collection, organization and funding. Help in standing up a "formal" regional water plan committee. |
| Online | Science |
| Online | Getting a fair distribution of voices and concerns at the table to develop a regional plan, inform all of how priorities, projects were chosen, and how plan implementation will proceed. Work adaptively to assure stated goals are accomplished. |
| Online | Education, education, education. |
| Online | Go back to the basics and identify all rights and uses. You can't write plan on partial information. Implement more measurement. You can't administer what you don't know. Enforce against illegal diversions. That is water out of the system that is not accounted for. |
| Online | hard data instead of guesses, assertions or politics |
| Online | common sense |
| Online | Providing funding for the programs and projects. |
| Online | Fairness in all processes |
| Online | Many members of the public are not owners of water rights, they seem to be excluded from being included on the past planning committees. But are planning committee for example has a member who was caught stealing water. There has to be a way to remove bad actors from these planning committees. There has to be accountability for their actions |
| Online | Funding, clarity in rules and monitoring thresholds, and strict limits on for profit interests, |
| Online | Funding and capacity. |
| Online | Identifying local and regional champions who will take on the responsibility to represent their respective communities on all levels of support and implementation, preferably from every jurisdiction |
| Online | The legislature does require that the Water Trust Board take regional plans into account. But neither the executive nor legislative branches are required to do so. For example, the "Strategic Water Supply" did not go through any of the state's existing planning entities (the WPITF) or capital review processes. Similarly the OSE/ISC's capital budget requests are not reviewed in public processes before submission. If regional water planning is to have an impact, the agencies will need to open up their proposals in advance of the legislative session. And the legislative process for water spending needs its own planning process, preferably with a place for input from regional planning entities. |
| Online | funding |
| Online | Funding |
| Online | Water planning entities do not have any power...previous attempts to implement a plan (by Taos Regional Planning Council) were thwarted by the State Engineer. So, at this point, regional plans are just educational, sharing of information, shining light on problems, all of which is very helpful in improving management of our water resources. But implementation can not be done by a water planning council. Some actions are under the purview of the State Engineer (e.g., requiring metering). Some are under the control of a small public water system (develop an emergency supply), or the forest service (thinning a watershed). If the water planning council was elected and had funded staff, they could put pressure on entities to implement various aspects: make sure meter readings are reported, water levels are measured, groundwater models are built, forests are thinned, etc. |


NMISC Exhibits 01135

## *Q30: What do you think is most needed to ensure that regional water plans can be successfully implemented?*

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | State-level assistance, equitable water distribution, local input and participation. |
| Online | Prioritizing results over processes. Committing to projects and finishing them |
| Online | Accurate data |
| Online | Conserve Water |
| Online | regional office staffed with professionals |
| Online | State support of funds acquisition |
| Online | Every plan should contain the basis for implementation which was signed off by all entities that will play a part in the implementation. |


NMISC Exhibits 01136

## Q31: Please provide any other highlights, thoughts, questions, suggestions, criticisms or things we might have missed in this questionnaire related to regional water planning in New Mexico.

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Clarify the time/attendance (make it more clear this is a DROP IN EVENT) |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | Along with the questionnaire - add info regarding conservation (i.e. homeowners, conservation, ideas, tools - xeriscape etc.) |
| Region 1 - Northeast New Mexico | We can create the best regional plan ever, but useless for Ogallala without coordination with Texas |
| Region 2 - San Juan | I would like to be involved. Jamie Welles jamie@jwelles.com |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Do this more often! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Support & fund in-stream flows |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Oppose low flow conveyance channel for hydrologic & ecological impacts |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Thank you for listening to the community! It would be great to hear about water conservation success stories in NM and how these various communities have directly benefited from state water management. |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Why is the smokey busk boom (?) mentality allowed to continue for granting building permits. Who is going to get city of SF to pay attention and enforce building limits on # of units |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Thank you! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Properly fund the processes & tools we already have in place! |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Maximize Riparian Habitat Extent for storage & supply |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Mentors for elderly & low-income to get through open house |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Strongly support NMED getting NPDES primacy |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | More stories about the water unqiue to NM, Rio Chama, Rio Grande and why we love, we protect what we love |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Really want more public communication about the water crisis and the need for turs (sp?) planning |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Provide water at meetings and gatherings that is not in plastic (require people to bring their own cup or thermos provide in big container) |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | More public outreach & participation |
| Region 3 - Jemez y Sangre | Shorter more accessible process |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Very informative, thank you. Pleae have more of these. |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Cannot stress enough: local governments lack capacity and need local technical assisstance |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Informative thank for opening this process up to local community members |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Thank you for having this listening session. We still need to get info from the most rural/fronteir communitites |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Have non-economic uses of water as an option on charts |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Very informative, might be insightful to have a way (different color dots) to see which notes/oppinions where given by certain demographics (e.g., age, government, ethnicity). Thanks! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | I am interested in rainwater being included in future water planning. Rain is a huge resource. We could drastically change our water extraction from surface and groundwater if we changed our residential and municipal rainwater capture infrastructure. Please consider thew ater our region recieves from the sky! |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | I feel that anybody who may be affected or living in the area of Freeport where it wants to expand has a right to attend any/all meetings. Shouldn't need "permission" to attend meetings or have the State Engineer hold/back from meet up |
| Region 4 - Southwest New Mexico | Many concerns over Freeport - they need to be kept in check on how much water they're using. Don't feel they're being monitored appropriately. This much water usage should never be allowed. Now they're trying to expand "Emma Pit" and then the pit most be pumped "forever." After they leave it - whats "forever" and this truly isn't very water appropriately - much less these huge pits where surrounding water runs into this great pit - and the area gets no water due to this. Monitor Freeport please! |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Aquifer mapping would provide info to make better decisions |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Could there be a media blitz |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Every community should have the opportunity to comment or participate in the planning process |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | We should remember that water is sacred and let that lead us |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | We want the State Engineer to recognize the full allocation of tribal water rights as outlined in settlement agreements signed by the pueblos and the state of NM |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Buying or leasing unused water rights will help to replenish surface water and ground water flows for riparian ecosystems and stream connectivity |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Water harvesting could be an important part of the plan |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | Please begin building a strategic water reserve in basins like the Rio San Jose basin and where water resources have been depleted by mining |
| Region 6 - Northwest New Mexico | We want the ISC to consult with tribal advisory group (WSTAC) and the state to consult with the tribes affected by any new water rights permits or developments that will use or discharge water. Actively manage water resources using hydrolic modeling. |
| Region 7 - Taos | From amigos bravos - We want a public rulemaking process that is inclusive and exhaustive, modeled on the NMED rulemaking hearing process. We do not want a bare bones rulemaking process that won't have opportunities for the public to engage. |
| Region 7 - Taos | From amigos bravos - for the regions, what is important to us is that they are simple (10 regions or less), and they they be the adminstrative bodies with authority to prioritize and adminster the projects that will be voted on |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 7 - Taos | From amigos bravos - we want water policies that prioritize conservation of our precious and mostly non-rechargeable water resources, including some of the hard decisions that will be invovled in that, as opposed to searches for "new water." There is no such thing as "new water." |
| Region 7 - Taos | From amigos bravos - We do not want to the Strategic Water Supply (the legistlature created in 2005), which allows water or water rights in NM to be designated for use for public purposes as specifided in the statute. It undermines th other priorities in the 50 year water plan. |
| Region 7 - Taos | From amigos bravos - We want a process that will be equitable and have space for including water for nature. That means providing opportunities for stakeholders to participate including stipends, childcare, and efforts to go where people are (instead of waiting for them to come to the planning entities) to get feedback and input on planning priorities. |
| Region 7 - Taos | I would |
| Region 7 - Taos | Please compell every citizen to see and partcipate in this excellent process. |
| Region 7 - Taos | I would like to see more connservation oriented input approach as well as the savings so that I can hear more of others ideas and consider more influencing factors. |
| Region 7 - Taos | Educating the public is sooooo important! |
| Region 7 - Taos | We are deeply concerned about fire in our watershed and Taos Ski Valley gobbling up water for new development and pollution that degrades the Rio Hndo. |
| Region 7 - Taos | I would like to see more effort in community outreach for these kinds of meetings. I understand the challenges of staff shortage but I didn't see a single poster around Taos and this is such an important issue in my lovely county. Also love that the staff is mostly women. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | The testimony of more water users about the impact of new wells or the increase in intensity of use of existing wells should hold as much weight as engineering models predictions in considering the imparment on other wells. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Demonstration of no impairment on neighbors should be required of the new user applicant |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Make an imperative of new use to make some following agreement |
| Region 9 - Colfax | new users need to prove they will not impact neighbors wells |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Parting thoughts: without administration of the water rights they are moot. Without administration of water rights a 20 AcF right is the same as 100 AcF right |
| Region 9 - Colfax | There should be a review after new water use starts to determine if actual impairment of neighbor wells is ocurring. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | The burden to show non-impairment should on the applicant. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Neighbors of any proposed change in water use should be notified personally by mail. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Adjoining neighbors should be notified of any new water use applications at start of process |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Notice for new well applications should reach neighbors |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Protect our precious water - no fracked reuse! |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Eliminate illegal diversions |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Better enforcements; the State has no teeth |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 9 - Colfax | Get all of the water rights on record. There are many rights out there that are unknown. |
| Region 9 - Colfax | Take care of the barriers first; not the big fancy technologies. |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Question Missing from presentation: Is your water use sustainable? |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Thanks for making it interactive |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Thanks for the opportunity to be heard. Much to know and learn |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Public information campaign on water scarcity |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Water in 5 gal taps to fill your water bottles |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Water education in all schools |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Enjoyed the interactive maps! Water education in schools! |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | More explicit questions ideas need to be in the plan as it relates to recycling and reuse |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Thank you for hosting this open house! Moving forward I highly encourage you to do outreach in under-represented communitiesa |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Please don't give out plastic water bottles |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Must maintain ecosystem health, too |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Educate the public on water via schools and public service TV |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | The irrigated farmland provides homes and food for hundreds of pollinators and bird; provides jobs and beauty, replenishes the water table, and should be considered a great asset to the region |
| Region 11 - Lower Rio Grande | Fellowing farmland is a bad practice. Bare fallow ground is susceptible to wind erosion, dust puts particulates in the air and harms people's lungs. Fallow is only recommended in areas with greater than 15 inches of raunfall and where rainfed groundcover can grow |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Our local and state goverments must plead and beg the federal government to failry regulate tribal water use. Our farmers are dying on the vine, while tribes build bigger golf courses and casinos. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Dealing with the OSE is an obstacle. They do not listen to the most vulnerable communities, rurla farmers |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | I love the swag! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Would graywater systems help reduce use? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | So important is education and willingness to engage in dialog with people with different perspectives regarding water. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Why is the crowd here not very diverse?? Everyone cares about water! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Clean up: 1. Monitoring on produced water (not water) 2. oild and gas 3. nuclear |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Link to water needs for ecoystems functions that are foundation of priority human water uses |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | What outreach to population of Abq that isn't predominantly English or Spansih speaking? |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Casinos + golf courses use a lot of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Well done! |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | No non-functional turf |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Grateful for open-ended options to vote on written comments |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Good response recording system, excellent staff |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | I wish there had been a presentation at the beginning. It would have given me more context to understand this planning effort. |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Pecans and cotton use a lot of water |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Thank you for this - very cool/unique way to participate |
| Region 12 - Middle Rio Grande | Thanks for the opportunity to comment! |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | there should be an agency that reports water waste to if the local agency does not respond to these reports |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | OhkayOwingeh should be at least partially inside the Rio Chama boundary. Thanks! |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | You need to have these meetings up in the Tierra Amarilla area |
| Region 14 - Rio Chama | Some questions are a bit complex for lay person to navigate |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | Thank you for hosting these open house events! |
| Region 15 - Socorro-Sierra | I appreciate the time and work involved in this event. Having a voice and being informed means so much. Elene T. |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Actionable objectives: long term, short term, near term |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Do residential, agricultural and oil field water rights have same regulations. How is it regulated? |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Can we have planning meetings with Texas or how would this process be helpful when discussing with our neighbors |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Thank you for hosting and open house |
| Region 16 - Lea County | ACEC NM/NMSPE opportunity to appoint qualified engineers (member) |
| Region 16 - Lea County | Excellent presentations. Key to get as many people involved as possible |
| Region 16 - Lea County | How to keep our wate from getting stolen? |
| Online | Water is life. |
| Online | Based on over two and a half decades experience in water planning in a complex region that contains most aspects of statewide issues, the Water Advocates, in coordination with allies, are developing a detailed strawman rule set. The strawman rules are being drawn up to enable a robust water planning process. Our intent is to provide this strawman to the ISC in mid-to-late September to help ISC in mapping the open house data and Brindle report into the ISCâ€™s first draft rule set.<br><br>The Water Advocates narrative submittal is limited to text that we felt was needed but that would not fit into selected multiple choice (select three) or only one answer allowed) questions. Thank you for allowing for this freeform public comment. |
| Online | do not make arbitrary decisions based based more on presumptions than evidence... and you need help in designing web pages and questionaires. I'm not impressed. We have major universities with computer science departments who have training in usability. consider using them rather than a contractor. |
| Online | More emphasis from all concerned about the crisis we are already facing. |
| Online | Education of the public as to how the water cycle works and basic fundamentals of hydrology are necessary so that the public may respond to these issues with a modicum of understanding! Involve our schools in that process. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | New Mexicans need to be kept informed of the ongoing process and we should have the ability to have a flexible plan as needs arise. Environmental needs should have a place at the table and thinking in new ways of how we use water needs to be addressed and implemented. |
| Online | One challenge is how the process will benefit the public at large, and avoid domination by agricultural economic interests. The public interest in year-round flows, and the economic benefits of recreation and tourism resulting from those flows, is large but spread over many thousands of people, while the agricultural financial interests are concentrated among relatively few landowners highly motivated to control the water. |
| Online | The themes and conclusions of "Climate Change in New Mexico Over the Next 50 Years: Impacts on Water Resources" need to be communicated to the regional water planning entities and also be key to coordinating the goals of all the plans. (Dunbar, Guzzler, et al, bulletin 164 of NM Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources). |
| Online | protect current water right holders; implement water import projects to offset the anticipated supply deficiencies; |
| Online | Too many NM agency's create plans, and never execute. That vulnerability should be investigated as Fraud, Waste, and Abuse. |
| Online | Open portal for comments 364-24/7 |
| Online | I am fortunate to live on the historical last small farm plot a mile north of the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge. I work with the Pollinator Restoration Project, the Desert Arboretum and Point of Lands. This invaluable learning experience has inspired me to restore my own property. The Bosque del Apache has over 400 species of birds, twice that of Yelowstone National Park. My property alone has about 200 blackbirds, 40 hummingbirds and would have hundreds of migratory birds if they were not shot by surrounding farmers.Â In 1947, Aldo Leopold asked if farmersÂ would choose to integrate with wildlife and native plants or insist on a chemically dependent monoculture. Aided and abetted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with its cyanide bombs, pesticides and toxic fertilizers that poisoned one of my cottonwood trees to say nothing of flocks of birds that fly into their fields, farmers have chosen a vacuum. In every meeting I have attended on the future of water in New Mexico, farmers and ranchers have immediately attacked riparian land. They do this out of willful ignorance of their surroundings. What settler-colonialists could not control, they destroyed. Why should those of us who respect and restore riparian land be on the defensive? New Mexico has 2,000 pollinator species: 1,400 bee species,Â 300 species of butterflies, 290 species of moths, hundreds of species of wasps, flies and ants and 17 species of hummingbirds. Water is life not only for greedy, shortsighted, selfish humans who cannot comprehend interdependence but for all life on our planet. Let me conclude with my letter to our local newspaper, El Defensor Chieftain:Â<br>Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park<br><br>Views of the 30-million-year-old Middle Rio Grande Rift Valley from the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge rival those of the Great African Rift Valley. Our Rift Valley is one of the top birding sites not only in North America but the world with over 400 species of birds, double that in Yellowstone National Park. Those of us who have spent our lives restoring native plants and wildlife could rival the Bosque in coexisting with hundreds of snow geese and sandhill cranes. Instead, we have none because local farmers shoot those that land here. We purposely create habitat to protect birds who have migrated here for millions of years. They inadvertently create habitat that will destroy them. H5N1, spread from large-scale poultry confinement operations and not migratory birds, is no excuse. Nor is this about hunting with plenty of local opportunities. What is only a kill zone for a few individuals could be a wildlife safe passage for the rest of us, contributing immeasurably to tourism in the historical towns of Socorro and San Antonio-- |


