



AGENDA

SANTA FE RIVER
COMMISSION
NOVEMBER 19, 2020
6:00 PM
ATTEND VIRTUALLY

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR SANTA FE RIVER COMMISSION MEETING

Attendance: In response to the State's declaration of a Public Health Emergency, the Mayor's Proclamation of Emergency, and the ban on public gatherings of more than five (5) people, the Santa Fe River Commission meeting will be conducted virtually.

Viewing: Members of the public may join the Zoom meeting by internet or phone, as follows:

Internet: To join the Zoom meeting on the internet using a computer, laptop, smartphone, or tablet, use the following link: <https://santafenm.gov.zoom.us/j/91364964661?pwd=MkhiVUpSSEtXdGQ4M01zV2NZWFcwUT09>.

Passcode: 809305

Attendees should use the "Raise Hand" function to be recognized by the Chair to speak at the appropriate time.

Phone: To join the Zoom meeting using a phone, use the following phone numbers and Webinar ID: **US: 1 (346) 248-7799 - Webinar ID: 913 6496 4661 - Passcode: 809305**

Phone attendees should press *9 to use the "Raise Hand" function to be recognized by the Chair to speak at the appropriate time.

The agenda and packet for the meeting will be posted at <https://santafe.primegov.com/public/portal>.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**
2. **ROLL CALL**
3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
4. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - a. Meeting Minutes February 13, 2020



AGENDA

SANTA FE RIVER
COMMISSION
NOVEMBER 19, 2020
6:00 PM
ATTEND VIRTUALLY

5. **COMMUNICATIONS FROM OTHER AGENCIES/COMMITTEES**

- a. Santa Fe Watershed Association (Andy Otto, andy@santafewatershed.org)

6. **INFORMATIONAL ITEMS**

- a. Message from the Chair (Rachel Kullman, Chair, Rachel@KullmanWater.com)

7. **DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS**

- a. Approval of the 2020-2021 Living River Target Flow Hydrograph
- b. Nomination of Chair and Vice Chair

8. **MATTERS FROM STAFF**

- a. Commission meeting schedule and goals moving forward (Zoe Isaacson River and Watershed Project Administrator, 955.6853, zrisaacson@santafenm.gov)
- b. Staff Updates

9. **MATTERS FROM THE PUBLIC**

10. **MATTERS FROM THE COMMISSION**

- a. Updates from Commissioners on contributions and efforts during pandemic restrictions

11. **NEXT MEETING: Thursday, January 14, 2021**

12. **ADJOURN**

Persons with disabilities in need of accommodations, contact the City Clerk's office at 955-6521, five (5) working days prior to meeting date.

**Summary Index
Santa Fe River Commission
February 13, 2020, – 6:00 PM**

ITEM	ACTION	PAGE(S)
CALL TO ORDER	6:03 PM	1
ROLL CALL	Quorum present	1
APPROVAL OF AGENDA	Approved	1
APPROVAL OF MINUTES January 9, 2020	Approved	1
COMMUNICATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES/COMMITTEES		
a. SF Watershed Report	Informational	2
INFORMATION/DISCUSSION/ACTION:		
a. Water Conservation Plan	Presentation	2-3
b. Work Group Break Out Session	Discussion	3-5
WOTUS UPDATE	Presentation	5-6
CITIZEN'S COMMUNICATION FROM THE FLOOR	None	6
MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS	Comments	6
ADJOURN	8:00 P.M.	7

**MINUTES OF THE SANTA FE RIVER COMMISSION
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2020**

CALL TO ORDER

Rachel Kullman, Vice-Chair of the Santa Fe River Commission, called the meeting to order at 6:03 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Railyard Market Station Offices, 500 Market Street, Santa Fe, NM.

1. ROLL CALL

Roll Call indicated the presence of a quorum, as follows:

Present:

Rachel Kullman, Vice-Chair
Andrew Black
Susan Coulter
Anna Hansen
Heidi Klingel
Vanessa Springer (Alternate)

Excused:

Zoe Isaacson, Chair
Phillip Bove
Emile Sawyer (Alternate)

Staff and Others Present:

Alex Puglisi
Andy Otto, Watershed Association
Melissa Byers, Stenographer

*NOTE: The original meeting packet is on file with City Staff. Any materials submitted at the meeting are marked as exhibits.

