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

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/). 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. 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. 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]. 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! 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 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. 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. 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. 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 Thank you

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 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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

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. 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. 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

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

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€¨ 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 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.

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

Online	Lots of plans around, very little implimentation. 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. 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.

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

	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 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

	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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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. 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. 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. 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 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

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

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

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: Aging infrastructure in rural communities, which means drinking water may be lost via leaks, theft, or inefficiency. 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.

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

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. 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.

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

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 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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). 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,

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 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

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. 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

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

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

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. 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." 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. Design with a 100-year perspective--not a 5-year or 10-year plan. 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! 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. 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. You don't pave over the base of any tree, as the city does. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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... 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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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! 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. 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

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 Bayard Santa Clara 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

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.....

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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?

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

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

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

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 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

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. 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. 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?

Region	Comment
Online	presumably hydrology is referring to watershed delineation.
Online	Identify existing water supplies and set the boundaries accordingly. 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 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.

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	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: 1. Build 2 or 3 desalination facilities in the Tularosa Basin, near Alamogordo.

Region	Comment
	2. Build a pipeline to move water from the desalination plants over the Organ Mountains and feed it into the Rio Grande. This project should have been undertaken decades ago and we would be much further ahead now. 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

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.

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

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

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

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

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"

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?

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.

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 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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	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

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

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?

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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

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. 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. 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. 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). 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 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. â€¢ Plans should acknowledge water shortage and rely on choices about water uses that are most beneficial to our communities, not sourcing "new water." 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. 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 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

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.

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. 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 Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park 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. 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 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

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.

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.

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. 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 Think Twice Before Retiring to a National Wildlife Refuge or Park 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--

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.

Region	Comment
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. 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

Region	Comment
	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? All the various needs must be considered and balanced. 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: 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. 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"

Region	Comment
	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. 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. 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. 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
	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

Region	Comment
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? Have we explored the use of composting toilet designs that are state-of-the-art? Explore how some countries use innovative products to collect water from the air. Why not have an X-Prize for the best inventions by middle school, high school, and college students from around the world to showcase: 1. Ways to successfully reduce water usage waste; 2. Ideas for harvesting water from air economically. 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. 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

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.

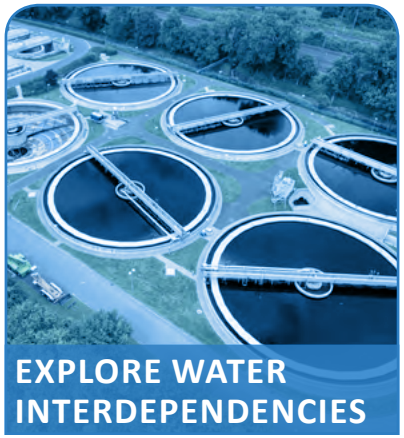
This is important for several reasons. It is critical to protect the wildlife in these areas and the natural environment that supports them. These areas also provide recreational opportunities for our citizens to enjoy. This supports all of our well being and health! Many also bring in tourists from 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.



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.

Overview
Explore Water Interdependencies
Water Resilience Action Plan Kit
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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

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

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

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?

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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?

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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.

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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)

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

Overview

Explore Water Interdependencies

Water Resilience Action Plan Kit

Tools, Resources and Templates

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

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.

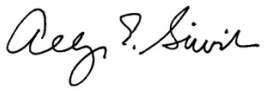
Regional water planning is an opportunity to bring the four-county area together to ensure that future water needs are met in a sustainable and efficient manner. Given the predominant reliance on groundwater, the region needs policy guidance from the state to sustainably manage groundwater supplies, 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,

Dan Roper
New Mexico State Lead
Nambe, NM
dan.roper@tu.org

Garrett Hanks
New Mexico Restoration Program Manager
Arroyo Hondo, NM
garrett.hanks@tu.org

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