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| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| | ideal for retirees if only we could marvel at where we find ourselves instead of wondering how we could have made a mistake. Hope Phillips, San Antonio de Sabinal |
| Online | Need to figure out how to tie regional plans to state water funding. Consider dedicated pot of funding for regional plans using budget surplus. |
| Online | This questionnaire and the open houses have engaged quite a few New Mexicans concerned about water, from the curious to the passionate. The machine processable responses can't capture even a phrase of explanation or comment. The details of the rules must be developed in manner that receives full, transparent attention from the rule makers and two-way communication. |
| Online | Based on 2 1/2 decades+ experience in water planning in a complex region containing most aspects of statewide issues, the NM Water Advocates, in coordination with allies, are developing a detailed strawman rule set. The strawman rules are being drawn up to enable a robust water planning process with the intent to provide this strawman set to the ISC later in September to help the ISC in mapping the open house data & Brindle report into the ISC's 1st draft rule set. |
| Online | I support Regional Planning that includes all stakeholders to ensure water flows, water quality is maintained at the highest of levels, wetlands preserved and increased and the access to water (rios, lakes, wetlands, etc.) is permitted and allowed for all recreational users (fishing, birdwatching, botanists, boating, and our wildflowers, birds, insects, reptiles, amphibians and mammals to ensure their safety & good health and long-term survival in NM. |
| Online | Local Public Agencies were not actively engaged in the survey process |
| Online | Provide options to increase font size for improved reading |
| Online | Invest in "Water Workforce" -- utilities need ability to hire and train professionals as Water Supply and Wastewater operators. Immediately. There are none available. Ask NM Water and Wastewater Assn. or AWWA. |
| Online | I feel there should be a ban on new golf courses and the existing ones should be required to use as much zeroscaping as possible. The two top priorities should be people and agriculture. |
| Online | Ensuring local capacity to apply for/manage/leverage federal funding and resources for Rio Grande conservation is crucial |
| Online | First, funding must be provided to implement and support the Water Security Planning Act. |
| Online | I was only given only 3 days to complete this form - that is NOT nearly enough time for everyone to learn about this survey and complete it. |
| Online | Reform water right laws and get serious about REALLY recycling water. |
| Online | The Town of Edgewood should buy out EPCOR and assume control of it's own water destiny. EPCOR has proven themselves to be a useless, third wheel in the Estancia Basin. They add nothing to our region and transfer many hundreds of thousands of dollars out of our region and send those dollars to Canada. That money would be better spent staying here in New Mexico where it could be put to use working with our neighbors to improve our long term water situation. If the Town of Edgewood is unwilling to get serious and get rid of EPCOR, nothing else they ever do will be considered a serious response to our long range water viability. |
| Online | I was totally unaware we had a state or regional planning process. It is flying way below the radar. Do you ever talk to farmers or rights holders? Have you done mailers or any outreach to any permit holders? Seems like a bureaucratic process without any stakeholder involvement |
| Online | Even considering all these questions and issues is educational and the survey should be more widely known. In 2029 things will already look very different in some regions given the scale of climate change we are experiencing. |



NMISC Exhibits 01143

| Region | Comment |
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| Online | You've done a great job with engagement and consideration of the issues from a wide range of perspectives. |
| Online | Laws should prioritize the shared survival need of all species access to clean water now and into the future, with no temporal entities being allowed to monopolize or waste communal water for private profit. |
| Online | All water users need to be mandated to use water conservation equipment. Penalties should be applied for not using equipment or over use of water. water levels and use must be quantified, monitored and conserved by everyone. Funds/grants could be appropriated to implement. |
| Online | Being in the southeast corner of NM, we are keenly aware of the water being in used in oil & gas production and its effects on area water tables. The potential for using treated produced water to offset some of the challenges facing our area is a real opportunity that has been and continues to be researched. It's time to start using that potential instead of just talking about it. Having the TPW under the jurisdiction of the EMNRD may not make the most sense and may actually slow down the process while waiting for different agencies to collaborate. |
| Online | Asking individuals about the tension between underserved communities and the need for equity (e.g. environmental justice initiatives) and the likelihood of dwindling resources and supply, and whether they are personally committed to changing their daily lives to help present and future community members |
| Online | Protect existing water rights and agricultural users |
| Online | If we see errors in the information where do we send the corrections? |
| Online | Water is crucial for all life, human and other animals. We need to have an integrated approach to planning that focuses on benefiting both humans and wildlife. If we leave wildlife and their aquatic and riparian habitats out of the picture and only focus on human community needs, we run the risk of causing further damage to some of our most biodiverse ecosystems in the state. Nature-based solutions/working with nature as much as possible (rather than defaulting to infrastructure that controls water to benefit humans but ignores the needs of wildlife) should be used as much as possible. |
| Online | Regional water planning should begin at local community level |
| Online | The open houses should be held for longer after working hours, and in places with easy parking. UNM is a nightmare as it relates to finding parking. |
| Online | Some of these questions are pretty high level, perhaps ask some of them in not so technical manner, more everyday language. |
| Online | Political and commercial influence in water planning was not a reviewed in this survey yet may determine planning outcomes. A significant oversight. |
| Online | The website has amazing information, but even so requires an educated person to comprehend the politics involved. Some of my votes were made from sketchy comprehension of the organizations and issues. |
| Online | Implementation of Tribal water rights settlements should be addressed in regional water plans. |
| Online | For the question that asked characteristics should future planning entity members have? Both answers should be included and both should be reflected in entity members. |
| Online | I would like to stress the importance of having a broad approach to this planning, development, and implementation process.<br><br>The water shortage is going to affect all of us and communities, businesses, and individuals need to be aware of this and consider it in their futures and future planning. Ranching and farming communities are not more important than other areas, neither are the gas |



NMISC Exhibits 01144

| Region | Comment |
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| | and oil businesses. They should not override consideration of local community and environmental needs. Any community considering housing area development also must consider the impact on water usage and availability. Some areas may not be able to support this development. In a similar way, do communities need additional golf courses? Should this type of heavy water user still be allowed to be developed?<br><br>All the various needs must be considered and balanced.<br><br>And we must consider the natural environments, and the wildlife that cannot speak for themselves for their water needs. The Riparian environments in our state are critically important and support animals, birds, and plant life. These areas also provide important environments for the local communities for their recreation and for bringing in others to their communities to support their local businesses. |
| Online | Water is valuable, people will respect water more when it becomes too costly to waste. Businesses that require excessive use of water should have to submit detailed plans as to how their water use benefits the community. We don't need more car washes, or golf courses! Individuals don't need to shower multiple times a day! |
| Online | We don't have enough water in the East mountains. No more golf courses or pot grow farms. |
| Online | This survey seems to ignore the special problems of rural residents who are not part of any real community. |
| Online | I suggest there be a survey conducted to find out how many households do not have water in the East mountains. |
| Online | Maximum water conservation should be the #1 priority |
| Online | Very impressed with interactive, educational survey. The true cost of water should include current and future impacts. |
| Online | The process for testing to become a water operator is slow and unclear. It needs to be made much more efficient. Also, there needs to be outreach & teaching in schools to ensure that students see this as a career. |
| Online | The questionnaire does not reflect that evidence that economic development that converts land from ag to any other economic use, saves the most water, and raises labor productivity (revenue/hour of labor). It does not reflect that dense, intensive economic use of land preserves the most, and highest functioning, ecological habitat and aquifer recharge. |
| Online | We talk about development of a â€˜water bankâ€™ for the reconciliation of water userâ€™s over-diversions and the following distinctions present:<br><br>Water banks that account for annual surface water diversions. Surface water is a quantifiable resource in any given year, and can be allocated to users on a pro-rata basis. Those that choose not to use theirs can transfer it to a neighbor who is short. And this is largely the way EBID banks water. Everyone pays, and is allotted a portion, and can use it or not. EBID anticipates some â€œassessed but not irrigatedâ€ and figures that in the yearly allotment. Some water is un-needed but voluntarily transferred, and in good years some water is â€œconservedâ€ and is resold to willing constituents.<br><br>I want to rebut a common analogy, that says the â€œriver is like a checking account, and the aquifer is like our savings accountâ€. I think thatâ€™s wrong. The river is like a checking account, the reservoir is our savings account, but the aquifer serves like a â€œLine of Creditâ€. When checking is low, and savings are gone, we pump from the line of credit. In this analogy, those "LoC" |