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION: Commissioner Hansen moved to approve the agenda as presented. Commissioner Coulter seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous voice vote.

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM JANUARY 9, 2020

MOTION: Commissioner Hansen moved to approve the minutes of January 9, 2020. Commissioner Klingel seconded the motion. The motion passed by unanimous voice vote.

4. COMMUNICATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES /COMMITTEES:

a. SF Watershed Report (Andy Otto)

Love Your River Day- Saturday, February 15th from 10 am to noon meet at Frenchy's Field Barn

Mr. Otto invited the Commissioners to *Love Your River Day* on February 15, 2020 from 10:00 a.m. to Noon.

He went over the January numbers. Since this is the depth of winter, the numbers are seemingly small, but they're not. There were 11 volunteers who picked up 9 bags of trash. He said that on February 12, 2020, they had a group of 15 high school "angel volunteers" who come in from Vail, Colorado. They collected 45 bags of garbage from the Arroyo Mascaras.

5. INFORMATION/DISCUSSION/ACTION:

a. City of Santa Fe Community Driven 5-year Water Conservation Plan - (Christine Chavez, Water Conservation Manager, cychavez@santafenm.gov, 955-4215)

Ms. Chavez presented the *City of Santa Fe Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan 2015: 2020 Addendum ("Plan")*, attached as Exhibit "1". The City is required to prepare a five-year plan and meet compliance requirements mandated by the State Engineer. The goal was not to write a single word until staff received public input. There were five public meetings facilitated by staff and volunteers from the Water Conservation Committee, the Santa Fe Water Association and the Santa Fe Green Chamber of Commerce. All together they had collected 2200 pieces of public input. As a result, staff created a matrix, attached as Exhibit "2". The matrix shows "public input" and "planning". She said everything in the *Plan* has public buy in, City buy in and staff buy in. The *Plan* has a five-year score card. In July of every year there will be another set of public meetings. The public wants to remain involved. This is an ongoing project. They will have a quarterly report, showing their progress.

Commissioner Hansen asked how the public meetings were advertised.

Ms. Chavez said on social media, in newspapers, City website and the radio show.

Commissioner Coulter asked if the original *Plan* was done in 2015.

Ms. Chavez said there was a 2015-2020 Plan. They just wrote the addendum for 2020-2025.

- b. River Commission Work Group Break Out Session—(RiverTalks, Education & Living River Initiatives, River Corridor Master Plan) (Zoe Isaacson, River Commission Chair, zoe.isaacson@gmail.com)**

Chair Kullman allotted 15 minutes for the breakout groups to discuss ideas.

At the end of the 15-minute breakout session, Chair Kullman asked the Education and Living River group to present their ideas.

Education & Living River Initiatives:

Commissioner Coulter said she and Commissioner Klingel have met twice with Andy and Mori at the Watershed to talk about two main projects:

- **River festival.** They know it's a big reach and there are a lot of hurdles. They realize it may not happen, but they are not willing to give up on the idea yet.
- **CoCoRahs Education Project.** They may be able to partner with Water Conservation staff's education outreaches. They have a curriculum they put together. They have rain gauges that calculate down to 100th of an inch. Having the kids do things like calculate, given the certain footprint of a building, how much water can be caught, what volume is that, does it need to be stored, how is it pumped out, testing for contamination. There are a whole series of things that could be done, depending on the age range. The next step is to crosswalk that with the next generation sign standards, so it's shown to the schools that it meets their curriculum needs.

Other ideas include:

- **Invasive species, mapping and removal**, which is something the Watershed already does.
- **Scoop the poop**
- **Rain gardens.**

Commissioner Hansen said there needs to be more education on scoop the poop so people can understand why they need to pick up after their dogs; because of the fecal

matter and because of the nutrient that get into the river and the e coli. Those are things that people don't think about.

Commissioner Coulter said, yes, maybe more signage to education people why scoop the poop.

Chair Kullman asked what the next step is regarding the River Festival.

Commissioner Klingel said the first thing that needs to be done is to get a sense of how much funding the City might have to put towards this. When they emailed Melissa, she said that the City budget had already been figured out at this point. There was money for advertising, but it was mostly for the River Talks. There needs to be some conversation with the City to get some perspective on it. Maybe they can get a sense from key groups in the community to see how much interest there is.