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| Region | Comment |
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| | withdrawals have to be paid back with a check. Checks are written by the river, and in a leaky aquifer, it tends to direct deposit to the "LoC" aquifer first so that the Checking account can be upheld in the streambed.<br><br>Thus, Water Banking with Groundwater is a different proposition. In a given year, users can choose to pump water or not. If they donâ€™t, it stays in the ground as a public resource. But the FDR that allocates 4.5 afa (or 5.5) minus EBIDâ€™s allotment to every Combined Surface and Groundwater Right essentially extends that Line of Credit to every groundwatered acre. When we commoditize, and monetize GW for banking we are printing wet-water IOUs for sale that have no equity backing in sight. The debt will fall inequitably to each New Mexican for the excesses of the few.<br>In this analogy, a Water Bank involving Groundwater will be selling derivatives, aka "Consolidated Debt Obligations", that are toxic subprime loans without backing. We NM borrowersâ€" who have been sold more debt than we can afford, secured on ephemeral assets bundled as securities will fall headlong into bankruptcy. And we have the foresight to know that what follows is a system crash and bailout Thanks. Sorry to rant. |
| Online | On a related subject, NM should reinstitute protections for headwaters and wetlands that were stripped by the Supreme Court.<br>In addition, NM should not underestimate the economic value of maintaining our unique ecosystems. For example, birding has become a very popular hobby. Birders will come to see migrating birds in our Rio Grande flyways. Other recreational opportunities such as boating and fishing would also be a draw to the region. |
| Online | I am concerned about the water rights model that NM follows which incentivizes agriculture to use all their water up or they will lose access to it. Where I live in the Mesilla Valley this leads to users wasting a lot of the water simply because they own it and can do this! Itâ€™s criminal how this depletes the surface and ground sources as well as impacting the flora and fauna and communities who depend on the water to survive. It is an obscene imbalance that we are all paying the price for. |
| Online | This questionnaire, particularly the "select up to three" or "choose 1" questions may create false dichotomies that reviewers should be aware of. The selection of a single answer does not indicate a lack of interest in the other answers by survey respondents. |
| Online | I am pleased that the State is addressing the water shortage. I hope that crown jewels like the Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge will be protected and have their voice heard. |
| Online | I think you're off to a good start. Thank you for the opportunity to participate online. It's difficult for me to attend public meetings. I saw reference to grants and dollars to fund projects, but there's nothing about the source. It cannot be dependent upon the State Legislature including it it the budget, it's too important to let them decide how much money will be available each year. It needs to be a dedicated fund from oil and gas leases, just like what's used for early childhood education. A large amount of money needs to be squirreled away for when the Permian Basin is no longer relevant to the states finances, which will happen within a lilt more than a decade. It can be invested and a fixed percentage goes to the grants. |
| Online | I and other homeowners in my neighborhood are unable to obtain readily available city water because we are blocked by a local water association that refuses to grow to meet the needs of neighbors. I am unable to get a water tap and my well has gradually gone dry. I now depend on a local man to bring water by truck to my home. At 80 years old, I need more reliable water availability. |
| Online | We the public need to keep on top of the water quality situation in NM. I am particularly worried about the current administration's plans (which, thankfully, keep arising and being batted back each session by enlightened legislators) to release "produced," "brackish," possibly toxic & even radioactive water onto the New Mexico landscape. (I applaud the NM Environment Dept. for working to protect our waters, but there are some pilot project loopholes permitting waste water release that don't sound right.) I do |

| Region | Comment |
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| | not want to see WIPP expanded or kept going indefinitely, do not want LANL to release radioactive water on the lands, do not want oil, gas, or other industries involved in deciding how such waste water is disposed of. There's little monitoring or knowledge of what chemicals are in these waste waters. Also, hydrogen projects of any hue are likely to use too much of the precious water that we, through these state planning efforts, are having to conserve and make more efficient use of. Climate change should be a major factor in all water use and conservation decisions made--did not see it mentioned in this survey. |
| Online | We are facing a new water future, and we must meet that future with new ideas, tools, and values around water and all of the life our water supports. The past, including how water has been valued (economic/profit only), and how the natural environment has been for all intents and purposes disregarded no longer makes sense and is not sustainable -- nor does it call on us to be better stewards of our land and all who call this place home, including the source of much of our water, our rivers and their communities of plants and animals. |
| Online | How is there so much continued construction and development in Albuquerque, for example, without thought to impacts on water availability? |
| Online | Prioritize water conservation; emphasize watershed conservation and restoration; protect the Gila & San Francisco Rivers & tributaries; find ways to effectively protect ephemeral streams in NM; also focus on ways to effectively conserve water for agricultural use given this constitutes a large percentage of statewide water use. |
| Online | Get our collective heads out of the sand on this most pressing of issues, and Do something...if it turns out wrong, try something else, but start the process by doing SOMETHING...we have kicked this can down the road for far too long... |
| Online | The state should largely leave this planning process to local governmental entities with responsibility for water delivery to constituents, whether for safe drinking, sanitation, or agriculture. After that, other large water users with large responsibilities to the state of NM should be included, but all other interests should be consulted only, to ensure our region's economies can survive planning and adequately provide necessary infrastructure for the future of each community. |
| Online | Dendro-hydrographs indicate the deep mega-droughts in the past SW, and the future is modeled even drier. The decade 1985-95 was the wettest on record, and we habituated to deep snow, full lakes, and running rivers. In this planning, we are up against two human foibles; our short memories, and our predilection to over-use available resources. |
| Online | Living in the East Mountain where water is a concern and hearing rumors of large new sub-divisions is of great concern, not just for our water usage, but traffic, congestion, infrastructure and the impact on the environment and wildlife would be of detrimental to the area. |
| Online | Such a thoughtful, hopeful process; it's great to see a change in this effort. It's been a long road since the first NM State Water Plan in 2003;) |
| Online | Current plans (ie Paako golf course) have not been upheld as originally approved, therefore how do we trust plans moving forward will be upheld and enforced? |
| Online | River flow protection and the participation of all stakeholders with guidance based on data and science, including conservation. |
| Online | I hope you will work to build in collaborative efforts as much as possible among and between whatever regional planning groups are determined. And, that ideas that move the state forward in protecting its water resources and enhancing their future existence remain the focus. It is not today that I worry about so much as the future and it may limit our freedoms to use water as freely as we do today by pricing it to reflect its scarcity. |
| Online | Overall health of the communities |



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| Region | Comment |
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| Online | I honestly did not want to read through all the background and history in order to weigh in on a topic I committed so many hours of my life to over several years time |
| Online | Remember that each region has different needs/priorities. Allow water users in the area to lead the planning based on what they know is needed. |
| Online | This survey is vague, riddled with legalese, awkward to navigate, and vague regarding relevance. There is almost no inclusion of environmental issues including wildlife-habitat sustainability, elimination of pollution, and changes to water sources caused by drought, wildfire, and climate change. Those issues must not be ignored. |
| Online | As long as it isn't forced it should be successful |
| Online | I understand that there is less water and greater need. However, we must also give value and voice to riparian habitat along the Rio Grande. |
| Online | How will environmental needs (e.g., maintaining watershed and wildlife health) be advocated for and protected in the regional water planning process? |
| Online | not sure all my answers were recorded. Gray water systems for households, mining uses too much fresh water, implement metering for both water in and out, recycled water in ponds for fire helicopter use, low flush toilets in rest stops, schools, all business & buildings, install drip irrigation |
| Online | Again, I see almost no consideration for riparian and environmental concerns. They must be considered. |
| Online | Would like to see less to no selling of our water to other states. We need to keep our water in our state |
| Online | Thank you for all the information listed for this survey. Hoping that the ideas and plans can be implemented by January of 2025 as suggested at the beginning of this survey. |
| Online | This was a very thorough, informative, and interactive survey. It was often hard to make only three choices on those questions with multiple available options for answers. You all have a huge job overseeing NM State Water Security Planning! |
| Online | What about technology to turn brackish water into clean. |
| Online | Though I am very naive about the water planning process and the entities involved, I think your effort to gather a broad perspective on water issues from the public is laudable. Thank you. |
| Online | How is water conservation incentified so that citizens don't waste water?<br>Have we explored the use of composting toilet designs that are state-of-the-art?<br>Explore how some countries use innovative products to collect water from the air.<br>Why not have an X-Prize for the best inventions by middle school, high school, and college students from around the world to showcase:<br>1. Ways to successfully reduce water usage waste;<br>2. Ideas for harvesting water from air economically.<br>Involve young people in solving the problems! You will be amazed at the results! |
| Online | Proper education for the general public on how they can input their voice on policies that personally affect them and their community. |
| Online | There needs to be a massive effort to improve funding. The best idea is to push bond and Gen Fund appropriations to the Water Trust Fund. In addition, ISC/OSE could hire a grant coordinator to take advantage of federal money. This coordinator could also work with regional entities to assist in applying for ISC/OSE planning money. |

| Region | Comment |
|---|---|
| Online | The role of reserved water rights for area tribes should be discussed within the Plan and should be protected in every region |
| Online | There was no mention of reserved water rights for indigenous peoples that must be recognized in any planning |
| Online | Your average person has no sense how complicated water rights are, and how difficult it is to change them. Keep that in mind when communicating with the public please, it'll help us keep up. |
| Online | Fracking |
| Online | What has been implemented successfully from past OSE/ISC planning? Any success stories that we can learn from? |
| Online | The New Mexico Ground Water Association has never been asked to provide input on planning. However, the Association members have probably the most experience and knowledge of the aquifer and needs of the area. |
| Online | The importance of supporting our regional ecological resources is difficult to voice with the wording of some of your questions. It can't be understated. |
| Online | Water rights in NM are administered by the Water Rights Division in the OSE. Go learn how each district operates and what their issues and concerns are before writing rules that may conflict with existing statutes and rules. |
| Online | Habitat and environmental issues appear to be getting little consideration. |
| Online | Constant re-evaluation and needed. |
| Online | I did not see a question related to public welfare. But other states have defined criteria by which public welfare is measured. I think that's a much better way to handle it otherwise you're getting into philosophy and personal opinions. |
| Online | We need more coordination between state and federal agencies. State agencies are split into too many factions and federal agencies are too guarded. Find a way to gather and shar information and planning processes with all water professionals. |
| Online | Water use for agriculture must be addressed.<br><br>I also feel like thereâ€™s a lack of energy related focus in the 50-year plan. Treating brackish water / water reuse will be extremely energy intensive compared to current water production and must be addressed. |
| Online | Perhaps helpful to ask about knowledge of previous regional planning processes and implementation. What have we learned? |
| Online | more participation is always better |
| Online | I was surprised that the recent 50-year water plan did not offer an opportunity for public input. The second page has a glaring error...water use by public water systems is 10%, not 20%. |
| Online | New Mexico's fish, wildlife, and habitats have been here long before people. Their water needs should be considered as a priority during regional water planning and implementation. |
| Online | Beware of those who have controlled the process in the past. They want to do it again and they will prevent it from being successful again. Water planning like most things in NM has been exploiting for monetary gain and ideological purposes and I do not see that changing unfortunately. |

## Feedback Letters Received

The following letters were reviewed along with the in-person and online open house response, and are included in the appendix:

| Letter/Attachment Title | Topic Summary |
|---|---|
| Brackish Water Resources and Opportunities for Desalination In New Mexico | The letter discusses New Mexico's significant brackish groundwater resources and the potential for desalination to address water scarcity in the state. |
| Ten-Year Cloud Seeding Plan for New Mexico (Executive Summary only included in this Appendix, full document is on file with ISC) | This report examines the anticipated increase in water demand across New Mexico, explores the impact of water on the state's economy, and introduces cloud seeding as a practical and cost-effective alternative for boosting water supply. |
| Comments on Water Survey | Addresses the need for New Mexico to collaborate with other states, particularly those in the western U.S., Texas, and California, to address water shortages through conservation, usage, and distribution planning. |
| EPA Community Based Water Resiliency Guide | The guide provides an action plan kit, tools, resources, and templates to support water utilities and communities prepare for water service interruptions. |
| Letter from the Estancia Basin Water Planning Committee | The committee strongly believes that hydrologic boundaries should guide regional planning rather than political boundaries, as the Estancia Basin spans four counties and three Soil and Water Conservation Districts |
| Letter from Gila Conservation Coalition | The Gila Conservation Coalition emphasized the need for accurate data, sustainable management of groundwater, and ecological protection of the Gila River. They recommend integrating regional water planning with the New Mexico Unit Fund to ensure long-term water security and call for inclusive representation of all stakeholders in the planning process. The coalition also advocates for aggressive water conservation measures and greater collaboration among local governments. |
| New Mexico Food and Agriculture Policy Council Water Statement | The New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council emphasizes the sacredness of water and the need for sustainable and equitable water use to support local food production and cultural practices. The council advocates for policies that protect water rights for farmers, encourage conservation, and hold polluters accountable. |
| Untitled attachment | Regional water plans should be equitable, actionable, data-informed, funded, and holistic. All water uses, including environmental, recreational, cultural, and traditional, should have equal decision-making power in the planning process. Comprehensive rules and adequate funding, especially for the 2019 Water Data Act, are essential for informed, democratic water planning. |
| Letter from Trout Unlimited | They emphasize the need for formal representation of environmental interests in planning, broader eligibility for project funding to include NGOs, and a focus on implementation of water projects. They recommend aligning planning regions with watershed boundaries, limiting formal participation to locals, ensuring diverse stakeholder representation, improving water accounting, and seeking sustainable funding sources. |
| Water Advocates Additional Document | Water Advocates provided an attachment of the online questionnaire with additional comments for questions that required further elaboration. |

# BRACKISH WATER RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DESALINATION IN NEW MEXICO*

Although New Mexico exists in a classic high-desert environment (averaging < 10 inches of precipitation/ year), the state contains the most extensive brackish ground water resources (defined as containing 1,000-10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids--TDS) in the United States [1]. While estimates in the early 1960's put New Mexico's brackish ground water supply at between 5-10 billion acre-feet [2], more recent estimates of economically accessible and treatable brackish ground water range from 2-5 billion acre-feet. While this revised estimate might seem like a significant decrease, for a state which currently consumes 3.8 million acre-feet of fresh surface and ground water each year, those 2-5 billion acre-feet of economically recoverable brackish ground water could supplement or replace future freshwater resources in New Mexico for a millennia or more [3].

With nearly unlimited brackish water resources available across most of New Mexico, significant improvements made during the past three decades in reducing the cost, efficiency, and reduction of environmental impacts of brackish water desalination and concentrate management, desalination of this resource offers significant opportunity to supplement limited existing (and diminishing) fresh water supplies in supporting sustainable water use and economic development statewide [2,3]. The following sections focus on the current technical, operational, and economic status of brackish water desalination and potential opportunity for New Mexico to develop this significant resource in the near future. These sections also address common misconceptions about modern desalination technology and suggest certain local capabilities that would enable New Mexico to become a national and world leader in inland brackish water desalination research, development, testing, implementation, and manufacturing.

## lnland Desalination Opportunities

While the term "desalination" is often associated with the treatment of sea water, the use of desalination technologies to treat non-traditional, non-coastal water resources, such as municipal and industrial wastewater or brackish ground water is now technically and economically feasible. These inland, non-traditional water sources have become the fastest growing source of "new water" in the U.S. since 2010, with wastewater reuse and desalination of groundwater growing at 15% and 10% per year, respectively [4]. The U.S. leads the world in these applications, with almost 25% of all inland desalination plants, consisting of more than 300 desalination facilities in over 30 states [5]. The world's largest inland brackish ground water desalination plant is the Kay Bailey Hutchinson Desalination Facility in El Paso, TX, which currently produces up to 45 million gallons per day (MGD) of potable water using brackish ground water as its supply source. The world's second largest inland desalination plant opened in 2019 in San Antonio, TX, with a 30 MGD capacity. Long-term water resource plans for Texas, Arizona, and California identify desalination as the source for up to 25% of their water supplies by 2050. Currently, the largest

brackish water desalination plants in New Mexico are a 1 MGD municipal facility in Horizon City, a 1 MGD industrial facility in Artesia, and a new 1 MGD municipal facility being tested in Alamogordo.

## Desalination Cost Reduction

Why is the development and use of non-traditional water the largest growing water supply sector in the U.S.? The primary reason is simple:  cost. Until the early 1970's, the cost of sea water and brackish water desalination (primarily thermal distillation) were 10-15 times higher than the cost of finding new fresh water supplies. But by the 1990's, continued refinement of desalination technologies such as reverse osmosis, electrodialysis, and nano-filtration, had reduced the cost of desalination by one-third. At the same time, because of growing shortages of fresh water, the cost of developing and/or importing new fresh water increased by a factor of three. These changes have made the cost of desalination of local brackish ground water often less expensive than pumping fresh water, especially from sources 50-100 miles away [4]. Since 2000, many inland cities looking at developing additional water supplies, the treatment and use of local brackish ground water and waste water have become preferred options because of easier access and control of local water resources [5].

## Desalination Sustainability and Environmental Management of Waste Streams

Disposal of the products of desalination concentrate in inland areas has and will continue to be a major environmental and ecological challenge. But emerging approaches, such as deep well injection, mineral resource recovery, and selective industrial and agricultural applications, have shown promise as potential options to solve or reduce many of the environmental and cost concerns of concentrate management in inland areas [3,4]. An understanding of the scale of the best use for different applications is still lacking, but significant opportunities exist across New Mexico to integrate options in many basins with existing industrial, energy, and agricultural sectors to cooperate in joint use facilities and associated operations and costs.




Major Groundwater Basins in New Mexico
(source: NMBG&NMR Open-file Report 583)

Shallow Brackish Water Availability

As shown above, there are approximately twenty major ground water basins in New Mexico. The most recent detailed study regarding the location, quality, and quantity of brackish water within these basins was compiled and published in 2016. This study suggests that brackish water is relatively common within both shallow and deep basins [6,7]. Data from a 2016 New Mexico Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources (NMBGMR) study of approximately 8,000 shallow ground water wells (< 2500 feet deep) showed that only 5-10% had total dissolved solid (TDS) levels above 4000 mg/l and that—contrary to expectations--wells more than 2500 feet deep had even lower TDS levels, averaging around 2500 mg/l [7]. These results are similar to a study conducted by Los Alamos National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratories on the water chemistry of brackish ground water wells ranging from 1000- 10,000 mg/l TDS—the majority of these wells were less than 2500 feet below ground level. Under New Mexico water law, wells less than 2500 feet deep are subject to difficult-to-obtain and expensive water rights permits from the Office of the State Engineer, while those >2500 feet deep only require a notice of intent (NOI) to explore and exploit. The importance of shallow brackish water resources is that they are easily and economically recoverable. This suggests an opportunity to inexpensively supplement freshwater resources across the state by using desalination to treat local, shallow, and already-permitted brackish wells that are currently unusable because mildly brackish waters they produce.

## Deep Brackish Water Availability

While some of the larger ground water basins, such as the Salt, Tularosa, Mesilla, and Albuquerque Basins, have been evaluated for brackish water at depths below 2500 feet [7], only limited reliable data on water quality and quantity exists elsewhere for water at these depths. But the limited extant data suggests that there is significant brackish water statewide from 6,000 to 10,000 mg/l, which can still be practically and economically treated. In addition, there are significant additional groundwater resources >50,000 mg/l, which, although they exceed the current limits of economically practical desalination, could be exploited as technology evolves. But for situations where waste energy is available from solar or wind generation, or where these higher salinity waters can be used for industrial applications, such as drilling, fracking, or mineral recovery, even the deeper and saline waters could provide local economic development opportunities. Making full use of these significant > 2500 feet more brackish water resources will require a more extensive compilation and mapping determination of their water quality and quantity. Because these deeper and more brackish waters may be best suited for industrial applications, collaborating with industrial partners could provide opportunities for both short-term and long-term local and regional industrial and economic development and growth.

## Desalination For Economic Development

This paper has focused on near-term brackish water development opportunities in New Mexico to supplement fresh water supplies for municipal, industrial, and agricultural applications and accelerating local economic development opportunities. But more importantly, New Mexico has an exciting opportunity to establish itself as a world-class water treatment and desalination science hub because of its unique mixture of brackish water resources and technical exploitation capabilities, including:

• water treatment and desalination research capabilities at New Mexico State, New Mexico Tech, University of New Mexico, and the Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, all of which have desalination expertise to develop clean water for civil, military, emergency, industrial, and municipal applications;

• the premier brackish water treatment, testing, and evaluation facility in the world located at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Brackish Groundwater National Desalination Research Facility (BGDDRF) in Alamogordo;

• the state's numerous nationally-recognized hydrologic science and water treatment companies; and

• an industrial base that understands brackish water issues and challenges and needs cost-effective solutions, including the oil and gas, mining, agricultural, and electronics manufacturing sectors. NMDA believes a focus on accelerating the use of brackish water supplies could create a major industrial sector around the research, development, engineering, manufacturing, and implementation of advanced water treatment and desalination technologies. These efforts could stimulate both near-term and long-term economic development in New Mexico, but also establish an incubator for a water technology and development sector of regional, national, and international impact.

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* Based on New Mexico Desalination Association Publication NMDESAL 2018-100

# I. Executive Summary

Development of the western United States has depended in part on securing water for agriculture, industry and basic human needs. With water, communities and families thrive. Without water, they must move to other locations. Except for periods of prolonged drought, New Mexicans have benefited from a reliable supply of water for the last 400 years. But that reliability has been clouded by doubts that water will be available for expected needs through the year 2040.

In fact, there are several reasons to be concerned about a decrease in historical water sources:

- Depletion of ground water reserves, particularly in eastern New Mexico.
- Increased loss to evapotranspiration due to an observed warming trend.
- Decrease in winter precipitation in our mountains due to the warming trend.
- Possible interference with natural precipitation due to pollution.

This report reviews the statewide projected growth in demand for water, discusses the impact of water on the economy of New Mexico and presents cloud seeding as a viable and relatively inexpensive water supply alternative. An attempt was made to minimize technical details in the body of the report; much important, detailed material is included in the Appendix.

**Projected Growth in Demand for Water:** While each of 16 Water Regions in the state has studied current water supply and made projections of demand for the next 40 years, there has been no attempt to summarize these findings. Until now, we have not known whether or not statewide water supplies are adequate to meet projected demand. We have reviewed the demand projections from the regional plans of each of the 16 Water Regions and have done our best to tabulate the data. Because the numbers were developed by 16 different organizations, possibly using different guidelines, it is likely that the totals are not completely accurate. Nevertheless, the tabulation of the data shows a large supply deficiency by the year 2040.

Demand is expected to increase from about 3,300,000 acre-feet per year (afy) in the year 2000 to about 4,000,000 afy in 2040. The increase in demand for agricultural use is difficult to predict but will be limited by available supplies, augmented by water from low-cost solutions such as conservation, cloud seeding and perhaps large-scale-surface-capture. The more costly solutions for increasing water supply are not practical for the agriculture sector for economic reasons

The most serious deficiency will be in Municipal and Industrial water use, which is projected to nearly double, an increase of about 400,000 afy. These figures do not include replacement of aquifer depletion, which has been occurring over the past 50 to 100 years. When this is factored in, the increase in demand may be in the order of



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500,000 afy. To put this in perspective, this is about five times the amount of water allocated to New Mexico in the San Juan/Chama project.

Clearly, conservation could significantly alleviate the demand, and all efforts to conserve water should be vigorously encouraged. Also, higher water prices could further reduce demand. But we believe we should look for ways to increase supply before imposing punitive restrictions on water supplies, or by allowing massive transfers of water out of agriculture.

Meeting this demand presents real challenges. The Regions agree that no single supply alternative will satisfy their future needs for more water. It will require careful planning and employment of multiple alternatives. Cloud seeding has been listed as an alternative supply in many Regions; because of the large amounts of additional precipitation that can be created, cloud seeding should be considered as part of the State Water Plan.

**Impact of Water on the Economy of New Mexico:** Beyond the matter of availability of water is the question of cost. Costs greater than the value of water at some point could become a drag on a community's and perhaps the state's economy.

The literature indicates that there will be few buyers of water for agricultural use at a cost of $100 afy or more, and that there will be few buyers for commercial/industrial use at a cost of $500 afy or more. The lower value of water for agricultural use is the basis for the belief that water will continue to be reallocated from agriculture to municipalities. The value of municipal water is difficult to determine, as a community generally is willing to pay whatever they have to in order to survive, but at some point a lack of affordable water will threaten its growth and perhaps its existence.

There is good evidence that summer cloud seeding in the plains will produce water for $1 or less per acre foot of water, and that winter seeding in the mountains will produce snowpack for spring runoff for $10 to $25 per acre foot of water. Alternative sources, such as collection of storm runoff or desalination of shallow or deep (greater than 2500 feet) aquifers are estimated to cost from one to two orders of magnitude more than cloud seeding. It is important to the welfare of the state that the lower-cost water resources, such as cloud seeding water, be among the first water resources developed. The result of providing affordable water is that each sector of the economy is able to sustain itself and prosper.

**Cloud Seeding as a Supply Alternative:** Cloud seeding is a method of generating additional precipitation from clouds. This is done by introducing artificial nuclei into the clouds. Microscopic water droplets, which normally remain liquid well below the freezing point of water, freeze around the artificial nuclei, forming an ice crystal. The ice crystals grow until they are heavy enough to fall as snowflakes or raindrops.

There are two general provinces for cloud seeding: the plains, where seeding is done in summer, and the mountains, where seeding is done in winter. Plains seeding is done from aircraft, using state-of-the-art radar and a global positioning device in order to identify convective clouds suitable for seeding. The benefit is typically one-half to one

inch of additional precipitation over a summer season. With aircraft seeding covering millions of acres, this amounts to a great deal of water. Mountain seeding customarily uses ground generators, which take advantage of the orographic effect of upwelling air currents over mountain ranges to get the artificial nuclei into the cloud. Precipitation (snowpack) increases of 8% to 14% are reported in nearby states. The reported percentage increases in stream runoff are slightly higher.

Assessment is critical to demonstrate that the additional precipitation is the result of cloud seeding and not chance. This may be done by some combination of: 1) validating that the physical conditions necessary for a successful outcome are present, 2) measuring the additional precipitation and 3) measuring the impact of the additional precipitation (i.e., increased stream flow or crop yield).