Commissioner Coulter said maybe they can get small grants from McCune Foundation, something small, for kind of proof of concept.

Commissioner Hansen said the City has a new Arts and Culture Director. She came from LA County. She may be an interesting person to partner with in the idea of putting sculpture at a festival.

Mr. Puglisi asked if they are talking about something huge to be held in conjunction with the Fishing Derby.

Commissioner Coulter said it would be great if it were big. They would want to have it at the end of the school year so that the students could come and present their passports. They could also have a bike ride from one part of the river to another, along the bike trail, with could be done by the Santa Fe Conservation Trust which does community bike rides anyway. Maybe have it in two places and bike ride from one place to the other. They would like it huge but realize it may cost a lot of money.

Chair Kullman said she doesn't know how Melissa & Zoey want subcommittee reports presented, but maybe they can be done at the beginning of each meeting.

River Talks

Chair Kullman said they made quite a bit of progress on River Talks. Zoey had come up with a list of topics that she thought would be good for the River Talks. They started with that and made some adjustments.

In collaboration with County's Earth Day Month, Commissioner Hansen indicated that the County's plan was to plant several trees all around the County. They're putting one near San Isidro Crossing, one in Pojuaque, one in Glorieta, the Hondo Fire Station, some in El Dorado and Edgewood. They are making sure the right trees are being planted and making sure that people can and will take care of the trees.

Commissioner Kullman said the day they would want the talk is the day the planting is done at San Isidro Crossing. She said some of the topics to address at the time of the plantings would be the riparian corridor, maybe have Audubon talk, maybe Commissioner Black could also speak. That would be around the end of April.

The next talk would be an Acequia Talk/Tour about the history of the acequias in general, maybe during the peak of the water supply in the month of June. They'll have to run that by Melissa to see if there is advertising budget.

The next talk could be a homeowner workshop, hosted indoor somewhere. This would include education on stormwater, what you can do as a homeowner; how to read your water bill, what the Santa Fe River Fund is. It would be like a customer workshop session.

The next one would be like the one last year: a tour of the Buckman Direct Diversion.

Last would be the Upper Watershed Tour. There would be two and those would be held after the monsoon season.

Chair Kullman asked if there are any other topics of suggestion.

Commissioner Coulter said she'd like to see the wastewater treatment plant, if it can be worked in.

6. MATTERS FROM STAFF

- **WOTUS Update (Alex Puglisi, aapuglisi@santafenm.gov, 955-4215)**

Mr. Puglisi went over the report he presented to the Public Utilities Committee, attached as Exhibit "3". He said on a regular basis, he's going to report on the sites they've been working on. The other handout, Exhibit "4", is the *Map showing known contaminated sites within the City Well Field area*.

Mr. Hook asked Mr. Puglisi to explain the legend and some of the acronyms.

Mr. Puglisi explained what the acronyms meant, as follows:

PSTB (yellow) – Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

NMED – New Mexico Environment Department

SWB – Solid Waste Bureau

VRP – Voluntary Remediation Program, which is underground water

He said the rest are self-explanatory.

Commissioner Coulter asked about the brownfield site.

Mr. Puglisi said the brownfield sites are only ones that have been investigated.

Mr. Puglisi said he was on the agenda to talk about WOTUS (Waters of the United States). He said the River Commission was instrumental in helping the City put together comments for the proposed rule. The proposed rule has been approved and adopted by the EPA. It has not been implemented yet or published. After publication in the Federal Register, there's a 60-day time period before implementation. They're assuming that there will be a number of states and other groups that will sue over the new definition. They are hoping the implementation of the definition would get stayed. If it gets stayed in certain states that participate in a lawsuit, like the Obama rules being overturned. Several states participated in the lawsuit over the Obama rules. Other states did not, including New Mexico, until the very end. It could go into effect in some states and not others.

Commissioner Hansen emphasized how instrumental this Commission was in working on WOTUS not only for the City but for the County also.

7. CITIZENS' COMMUNICATION FROM THE FLOOR

None.

8. MATTERS FROM COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Black said Chair Isaacson had asked him to see if he could get someone to discuss on wildlife and the impacts on the River. He said he could probably get someone to come in April.