Winter cloud seeding has been done commercially in California for more than 50 years, and winter cloud seeding operations have been conducted at one time or another in all southwestern states. In New Mexico, a successful winter cloud seeding experimental project was conducted in 1968-1972 in the Jemez Mountains, and a successful summer program in the plains of southeastern New Mexico and West Texas was conducted in 1999-2005.

Two questions are frequently asked about cloud seeding: “Are you taking water away from people downwind?” and “Are you damaging the environment by putting chemicals in the clouds?” As to taking water from those downwind, the opposite is true. Increased precipitation has been shown to occur as far as 50 to 100 miles downwind from the seeding area. As to environmental concerns, the most widely used seeding agent, silver iodide, is used in such minute quantities that practically no trace can be found after seeding. Silver is inert, and, when detected after cloud seeding has been done, occurs in concentrations of parts per trillion, which is one one-thousandth of the EPA standard. Over the past 50 years, many studies have been conducted, and all showed no adverse environmental affects.

**Creation of the New Mexico Weather Modification Association:** A cloud seeding workshop in 2004, with experts from around the country, concluded that a pilot cloud seeding project should be conducted in northern New Mexico. It was later determined that, for cloud seeding to gain public support, it be pursued on a statewide basis. Thus the New Mexico Weather Modification Association Inc. (a non-profit organization) was formed to take the lead on studying and promoting cloud seeding and, where appropriate, organizing cloud seeding projects. The NMWMA is headquartered in Santa Fe, but membership throughout the state is encouraged.

**A Plan for Cloud Seeding in New Mexico:** The NMWMA plans call for mountain and plains seeding as well as a statewide climatologic review. Elements of the plan include:

- Examining satellite imagery of storms in the state for four selected historical years coupled with an analysis of other climatologic data.
- As suggested by the Jemez y Sangre Water Planning Council and the Cloud Seeding Workshop, conducting a winter cloud seeding demonstration project in the western Sangre de Cristo and/or Jemez Mountains. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate that winter cloud seeding in New Mexico is feasible and

cost-effective. Although a mountain cloud seeding project like this is economic with small percentage increases in precipitation, our long-term goal is to show that cloud seeding at these southern latitudes, with warmer clouds, can increase precipitation by 10% or more.

- Seeding in the plains of southeastern New Mexico has proven to be beneficial and cost-effective, so plans will be made to extend summer seeding to a larger area in eastern New Mexico.
- Contingent on the success of the winter demonstration project in the western Sangre de Cristo and/or Jemez Mountains, other mountain ranges, such as the eastern Sangre de Cristos, the Sacramentos, the southern San Juans and the Black Range-Mogollons will be considered for winter cloud seeding.

**Challenges to Cloud Seeding in New Mexico:** We have found that a major challenge to cloud seeding is funding. Cloud seeding, particularly in our north central mountains, is not easily funded. Increased precipitation is not something that can be installed house-by-house like roof capture or gray water treatment systems…it is more like a public works activity. Like "The Problem of the Commons", landowners in the area will benefit from a cloud seeding project whether they contribute to it or not.

To date the NMWMA has raised $12,000 for the 2004 workshop, $9,000 for NMWMA operating costs and a matching pledge of $20,000 from the City of Santa Fe. We have resolutions of support from many sources, but we have been unable to raise sufficient funds to provide for a demonstration project, or even a far less costly feasibility study.

Our fund raising efforts during the past two years indicate that financing cloud seeding projects will require a combination of financial support from agricultural interests (such as acequia organizations, Irrigation /Conservancy Districts and Soil and Water Conservation Districts) and state organizations (such as the Interstate Stream Commission, and the Department of Agriculture). These organizations would all be direct beneficiaries and they represent that part of the public that would most benefit from increased precipitation.

Another challenge, one that overlaps and partially explains funding difficulties, is public skepticism. Some may also voice concerns about the environment. While a healthy degree of skepticism can be beneficial, attitudes of many toward cloud seeding in New Mexico are negative. The reasons for this are complex, but if we hope to move forward with cloud seeding in New Mexico, it will be necessary to initiate a program of education and public interaction. There are other significant challenges, which are discussed in the report.

**Next Steps:** It has become clear that the NMWMA on its own cannot bring about a cloud seeding project in New Mexico. That will require active participation on the part of the Governor and principals in the Legislature, officials in state government and agricultural and water organizations. It is imperative that the Interstate Stream Commission, or some other appropriate state government entity, hire a person to help organize and coordinate cloud seeding activities. Without the state's proactive support, it is unlikely that cloud seeding will be done in New Mexico in the near future.

With that support and an adequate level of funding, we would then collect statewide climatologic data, conduct a demonstration mountain seeding project in northern New Mexico and renew plains seeding in southeast New Mexico with a robust assessment component. Successful, well-run projects, with an emphasis on documentation and assessment, are needed to demonstrate that cloud seeding really does produce more water. With that accomplished, we could then move forward with a long-term, statewide cloud seeding program and enjoy the benefits of the additional water.

# Comments on Water Survey

I was cut off by your survey when answering the last question. I have a few additional comments.

Given the coming water shortages across the western United States, it seems essential that New Mexico work with these other states, as well as Texas and California, to plan for water conservation, usage, and distribution, etc. There are several states that will face these shortages, and the impact is already being felt.

All the states must work toward conservation and looking at usage differently. There are businesses who are wasting water now, they need to be involved and identify better work practices. There are agricultural and ranching stakeholders that need to be involved as well. These western regions/ states need to look at the types of agriculture taking place now, and identify what is really sensible and sustainable in this region. Agricultural and farming activities such as dairy farms, alfalfa growers, and others, who are high-volume water users may not be appropriate or sustainable moving into the future in these states is water is low. They need to be phased out or find alternative ways to operate that is more appropriate. Ranching in some areas may also not be sustainable in the future.

Along with the states working together and identifying the best ways to provide for our water needs in the future, the environment must be considered as well. The natural environments should be preserved and protected. That includes our parks, wildlife refuges, and other preserves, whether local, state, or federal lands. The environments and their representatives should be key stakeholders and highly involved in water planning processes.

This is important for several reasons. It is critical to protect the wildlife in these areas and the natural environment that supports them. These areas also provide recreational opportunities for our citizens to enjoy. This supports all of our well being and health! Many also bring in tourists from local and more distant areas, providing very important revenue to the communities across our state and the region.

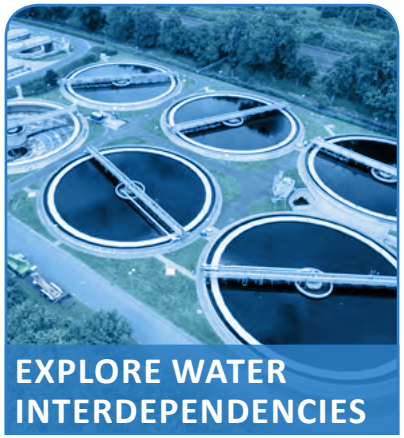
In various areas in our country, the construction and use of oil pipelines have been discussed and implemented. Could we look instead at the idea of water pipelines? Could we pipe water from areas in the country that are receiving LARGE amounts of rain to our areas with little rain and water? Even within Texas, parts of the state are dry, and other areas receive heavy rain. Why don't they pipe water across to the dry areas? And then, could we remove them from receiving water from the Rio Grande so we can use it here where we need it???

In addition to the states in our region working together on water issues, they should also be looking at the larger environmental issues in our state such as fire risk. In the past several years, New Mexico and many of our western states have suffered devastating fires. Lives have been lost, considerable wildlife, many farm animals, as well as homes, properties, businesses, equipment, etc. The cost of these fires has been tremendous. We need to be working together on water issues, and in consideration of reducing fire risks as well.

# COMMUNITY-BASED WATER RESILIENCY GUIDE

Select a menu option below. New users should start with Overview.










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Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

# OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

Water interruptions can have devastating effects on a community, from the loss of economic revenue to the loss of lives. There are numerous causes for water service interruptions including: aging infrastructure, power outages, extreme weather events, cyberattacks, contamination incidents, vandalism and fires. Understanding the potential impacts can help water utilities and communities be more prepared for an emergency.

The **Community-Based Water Resiliency (CBWR) Guide** is designed to help water utilities and communities prepare for water service interruptions before an emergency occurs by:

- Promoting a better understanding of public-private sector interdependencies.
- Fostering a greater understanding of water infrastructure and the potential impacts from a loss of service.
- Identifying the actions and resources needed to increase resilience by starting a conversation between water utilities and the community.
- Assisting stakeholders in building strong response plans for water service interruptions.

The guide is designed to be utilized by drinking water and wastewater utilities, state primacy agencies, hospitals, emergency responders, emergency managers, elected officials and concerned citizens.

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Tools, Resources and Templates

# OVERVIEW

## COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Communities rely on drinking water and wastewater utilities to provide vital services. Hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, aging infrastructure and intentional or accidental contamination are among the many challenges water and wastewater utilities face. During an emergency, a community may experience service interruptions in the water sector and other lifeline sectors, such as power and emergency services. Identifying the critical interdependencies between water utilities and other sectors and building relationships with those sectors are essential to community resiliency.

Learn more about the importance of building community-based resilience by exploring the water interdependencies, case studies and resources highlighted in this guide.




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Overview
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# OVERVIEW

The Water Interdependencies and Community-Based Water Resiliency Training is a great place to learn about how to increase overall community preparedness by raising awareness of water sector interdependencies. The training highlights the benefits of enhancing integration of the water sector into community emergency preparedness and response efforts.

## Route to Resilience

CBWR is part of the broader U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) effort to increase water sector resilience. EPA recommends that utilities build resilience by following the five components of a Resiliency Framework – assess, plan, train, respond and recover. These five components are described on the next page.





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Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

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Tools, Resources and Templates

# OVERVIEW

| | |
|---|---|
| **ASSESS** | Conducting an all-hazards risk assessment and developing a risk management plan are key steps for water sector utilities to reduce risk and increase resilience. Community water systems serving more than 3,300 people are required to conduct or update a risk and resilience assessment every five years under Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. |
| **PLAN** | Develop plans for your utility that will help to mitigate the risks and vulnerabilities that you identified during the risk assessment. This component includes developing emergency response and risk communication plans, establishing response partners and joining laboratory, mutual aid and assistance networks. Developing or updating an emergency response plan every five years is also required under Section 2013 of America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 for community water system serving more than 3,300 people. |
| **TRAIN** | Training and exercises provide an opportunity for utilities to practice response actions and learn where improvements are needed to increase overall preparedness. This helps personnel to better understand roles and responsibilities before emergencies occur and ensures that they are familiar with the response procedures contained in ERPs. |
| **RESPOND** | Responding successfully to an actual emergency that is impacting a utility's operations and the community is where preparedness planning and training activities will really pay off. |
| **RECOVER** | Recovery of the water sector entails the efficient restoration of the systems and services that support a viable, sustainable community. Hazard mitigation for the water sector refers to actions taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. The water sector can participate in recovery and mitigation planning both before and after an emergency occurs. |

EPA's Route to Resilience (RtoR) tool presents the five components as stops along a "route." As utility personnel proceed through the tool, they learn what it means to be resilient and what tools and resources are available to help their utility on its journey to becoming resilient. The CBWR Guide is included as a resource in the tool under the Plan component.

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# EXPLORE WATER INTERDEPENDENCIES

## WHAT ARE INTERDEPENDENCIES?

Many critical community services and all critical infrastructure rely on water to function (e.g., firefighting). Similarly, drinking water and wastewater services rely on other services to ensure consistent distribution of safe water and collection of wastewater, such as transportation for the delivery of treatment chemicals. These bi-directional relationships are called interdependencies.

Understanding interdependencies enables water utility owners and operators, and their stakeholders, to determine how a water service interruption may impact and be impacted by other essential services resulting in detrimental effects on the community at large.

### What Critical Sectors are Interdependent with the Water Sector?

Most critical infrastructure sectors have interdependencies with drinking water and wastewater services, collectively known as the water and wastewater systems sector or the water sector. This guide will focus six sectors that are interdependent with water. These include:

1. Energy Sector
2. Food and Agriculture Sector
3. Chemical Sector
4. Healthcare and Public Health Sector
5. Emergency Services Sector
6. Transportation System Sector

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# EXPLORING WATER INTERDEPENDENCIES

The Water Sector Interdependencies Map provides a visual depiction of how critical services and key businesses rely on water and wastewater systems. Click on the image below to launch the interactive map.




If you are unable to launch the interactive map please download and install a free copy of Adobe Flash Player.

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# EXPLORING WATER INTERDEPENDENCIES

Click on the buttons below to explore the various interdependencies in greater detail.