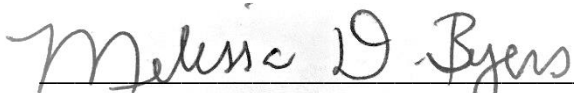
9. ADJOURN

Chair Kullman adjourned the meeting at 8:00 p.m.

Approved by:

Zoey Isaacson, Chair

Submitted by:



Melissa D. Byers, Stenographer
Byers Organizational Support Services



MONTHLY REPORT: October 2020
To: The City of Santa Fe River & Watershed Coordinator
From: Santa Fe Watershed Association
Date: October 31, 2020

1413 Second Street, Suite 3
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 820-1696 • fax 986-9132
mori@santafewatershed.org
www.santafewatershed.org

RE: Adopt-the-River Program

Due to complications from COVID-19, volunteer and bag collection numbers are drastically diminished. Currently, SFWA is exploring ways to encourage volunteers to clean the River and arroyos in ways that align with COVID-safe guidelines.

Task 1. PLAN FOR RESTORING AND MAINTAINING 26 ADOPTED REACHES AND ARROYOS

- ✓ 10/21/20, Santa Fe High School students cleaned Arroyo de los Pinos. Homeless activity.
- ✓ 10/24/20, Santa Fe High School students cleaned Arroyo de los Pinos. Homeless activity.
- ✓ 10/31/20, volunteers from SFHS, NJROTC, and Southwest Care, and private individuals cleaned the Arroyo de los Pinos and Reaches 14, 24, and 28 of the River.
- ✓ 10/30/20, NM State Land Office cleaned Reach 11.
- ✓ 10/30/20, NM State Supreme Court cleaned Reach 12.

TASK 2. COORDINATE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY'S COMPREHENSIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLANNING

- ✓ No vegetation management to date.

Task 3. REPORT ON STEWARDS AND MONETARY SPONSORS

- ✓ All reaches of the river have sponsors except for the San Isidro Crossing Reach and Reach 28.
- ✓ SFWA is actively looking for sponsors and stewards for the Adopt-an-Arroyo and Adopt-the-River programs.
- ✓ Program Coordinator Mori Hensley and Administrative Director Raquel Baca Thompson are sending out and tracking Sponsor renewals as well as approaching potential Sponsors.
- ✓ Volunteer Coordinator Keely Jackson-Kennemore is sending 2020 River Steward agreements and tracking Steward renewals.
- ✓ Program Coordinator Morika Hensley is sending 2020 Arroyo Steward agreements, tracking Steward renewals, approaching new potential Stewards, and working with Santa Fe Public Schools to increase student engagement throughout the watershed.
- ✓ Volunteer Coordinator Keely Jackson-Kennemore and Program Coordinator Morika Hensley continue to encourage Steward groups to clean their reaches and occasionally other reaches in need of a cleanup.

TASK 4. ORGANIZE AND SUPPORT TRASH REMOVAL AND VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Reach Report for September 2020 totals for **FY 2020-21** are as follows:

	Reaches/visits	Volunteers	Trash Bags Collected	Volunteer Hours
Totals through September				
River	9	12	152	31.5
Arroyos	2	7	15	7
October				
River	6	14	21	32
Arroyos	4	26	79	50
Totals	21	59	267	120.5

The value of the volunteers' in-kind contributions in City river reaches and arroyos to date in **FY 20/21** is approximately **\$3,064.32** (120.5 hours @ \$25.43; see www.independentsector.org/volunteer_time).

The approximate total weight of trash collected to date in **FY 20/21** is **2 tons** (167 bags * 15 lbs/bag * 1/2000 tons/lb)

TASK 5. POST SIGNS FROM ARMIJO PARK TO FRENCHY'S FIELD

- ✓ Keely Jackson-Kennemore, Morika Hensley and Andy Otto regularly check signs for wear and tear.
- ✓ City staff continues to help with post and sign installation for the arroyo reaches.
 - SFWA will be requesting meeting with City staff to determine proper sign installation for new sponsor reaches.

TASK 6. PROVIDE TRAINING AND EDUCATION FOR VOLUNTEERS REGARDING RIVER & ARROYO RESTORATION

- ✓ During cleanups that Keely and Morika attend, they speak to the volunteers about water conservation and water challenges in the Southwest.
- ✓ We are working on developing more virtual education materials and outreach with the Santa Fe Public Schools Office of Sustainability.

TASK 7. ORGANIZE THREE COMMUNITY-WIDE EVENTS

- ✓ The Hunt for Red Rocktober took place the last weekend of October, successfully transitioning to a COVID-safe and socially distanced cleanup.

MONTHLY REPORT: October 2020

To: The City of Santa Fe River & Watershed Coordinator

From: Santa Fe Watershed Association

Date: October 31, 2020

TASK 8. COORDINATE WITH CITY STAFF TO TAKE ALL ACTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CITY.

- ✓ Keely Jackson-Kennemore and Morika Hensley notify River and Watershed Coordinator Melissa MacDonald and Parks Superintendent Gary Varela about each Steward clean-up outing to schedule trash collection. They also relay observations that received from Stewards to Melissa McDonald and Gary Varela.
- ✓ Homeless activity was discovered in and around the river on several reaches. Please see Task 1 for a list.

TASK 9. SEND MONTHLY REPORTS OF WORK DONE THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

- ✓ We are hereby providing report of activity for October 2020 to the City of Santa Fe River and Watershed Coordinator.

TASK 10. CONDUCT PUBLIC OUTREACH TO PROMOTE PROGRAMS AS WELL AS TO THANK SPONSORS AND STEWARDS.

INCLUDE PRESENTATIONS TO NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS AND COMMUNITY EVENTS, AND MAINTAIN A WEB SITE.

- ✓ We have been using social media sites as well as volunteermatch.com, to thank volunteers and to recruit new volunteers for River and Arroyo Stewardship.
- ✓ We are exploring virtual ways to promote and educate the community on the Adopt-an-Arroyo Program.

Submitted by: Morika Hensley, SFWA Program Coordinator

Exhibit 3

USDA NRCS National Water & Climate Center

* - DATA CURRENT AS OF: April 03, 2020 05:46:49 PM

- Based on April 01, 2020 forecast values

Northwestern Rio Grande in Colorado

30% Forecast Point (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg	period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)
93	70	54	113	APR-JUL	81	72	113
110	79	60	129	APR-SEP	94	73	136
290	205	154	340	APR-SEP	245	72	355
98	75	60	127	APR-SEP	86	68	116
415	300	230	515	APR-SEP	355	69	505
34	22	15.4	32	APR-SEP	28	88	44
52	39	30	68	APR-SEP	45	66	62
5.9	3.3	1.92	8.2	APR-JUL	4.5	55	8.2
45	36	29	56	APR-JUL	40	71	52
49	38	31	62	APR-SEP	43	69	57
143	108	85	194	APR-SEP	125	64	172
8.3	5.4	3.6	15.6	APR-SEP	6.7	43	10.8
44	33	25	73	APR-SEP	38	52	53
80	42	21	200	APR-JUL	59	30	116

Northeastern Rio Grande in Colorado

30% Forecast Point (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg	period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)
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Ute Ck nr Fort Garland	APR-SEP	11.0	86	17.2
13.3 8.9 6.2 12.8				
Sangre de Cristo Ck (2)	APR-SEP	12.0	74	22
15.6 8.9 5.2 16.3				
Trinchera Ck ab Turners Ranch	APR-SEP	10.0	79	13.5
11.3 8.7 7.0 12.6				
Culebra Ck at San Luis (2)	APR-SEP	18.0	78	28
22 14.5 10.0 23				
Costilla Reservoir Inflow (2)	APR-JUL	8.0	78	13.1
9.9 6.3 4.1 10.3				
Costilla Ck nr Costilla (2)	APR-JUL	18.0	75	32
23 13.5 8.1 24				