ENERGY SECTOR



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR



CHEMICAL SECTOR



HEALTHCARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR



EMERGENCY SERVICES SECTOR



TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM SECTOR

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# ENERGY SECTOR

The energy sector includes electricity, oil and natural gas. A stable energy supply is essential to the health and welfare of our country. Drinking water and wastewater utilities can increase power resilience through better engagement and coordination in seven areas: improving communication with electricity providers, local agencies and the public; conducting power assessments; learning how to select and maintain generators; developing fuel plans to run generators; increasing energy efficiency; considering on-site power options; and learning about funding sources to increase power resilience.

The **energy sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Mining
- Fuel production
- Hydropower
- Power plant cooling
- Operating heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment
- Fire protection

The **water sector** relies on the energy sector for:

- Pumping
- Distribution
- Collection, treatment and discharge of wastewater

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:**

U.S. EPA, Power Resilience Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities

Congressional Research Service, Energy-Water Nexus: The Water Sector's Energy Use

## WATER-ENERGY NEXUS

- Energy consumption by drinking water and wastewater utilities can account for 30 – 40 percent of a municipality's energy bill
- Optimizing energy use conserves water
- Without backup power for an extended period, many water and wastewater services cannot be provided
- Glendale, California, is the first U.S. city to combine both smart electricity and smart water meters into a "smart grid" which helps to better manage water and energy use



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# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The food and agriculture sector includes restaurants and food manufacturing, processing and storage facilities. This sector uses a tremendous amount of water for various operations and processes.

The **food and agriculture sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Irrigation
- Food processing
- Hydrating personnel
- Managing waste
- Sterilizing facilities and equipment
- Operating heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment
- Basic sanitation (e.g., toilets, cleaning)

The **water sector** relies on the food and agriculture sector for:

- Food for water utility personnel
- Treating agricultural byproducts according to applicable regulations prior to releasing wastewater to mitigate downstream environmental impacts (note that a large percentage of drinking water treatment facilities rely on surface water sources)

### FOOD RELATED EMERGENCY EXERCISE BUNDLE (FREE-B)

The Food and Drug Administration has developed the Food Related Emergency Exercise Bundle (FREE-B) to assist regulatory and public health agencies in assessing existing food emergency response plans, protocols and procedures. The tool's design allows for multiple jurisdictions and organizations to coordinate with a host agency to test their own plans, protocols and procedures independently. The tool contains a scenario (Wat'er You Thinking) involving possible contamination of the water supply that allows participants to identify interdependencies between the food and agriculture and water sectors. Click here to learn more about the FREE-B tool.

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# CHEMICAL SECTOR

The chemical sector includes the manufacture, storage, use and distribution of chemicals that a wide range of critical infrastructure sectors rely on, including the water sector. Extreme weather events or natural disasters can lead to service interruptions for both entities, resulting in disruptions in the supply chain and shortages among end users of these products.

The **chemical sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Heating or cooling products and equipment
- Vacuum creation
- Steam production
- Preparing solvents and reaction media
- Extractive and adsorptive reagents
- Product rinsing
- Distillation
- Food production at dining facilities
- Basic sanitation (e.g., toilets, showers, cleaning)
- Operating heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment

The **water sector** relies on the chemical sector for:

- Basic chemicals
- Specialty chemicals
- Agricultural chemicals
- Pharmaceuticals
- Consumer products



### WOOD RIVER REFINERY COOLING TOWER COLLAPSE (2015)

- A cooling tower at the Wood River oil refinery located outside of St. Louis collapsed in 2015
- To prevent damage by the extreme heat generated by gasoline-making units, the plant had to shut down one unit, and run another at reduced capacity
- A response crew was able to resupply cooling water to the impacted units from a redundant cooling water supply
- The quick response enabled the refinery to restart the disabled gasoline-making unit within several days
- This prevented an extended outage, which could have driven up regional gasoline prices

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# HEALTHCARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

The healthcare and public health sector is imperative for providing essential services to the public, especially during natural disasters, terrorist attacks and disease outbreaks. During emergencies, water utilities, healthcare facilities, nursing homes, public health agencies, primacy agencies and local emergency managers should work together to minimize detrimental impacts to public health caused by disruptions in drinking water and wastewater services.

The **healthcare and public health sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Heating and cooling products and equipment
- Patient services (e.g., dialysis)
- Sterilizing facilities and medical equipment
- Laboratory services
- Laundry services
- Operating heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment
- Food service operations
- Basic sanitation (e.g., toilets, showers, cleaning)
- Hydrating personnel and patients
- Alerting healthcare facilities of possible contamination

The **water sector** relies on the healthcare and public health sector for:

- Treating patients who have been exposed to contaminated water (e.g., contact, ingestion)
- Treating utility personnel to maintain an adequate workforce
- Alerting water utilities of possible contamination

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCE:**
A Critical Connection: The Water and Healthcare/Public Health Sectors

### SUPERSTORM SANDY (2012)

- After Superstorm Sandy made landfall, it caused power and water outages, which forced many hospitals to shut down
- As a result, more than 40 percent of the region's dialysis centers were closed, displacing dialysis patients, which raised the risk of morbidity and mortality
- 37 health care facilities were evacuated as a result of the storm



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# EMERGENCY SERVICES SECTOR

The mission of the emergency services sector is to save lives, protect property and the environment, assist communities impacted by disasters and aid recovery during emergencies. This sector includes law enforcement, fire and rescue services, emergency medical services, emergency management agencies and public works. The operations of the emergency services sector are managed at the state, local, tribal and territorial level.

The **emergency services sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Fire protection
- Hazardous materials response
- Shelter operations
- Hydrating personnel and rescue victims
- Training exercises
- Sanitizing facilities and rescue equipment
- Basic Sanitation (e.g., toilets, showers, cleaning)

The **water sector** relies on the emergency services sector for:

- Infrastructure protection
- Emergency response support
- Notifying the public of possible contamination



Click here to learn more about how water utilities and Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) can work together to better respond to emergencies.

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# TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM SECTOR

The transportation systems sector includes aviation, highway and motor carrier, maritime transportation systems, mass transit and passenger rail, pipeline systems, freight rail, postal and shipping. The nation's transportation system contributes to national security, economic stability and public health and safety by quickly, safely and securely moving people and goods throughout the country.

The **transportation systems sector** relies on the water sector for:

- Heating and cooling products and equipment
- Steam production
- Cleaning vehicles and equipment
- Operating heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment
- Food service operations
- Basic sanitation (e.g., toilets, showers, cleaning)
- Hydrating personnel

The **water sector** relies on the transportation systems sector for:

- Shipping equipment, supplies and treatment chemicals
- System infrastructure (i.e., pipeline systems)
- Transporting personnel



## HURRICANE FLORENCE (2018)

- Many residents lacked access to clean drinking water in the days following Hurricane Florence.
- More than 1,000 roads were closed throughout North Carolina and there was no safe or reliable access to Wilmington.
- The combination of impassable roads and inoperable water systems created a shortage of drinking water, with no way to get supplies to residents stranded in flooded areas.
- Despite being isolated by the storm, trucks were able to transport supplies to Wilmington residents and rescue workers. The North Carolina National Guard helped to distribute these supplies while delivery trucks continued to make their way to other affected areas along the coast.

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# WATER RESILIENCY ACTION PLAN KIT

## HOW DO YOU BUILD RESILIENCY?

Water is essential for all community services. However, if an emergency causes an interruption of water service, help from state or federal agencies could take days or weeks to arrive. Hence, local preparedness is a key step to maintaining community resiliency. Natural disasters and other threats can cause serious public health and economic impacts – so it is important to plan ahead.

Hosting a water emergency workshop in your community is the first step in preparing for a water emergency. The **Water Resiliency Action Plan (WRAP) Kit** guides individuals through hosting a community workshop; the kit includes templates and resources that can be used to prepare for and conduct a workshop. A **community workshop** brings together stakeholders to discuss goals, challenges and roles and responsibilities in water emergency preparedness. By working together before an emergency, you and your community can be prepared for water service interruptions.

During my 40 year career in the Utility sector, I have found that there is great value form collaborating with others. When we work with others, knowledge and past experiences are exchanged and that is where the added value comes from. Additionally, we can establish new contacts so you have somebody you can connect with later, during an emergency or not. All who participate in emergency response and service restoration play a vital role in our societal community needs. The end goal is to provide the best service at all times. Any time we can leverage our learning and knowledge gain, we should take advantage of the opportunity. Please take the opportunity to participate in the Community Base Water Resiliency workshops and you will be better prepared and be able to provide a higher level of service to the community that you serve.

Perry Dahlstrom – *General Manager*
Golden State Water Company

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## WHAT IS A COMMUNITY WORKSHOP?

A community workshop provides an opportunity for water utilities and members of the communities they serve to discuss water preparedness. The purpose of this event is to provide a highly interactive forum to discuss how to improve overall community resiliency to a water service interruption.

Community workshops are an optimal setting to exchange ideas and information. A workshop is typically guided by a facilitator and includes a variety of active participants. Information and lessons learned are shared, resources are identified and goals and action plans are established. The facilitator's role is to help organize, structure and guide discussion in a manner that encourages knowledge sharing, networking and collaboration.

### EXAMPLE FORUM

The St. Clair County Office of Homeland Security/Emergency Management conducted a day-long roundtable workshop to discuss water security and preparedness. The workshop focused on three primary concepts:

- Promoting awareness of public-private sector interdependencies
- Fostering understanding of water infrastructure and its operation and capabilities
- Identifying actions and resources needed to respond to and recover from a water emergency

Discussions included:

- Roles and responsibilities of the public sector in a water emergency response
- Major customers' water needs and emergency response plans for water emergencies
- Planning for an emergency and identifying resource needs during an emergency

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## PLANNING THE WORKSHOP

### Who should host the workshop?

Anyone in a community can initiate and plan a water emergency workshop, such as a water utility, an emergency responder, a hospital or any other community organization.

By inviting other stakeholders and leveraging collective resources, you can plan a half- or full-day workshop that addresses your community's unique needs.

- **Half-day workshops** enable attendees to spend less time away from the office; this option may increase attendance. Suggested activities for a half-day event include:
  - Presentations from the utility
  - Case studies or real-world examples of a water service outage
  - Brief facilitated discussion on future planning efforts
- **Full-day workshops** provide more time to accomplish established goals and provide background information to build awareness. Suggested activities for a full-day event include:
  - Tour of a water utility
  - Presentations and case studies
  - Moderated discussions on identified water interdependencies

### SELECTING A LOCATION

Choose a convenient location such as a conference room at a local water utility; your city's emergency operations center, town hall, safety center or police station; or your local public library. Ensure the space includes:

- Comfortable accommodations where all participants are arranged to best facilitate discussion
- Audio-visual capabilities
- Access for people with disabilities
- Free or low-cost parking
- Nearby restaurants for lunch, if you are not planning to provide lunch

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## IDENTIFYING A PLANNING TEAM

When preparing for a community workshop, a **planning team** can be useful for:

- Identifying goals and objectives that those involved would like to achieve
- Leveraging collective resources to identify a moderator or facilitator, presenters and topics to cover
- Preparing workshop content
- Identifying a venue

The following **community stakeholders** should be considered for the planning team:

- Local drinking water and wastewater utilities*
- Emergency responders
- Public health officials
- Business owners
- Hospital managers

* *Your state's American Water Works Association (AWWA) section, Rural Water affiliate, regional Rural Community Assistance Partnership (RCAP), Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA), state and regional drinking water program managers and emergency response agencies can help you identify an interested water or wastewater utility.*

### PLANNING TEAM CHECKLIST

Planning team responsibilities may include:

- Deciding how often the planning team should meet
- Determining planning team roles and responsibilities
- Recruiting presenters and a moderator or facilitator
- Making logistical arrangements
- Developing the workshop agenda
- Identifying potential participants and sending invitations
- Developing presentations and other materials
- Documenting action items and next steps

SUGGESTED PLANNING CHECKLIST

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## MODERATOR OR FACILITATOR

Decide in advance who will serve as the moderator or facilitator. The selected representative should understand the objectives of the workshop and be involved in the planning team discussions to understand the flow of the workshop sessions.

Moderators or facilitators should consider the following factors when preparing for the workshop:

- Participants may fear being "put on the spot"
- All participants should be encouraged to maintain an open mind although opinions may differ
- Some participants may be uncomfortable sharing sensitive preparedness related information in an open forum
- It is important to keep the discussions focused



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## SUGGESTED WORKSHOP GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

### Establishing Goals

Workshop goals are best developed after the planning team is formed to identify the needs of a broader group of stakeholders.

Questions to consider in developing your goals:

- What is your community's current level of water preparedness?
- Has your community experienced a water service interruption?
- Is your community particularly vulnerable to a specific type of natural disaster?
- Will you include facilitated breakout discussions focused on site-specific vulnerabilities?

Suggested **goals** include:

- Discuss and provide solutions for future water service interruptions
- Identify emergency preparedness activities to improve water resiliency
- Identify methods for integrating water utilities in community planning

Suggested **activities** to build knowledge:

- Incorporate a utility tour to provide a better understanding of drinking water treatment plant operations
- Plan a facilitated breakout discussion to walk participants through a response to an incident – actual or hypothetical




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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## DEVELOPING AN AGENDA

The next step is to plan an agenda that educates and fosters relationships among participants. Suggested topics and elements you may consider incorporating into your workshop include:

- A presentation on how drinking water treatment plants operate
- A utility tour
- Stakeholder presentations on emergency management roles
- A breakout session on a water emergency scenario
- A roundtable or panel discussion among key stakeholder agencies

***Incorporating the elements listed above will encourage participants to be more engaged in discussions throughout the workshop.***

HALF-DAY AGENDA TEMPLATE

FULL-DAY AGENDA TEMPLATE

### ROUNDTABLE OR PANEL DISCUSSION

Potential discussion questions for a roundtable or panel discussion on local response to water service interruption include:

- Has your community experienced a water service interruption? If so, how was your organization impacted?
- What natural disasters has your community faced or may have the potential to face? What is the impact?
- Do you understand the drinking water and wastewater needs of your organization?
- Does your emergency plan consider your water needs? What would trigger a closure in the event of a water service interruption?
- What actions would your organization take in the event of a water emergency?
- What specific actions would you recommend to increase water sector preparedness and business resilience?

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## WATER UTILITY TOUR

If the workshop is hosted at (or near) a drinking water or wastewater utility, consider scheduling a facility tour before the workshop begins to familiarize attendees with the equipment and technical skill required to operate the utility. Some questions to consider before deciding to host a tour include:

- How long will the tour take?
- How many people can tour the facility at one time?
- Are there special identification or security requirements?
- Who will lead the tour?
- Are there areas that are "off limits"?
- Is the tour route accessible by all participants?



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## INVITING PARTICIPANTS

As a starting point, consider inviting critical water customers and local emergency managers – those with a vested interest or those who need to work closely with the water utility or emergency responders during a water crisis.

Questions to consider before extending invitations:

- Will you limit participants to those within your immediate community?
- How many people can you accommodate?
- How many attendees do you want to include from each stakeholder group?
- What are the community goals and desired outcomes of the workshop?
- How will invitations be extended (e.g., email, online registration site, letter or phone)?

### CONTACTING INVITEES

When inviting participants, consider addressing the following in the initial contact:

- The purpose of the workshop
- Why the invitee is important to a successful event
- How the invitee could benefit from participating
- What is expected of the participants
- General timeframe under consideration for holding the workshop

LIST OF POTENTIAL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

SUGGESTED SCRIPT – FIRST CONTACT

REGISTRATION FORM TEMPLATE

INVITATION TEMPLATE

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## DOCUMENT LIBRARY

Ask attendees if they have preparedness documents they are willing to share with participants that can serve as models, such as:

- Sample emergency standard operating procedures
- Call-down rosters or automated emergency notification lists
- Lists of critical users and emergency responders

If any of the stakeholders have experienced an actual water emergency or participated in an exercise with a water component, participants may be willing to share after action reports or newspaper articles.



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## ACTIVITIES & SUPPLIES

To ensure your workshop runs smoothly, the planning team should discuss and finalize all necessary "day of" activities and materials several days in advance.

Event **activities** include:

- Pre-workshop registration
- Document/form preparation
- On-site check in
- Supply coordination (e.g., flipcharts, markers)
- Audio-visual support
- Note taking
- On-site lunch coordination

Recommended **supplies** include:

- Audio visual equipment (e.g., projector, laptop, microphones)
- Flip charts and markers
- Pens and notepads
- Sign-in sheet
- Name tags and/or tents

**TIPS:**

- Designate a representative to create and manage the registration/ attendee list – including names, titles, organizations, mailing addresses, email addresses and phone numbers.
- In advance, recruit volunteers to prepare sign-in sheets, name tags, a list of nearby restaurants (if you are not providing lunch), evaluation forms and any other needed materials.

SIGN-IN SHEET TEMPLATE




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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## LUNCH OPTIONS

Lunch options should be considered for a full-day event or if the schedule includes morning and afternoon agenda topics.

### How will your group handle lunch?

- Does a 1-hour lunch, 30-minute lunch or working lunch work best based on the workshop schedule?
- Will attendees eat in the room or will there be a second room with additional tables and chairs?
- Lunch options
  - Boxed lunch – most local establishments deliver boxed lunches for $10-12 per person (Suggestion: designate an individual to coordinate the group order and collect money)
  - Local restaurants – provide attendees with a list of nearby eateries

**TIPS:**

- Consider asking a partner organization to sponsor lunch for the group.
- Be sure to provide lunch options to address a variety of dietary needs/ restrictions.



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## WORKSHOP MATERIALS

Workshop materials should be distributed to all participants approximately four weeks before the event. Materials should include:

- Agenda
- Location and parking information
- Lunch options (if applicable)
- Facility tour information (if applicable)



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## FINAL WORKSHOP PREPARATIONS

You may want to conduct a site survey to discuss setup, inventory supplies and test equipment.

On the day of the workshop, all partners and organizers should:

- Plan to arrive at least one hour before the event begins
- Set up and stage all equipment
- Check in with presenters
- Provide a "registration" or "check-in" table where participants can sign in and pick up their meeting materials
- Check seating arrangements (group participants to encourage networking)
- Provide a display table for any handouts that participants wish to share




FEEDBACK FORM TEMPLATE

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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## CONDUCTING THE WORKSHOP

The moderator or facilitator plays a significant role in making the event a success. Below are a few of the important tasks to maintain the momentum:

- Keep speakers on schedule
- Check the "pulse" of the room. You may need to insert an unplanned break if participants are growing restless.
- If there is a lag or hesitation to get started during discussions, the Suggested Script for Moderators or Facilitators provides conversation starter questions to engage participants
- Check for personal comfort (e.g., is the room too warm or too cool?)
- Recap key decisions and action items



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# COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

## WRAPPING UP THE WORKSHOP

After the workshop has concluded:

- Conduct a debrief with your planning team and facilitator to identify lessons learned
- Send thank you notes or emails to all participants
- Develop and distribute a workshop summary with action items to all speakers and participants
- Act on next steps and follow-up actions
- The Water Emergency Preparedness Improvement Plan will help you document and track the progress of any next steps and action items identified during your workshop. Establishing a working group or holding follow-up meetings are excellent ways to continue the momentum and ensure progress on identified action items.



WORKSHOP SUMMARY TEMPLATE

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# TOOLS, RESOURCES AND TEMPLATES

This page contains the tools, resources and templates embedded in the CBWR Guide. Use the templates as a starting point and add to them as necessary. Save them to your computer before making any changes.

## TOOLS AND RESOURCES

- Water Sector Interdependencies and Community-Based Water Resiliency Training
- Route to Resilience
- America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (AWIA)
- Water Sector Interdependencies Map
- Power Resilience Guide for Water and Wastewater Utilities
- Congressional Research Service, Energy-Water Nexus: The Water Sector's Energy Use
- Food Related Emergency Exercise Bundle (FREE-B)
- A Critical Connection: The Water and Healthcare/ Public Health Sectors
- Connecting Water Utilities and Emergency Management Agencies
- FEMA Toolkit on Implementation of Community Lifelines

## TEMPLATES

- Suggested Planning Checklist
- Half-Day Agenda Template
- Full-Day Agenda Template
- List of Potential Stakeholder Groups
- Suggested Script – First Contact
- Registration Form Template
- Invitation Template
- Sign-in Sheet Template
- Feedback Form Template
- Suggested Script for Moderators or Facilitators
- Water Emergency Preparedness Improvement Plan
- Workshop Summary Template

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# *Estancia Basin Water Planning Committee*

*P.O. Box 58*
*Estancia, NM 87016*

August 16, 2024

Andrew Erdmann
Water Planning Program Manager
Interstate Stream Commission
P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102

Re: Water Planning Region Evaluation

Dear Mr. Erdmann,

I am writing on behalf of the Estancia Basin Water Planning Committee (EBWPC). We would like to provide feedback on the proposed changes to the regional water planning regions. Although some members have provided individual input through the Open House process and appreciate the opportunity to do so, there was a unanimous decision that the committee provide input as well.

Established in 1995, the EBWPC has provided local leadership for the past three rounds of regional water planning and anticipates an active role in the development of the next regional water security plan. The Committee asserts that a reshuffling of the regions, either by subdivision or amalgamation, would be detrimental to the long-term regional water planning process that has already been established in the Estancia Basin.

Members of the EBWPC feel strongly that hydrologic boundaries, as applied previously, are the only sensible delineation to guide regional water planning in the Estancia Basin. Political boundaries are a particularly challenging alternative since the Estancia Basin crosses four counties and three Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The reliance on groundwater, lack of surface water, rapidly growing rural communities, and the dominance of the agricultural industry within this closed basin, are unique features with specific planning considerations that we feel would be diluted by combining the Estancia Basin with other areas.

The EBWPC has gained significant ground in co-managing the limited groundwater resources of the Estancia Basin over our 30-year history. We appreciate your consideration of our history and progress as you evaluate revised planning boundaries.

Respectfully,

Krista Bonfantine

Krista Bonfantine, Ph.D.
Chair
Estancia Basin Water Planning Committee



# GILA CONSERVATION COALITION

Saving New Mexico's Last Wild River

August 18, 2024

Andrew Erdmann, Water Planning Program Manager
New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission
P.O. Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102

Email: Andrew.Erdmann@ose.nm.gov

**RE: Public Comments on Water Security Planning Act/Main Stream New Mexico Open House**

Dear Mr. Erdmann:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide input to the Interstate Stream Commission on the Water Security Planning Act as part of the Main Stream New Mexico Open House process. It was a pleasure meeting you during the Silver City Open House and discussing our comments and concerns related to water planning in the Southwest New Mexico Planning Region.

The Gila Conservation Coalition has actively participated in regional water planning since the early 2000's. We were members of the Southwest NM Regional Water Plan Steering Committee for both the 2005 and the 2017 plans. Additionally, we have been involved with the Arizona Water Settlements Act (AWSA) since the beginning.

Over the past 20 years, we have seen firsthand the intersection of regional water planning with the AWSA planning process. Unfortunately, the regional water plans were not an accurate picture of the region's future water needs and instead were used to justify the expensive and ecologically-harmful Gila River diversion and storage project that would have removed and impounded an average of 14,000 acre-feet of surface water annually. After 15 years of planning and expenditure of $15 million, this project ultimately failed due to its high cost and unwillingness of irrigators to pay for the operation and maintenance of the project.

Moving forward, regional water planning and the ISC's NM Unit Fund allocation decisions will be on parallel, concurrent tracks again. These two processes should be managed together. The NM Unit Fund can provide the financial resources for southwest New Mexico to achieve long-term water supply security which is the goal of the Water Security Planning Act. Likewise, regional water planning can inform NM Unit Fund allocation decisions.

Since the ISC is initiating the NM Unit Fund Pilot Cycle this fall, we recommend that regional water planning for the southwest planning region is initiated immediately in order to benefit fully from the synergies created by these two planning processes.

It's also critical that the best available science and data guide the regional water planning process to avoid the misrepresentations found in previous water plans. Given that the majority of water uses in the region rely on groundwater, a more complete evaluation of aquifer storage along with long-term tracking of groundwater well levels is needed to understand available groundwater supplies. Additionally, metering of irrigation diversions on the Gila and San Francisco rivers is needed to gain an accurate picture of agricultural water use in the Gila-San Francisco Basin. We recommend use of the NM Unit Funds for routine, long-term data collection to assist with regional water planning and management tasks into the future.

Past regional water planning efforts fell short of an accurate reflection of the values of the region and its desire to balance future water needs with protection of the ecology of the Gila River. As the last undammed river in New Mexico and one of the few remaining in the southwest, the Gila River is an ecological jewel that is the cornerstone of the region's amenity-based economy. Future regional water plans must design strategies for securing water supplies while also protecting the ecological values of the Gila River and its tributaries. We must protect the Gila River given the continued decline in baseflows and increased agricultural uses. This will support the amenity-based economy of the future.

In order to develop a water plan that fully reflects the desired future conditions of the region, all water users and stakeholders should be fairly represented in the planning process to ensure equity and sustainability in the outcomes. Conservation stakeholders should have a seat at the table on regional planning entities, and water for the environment should be given equal weight with other water uses.

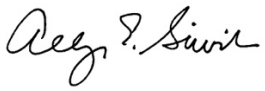
Regional water planning is an opportunity to bring the four-county area together to ensure that future water needs are met in a sustainable and efficient manner. Given the predominant reliance on groundwater, the region needs policy guidance from the state to sustainably manage groundwater supplies, especially given the fact that international mining giant Freeport-McMoRan owns 63,000 acre-feet of water rights in southwest New Mexico. Over the past decade the company has been unwilling to sell water rights to municipalities. Corporate control of such a huge supply of the state's groundwater is not in the public's best interest.

The ISC should also support the successful local government collaboration occurring through the Grant County Regional Water Supply Project that will meet the future water needs of Silver City and the Mining District. We need to build upon this effective collaboration to provide water to the most people long-term.

There is great need for investment in an aggressive water conservation program to reduce future demand. Prudent measures such as drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, green stormwater management, watershed restoration, leak detection and repair will be instrumental in demand reduction in the southwest region.

We thank you for consideration of our comments. If you'd like to further discuss our input, please contact Allyson Siwik at 575.590.7619 or allysonsiwik@gmail.com.

Sincerely,



Allyson Siwik
Executive Director

NEW MEXICO
Food & Agriculture
POLICY COUNCIL

# Water Statement

May 2024

PREAMBLE:

Water is life. It is imperative to know these words are a recognition of the profound nature of water. To Indigenous Peoples, New Mexico's first water stewards, as well as many of us, water is a living entity with a female spiritual personification; a miraculous life form that all life needs to live. In knowing this truth, we flow with her to strengthen the clarity of our purpose to protect our water.

Indigenous knowledge says giving this recognition prompts the power and authority of water giving us the greatest advantage to improve our water use and its protection. To not give this recognition to the sanctity of water invokes a resistance that compromises the beneficial conclusion we strive for. In living this truth, we have the greatest opportunity to protect water for our future grandchildren.

It is incumbent on the New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council to advocate for policies to assure that our waters are used to the optimum for our life sustenance, and to meet the needs of our citizens to provide food security through agriculture. Water is one of the greatest resources New Mexico has and it deserves our utmost commitment and vigilant advocacy.

**POLICY STATEMENT:**

The New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council (Policy Council) values clean water for the cultivation of nutritious, culturally significant, local foods. Thus, water in the State must be protected, conserved, and expanded where possible.

The Policy Council is committed to responsible and sustainable use of water. Our waters must be protected with a focus on ensuring a continued adequate supply for New Mexico farmers.

The Policy Council believes that planning for use of all water in New Mexico, or any contemplated strategic initiatives developed by public agencies, now and for the future, must place a priority on providing adequate clean water for local food production by New Mexico farmers, cultivators, and growers. By doing so, these producers are economically and environmentally resilient and able to continue to provide healthy foods.

In working toward these goals, the Policy Council identifies the following tasks and objectives. *The Policy Council will support and participate in the following*:

1. Ensuring that agricultural water users have equitable, social, political, and economic access to all processes to protect their water rights and eliminating the threat of loss of a water right through non-use.

Often, smaller agriculture water users do not have the financial means to participate and protect their water rights.

2. Supporting and promoting the prudent use of water through conservation projects, the development of new technologies for efficient water use, while recognizing and respecting Indigenous and Acequias cultural practices and traditions.

3. Expanding and funding the voluntary placement of conservation easements over farms, ensuring that those properties remain in agricultural production and have water rights in perpetuity. Expand the eligibility for the conservation easement tax credit for the protection and conservation of productive soils and farmland.

4. Providing input to discussions about alternative water use agreements between competing stakeholders as needed.

5. Participating in strategic water planning discussions that will serve all water users and uses in New Mexico.

6. Ensuring that those persons or entities that pollute our waters are responsible for returning any such polluted water to its same condition prior to the pollution and holding such persons and/or entities accountable to the full extent of applicable laws and regulations.

7. Ensuring that the State Engineer's Office and other appropriate agencies and water authorities regulating all waters within the State of New Mexico, are accountable to all water users.

For more information visit our website at:

Contact: New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council – The NMFAPC is a statewide coalition which focuses on policy initiatives that create healthy food and agriculture systems in New Mexico. (nmfoodpolicy.org)

Farm to Table and the New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council

Pam Roy, pam@farmtotablenm.org, 505-660-8403

# Untitled Attachment

Regional Water Plans need to be Equitable; Actionable; Informed by data; Funded; and Holistic.
• Every water use, including water for nature, outdoor recreation, cultural, and traditional uses should have a voice in the process with equal decision-making power.
• Plans should demonstrate a clear and informed prioritization of sustainable long-term water use so that future generations have reliable, healthy and safe water resources.
• In order to succeed, ample funding must be made available for setting up regional planning entities and to incentivize robust and equitable public participation. Travel stipends and childcare are just some examples of how to ensure that everyone who wants to participate is able to.
• Plans should acknowledge water shortage and rely on choices about water uses that are most beneficial to our communities, not sourcing "new water."
• Rules and guidelines should ensure that any projects or programs identified in the regional plans a r e actionable and democratically prioritized, and recognize that this will require sustained funding.
• While not formally part of the regional water planning process, it is critical to fully fund the 2019 Water Data Act so that we can make informed choices.
• These priorities can be accomplished through a comprehensive rulemaking process like the one the New Mexico Environment Department uses in which all groups can participate by filing petitions to be parties to a rulemaking.

August 18, 2024

Mr. Andrew Erdmann
Water Planning Program Manager
New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission
Santa Fe, NM

Re: Regional Water Planning

Dear Mr. Erdmann,

On behalf of Trout Unlimited, we would like to take this opportunity to comment on the future of regional water planning in New Mexico and implementation of the Water Security Planning Act of 2023.

The regional planning process is a monumental opportunity to plan for New Mexico's water challenges and prioritize regional solutions. As a watershed conservation organization with roots in coldwater fisheries, we understand the importance of water for communities and the environment. A thoughtful plan for how to manage our water resources will contribute to a water future that sustains our communities and the natural environment.

Trout Unlimited believes that a solid foundation for regional water planning is critical to its success. As the online open house closes and you move into the formal rule-making stage, we encourage you to keep the following things in mind:

1. **Ensure environmental interests have a formal seat at the table for water planning decisions.** Understanding how water policies and projects impact watersheds, rivers, and wildlife is critical to water management decisions. A designated seat for environmental interests on regional planning entities will ensure those values are considered and can bring significant capacity and expertise to the table.
2. **Project funding allocated through regional planning entities should include non-governmental organizations as eligible entities**. By limiting funding to political subdivisions of the state, the state will make it harder to leverage the funding, expertise, and capacity of the NGO community. Our experience has shown that NGO participation on planning entities, and as eligible funding recipients, is essential to successful water planning and implementation.

3. **Keep the focus on implementation**. Plans are great, but only if they contribute to meaningful implementation of well-conceived water projects. A common criticism of past regional water plans is the disconnect between planning and funding decisions that lead to implementation. Changing that dynamic is critical to the success of regional water planning.
4. To the extent feasible, **align water planning regions with watershed boundaries and shared groundwater basins**. Political boundaries should be a minor factor in delineating regional boundaries.
5. **Limit formal participation on regional water planning entities to individuals based within the planning region.** This will ensure that local priorities and values drive decision making. Individuals from outside the planning region should contribute through advisory and non-voting roles.
6. **The make-up of planning entities should be large enough to accommodate a diversity stakeholders and interests, including environmental and recreation interests**. A diverse membership will broaden the range of stakeholders who are actively participating in New Mexico's water decisions and bring more citizens into the process.
7. **Identify strategies for better water accounting and forecasting in regional water plans**. Knowing how much water is being used, and how much is or will be available, is critical to informed and adaptive water management.
8. Work with state legislators and advocacy organizations to **identify new and sustainable sources of funding to support regional water planning processes and to fund projects prioritized at a regional level.** We believe this to be the single most important factor to success. To the extent possible, collaborate with advocacy organizations to identify and pursue funding mechanisms, and communicate the importance of dedicated funding for regional water planning to a legislative audience.

Thank you for your thoughtful approach to regional water planning to date. We look forward to working with the Interstate Stream Commission and our local and regional partners to make this a successful endeavor.

Sincerely,

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Garrett Hanks
New Mexico Restoration Program Manager
Arroyo Hondo, NM
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## Submitted with the questionnaire completed online on August 18 by the Water Advocates as our final consensus document.

This Water Advocates narrative submittal is limited to text that we felt was needed but that would not fit into selected multiple choice (select three) questions. Thank you for allowing for this freeform public comment.

## Where

**What is your zip code?** (text entry) Clovis, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, Placitas, Los Lunas

## Who

**What are the qualities that you would like to have in a planning process? (Select up to three):**

- X adaptive, responsive to changing local needs
- X protected from special interest groups
- X representative of diversity of users and stakeholders
- X informed by state government guidelines
- X communities can customize

"Other" allows text entry. This question does not get to the heart of the planning process qualities that the Water Advocates see as necessary. We are uploading with this survey response a narrative on this and other important points that deserve strong emphasis. Perhaps ISC is taking some of these for granted because they are statutory requirements. For example, the integrity of the science foundation for planning and the process that will be needed to provide quantitative feedback on the effectiveness of consensus actions proposed are crucial, as are the skills of facilitators and ISC's advisors and other intervenors.

**What characteristics should future planning entity members have? (Select one check box each):**

reside: In region? In State? Voting members of the entity must reside or be employed within the region.

water experience: Professional? Personal? We want a balance of interests, again depending on the characteristics of the region.

chosen: Appointed? Elected? It depends on lots of interrelated factors and should be a regional decision that meets the requirements of Section 72-14A NMSA 1978 and the forthcoming promulaged ISC regulatory law criteria and requirements.

Committee size: Fixed? Flexible? Should depend on the region and its characteristics. All stakeholds must feel their voices are represented.

terms of service: Fixed? Flexible. Perhaps the initial term of service should be at least the

expected date of plan approval. Perhaps flexible with a mechanism for replacement upon a voting member's resignation.

fixed terms are: <2 years? >2 years? See above.

**How should different groups be involved in regional water planning and in what role? (Select one answer for each row)**

Pueblos, Tribes and Nations
Largest water users
Agricultural water users
Largest water rights holders
Any water rights holder
Water utilities
Acequia/community ditch associations
Soil and water conservation districts
Water associations
State agencies
Federal agencies
Municipal governments
County governments
Environmental interest groups
General members of the public
engaged to the extent each group wants to be engaged; otherwise informed/empowered through capable representation of an entity small enough to be workable. Is volunteering to serve on workgroups engaged or empowered?

**Is the current requirement for a minimum of two general public meetings during each planning cycle sufficient?** (multiple choice: 0, 1, 2, few more than 2, X many more than 2) Each regions' public education and information component of the region's detailed task and schedule analysis to prepare the regional water plan should include sufficient public meetings to participate in two-way information exchange with the public, and keep the engaged and unengaged public informed, probably at milestones that the rules or guidelines and each region's proposal should specify.

**In what other ways should New Mexicans be engaged in the water planning process? (Select up to three):**

X receive info via websites, newsletters
X invited to informational events
X complete online surveys
X participate in focus groups
X review and comment on draft regional plans

"Other" allows text entry All of the above. The rules and guidelines should contain minimum requirements for multiple stages of planning. They also should answer important questions

regarding roles and responsibilities. An example of an important question; who should design and run the focus group, and how the focus groups results are analyzed and fed back to the entity voting members. When should we have focus groups. Once or multiple times through the planning process? When? Why?

## How

**Choose up to two of the following priorities for evaluating funding of grants or loans for planning activities:** (multiple choice)

funds distributed on a rolling basis
funds awarded on competitive process
funds distributed based on urgency of need
funds preferentially for disadvantaged communities

All of the above. If ISC proceeds as if it will never see more resources to support and distribute for productive planning, it is acting against the public welfare of the state and the intent of WSPA. We need to strongly request adequate funding for all regions (and associated ISC capacity), beginning with the 2025 Legislature. We need to know what the OSE and ISC believe they need, so we can publicly lobby for that, starting in September 2024. If at all possible, please don't make us fabricate our own numbers.

**A guidance related to state agency collaboration should consider: (select all that apply):** (multiple choice)

X how regional entities will get info and support from state agencies
X how state agencies will review and comment on draft plans
X the role of state agencies in supporting plan implementation

Develop balanced, two-way rules and guidelines that state both ISC's and Entities' duties and responsibilities, and what each will endeavor to do, with clarity. We need this process to be as user friendly as practicable. The rules need to bind all parties to carry out their roles and responsibilities. They should state how is ISC going to help regions

## When

**Which of the listed ways should the NMISC prioritize when supporting the implementation of regional water security plans?** (multiple choice)

X identify statewide objectives and help regional entities meet them
provide 2 years support during any round of official regional planning
X serve as a resource for regional planning entities to help identify implementation resources

**How frequently should future regional water planning entities be required to update their regional water security plans? Note, NMISC anticipates a two-year planning cycle needed to update any regional water security plan:** (multiple choice)

no required timeframe for updates
every 5 years
every 10 years
every 15 years
Continuous, ongoing situation monitoring by the regional entity or ISC concerns about changed conditions or deficient progress should drive when plan update is needed. A report to ISC of ongoing monitoring progress and plans should be every five years