Middle Sangre Mtns in New Mexico

30% Forecast Point (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr 30-yr avg	period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)
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Red R bl Fish Hatchery nr Questa	MAR-JUL	26	76	38			
30 22 16.6 34							
27 18.9 13.7 31	APR-JUL	23	74	35			
Rio Hondo nr Valdez	MAR-JUL	16.0	87	22			
18.4 13.8 10.9 18.4							
17.5 12.9 10.0 17.4	APR-JUL	15.1	87	21			
Rio Lucero nr Arroyo Seco	MAR-JUL	9.6	88	13.8			
11.2 8.1 6.1 10.9							
10.6 7.5 5.5 10.3	APR-JUL	9.0	87	13.2			
Rio Pueblo de Taos nr Taos	MAR-JUL	12.8	75	19.9			
15.4 10.4 7.4 17.0							
14.2 9.2 6.2 15.9	APR-JUL	11.6	73	18.7			
Rio Pueblo de Taos bl Los Cordovas	MAR-JUL	20	56	37			
26 14.8 8.8 36							
24 12.4 6.4 33	APR-JUL	17.7	54	35			
Embudo Ck at Dixon	MAR-JUL	30	63	55			
40 22 13.2 48							
37 19.6 10.4 44	APR-JUL	27	61	52			
Santa Cruz R at Cundiyo	MAR-JUL	13.2	72	21			
16.3 10.5 7.2 18.3							
14.8 9.0 5.7 16.7	APR-JUL	11.7	70	19.9			
Nambe Falls Reservoir Inflow (2)	MAR-JUL	5.0	77	7.7			

6.0	4.1	2.9	6.5
5.5	3.6	2.4	6.1
Tesuque Ck ab diversions			
1.55	0.95	0.63	1.34
1.27	0.67	0.35	1.19
Santa Fe R nr Santa Fe (2)			
3.9	2.7	2.0	4.3
3.3	2.1	1.36	3.8

APR-JUL	4.5	74	7.2
MAR-JUL	1.23	92	2.1
APR-JUL	0.95	80	1.84
MAR-JUL	3.3	77	5.0
APR-JUL	2.7	71	4.4

El Vado, Jemez

30% Forecast Point (KAF)	70% Forecast Point (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg

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El Vado Reservoir Inflow (2)			
147	106	80	225
140	99	73	205
Jemez R nr Jemez			
22	15.5	11.6	42
17.7	11.2	7.3	35
Jemez R bl Jemez Canyon Dam			
17.1	10.3	6.7	34
13.8	7.0	3.4	29

period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)

-----	-----	-----	-----
MAR-JUL	125	56	182
APR-JUL	118	58	175
MAR-JUL	18.5	44	27
APR-JUL	14.2	41	23
MAR-JUL	13.4	39	23
APR-JUL	10.1	35	20

Mainstem Routings

30% Forecast Point (KAF)	70% Forecast Point (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg

-----	-----	-----	-----
Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge (2)			
455	320	235	720
400	265	180	635
Rio Grande at San Marcial (2)			
275	104	-24	510
235	62	-66	440

period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)

-----	-----	-----	-----
MAR-JUL	385	53	580
APR-JUL	330	52	525
MAR-JUL	191	37	405
APR-JUL	149	34	365

Pecos

30% Forecast (KAF)	70% Point (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg	period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)
58	38	26	57	MAR-JUL	47	82	76
54	34	22	53	APR-JUL	43	81	72
62	32	17.3	63	MAR-JUL	46	73	92
56	26	11.2	57	APR-JUL	40	70	86
11.0	5.8	3.1	9.8	MAR-JUL	8.2	84	16.1
10.2	5.0	2.3	8.6	APR-JUL	7.4	86	15.3
52	25	12.1	56	MAR-JUL	37	66	78
51	24	10.6	52	APR-JUL	36	69	77

Ruidoso and Mimbres

30% Forecast (KAF)	70% Point (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr avg	period	50% (KAF)	% of avg	max (KAF)
5.8	4.3	3.5	6.7	MAR-JUN	5.0	75	7.3
2.8	1.32	0.57	5.0	APR-JUN	2.0	40	4.3
2.2	1.10	0.59	1.09	APR-MAY	1.58	145	3.3

Max (10%), 30%, 50%, 70% and Min (90%) chance that actual volume will exceed forecast.

Averages are for the 1981-2010 period.

All volumes are in thousands of acre-feet.

footnotes:

- 1) Max and Min are 5% and 95% chance that actual volume will exceed forecast
- 2) streamflow is adjusted for upstream storage
- 3) median value used in place of average

Exhibit 1: 2019-2020 Hydrograph (Actuals)

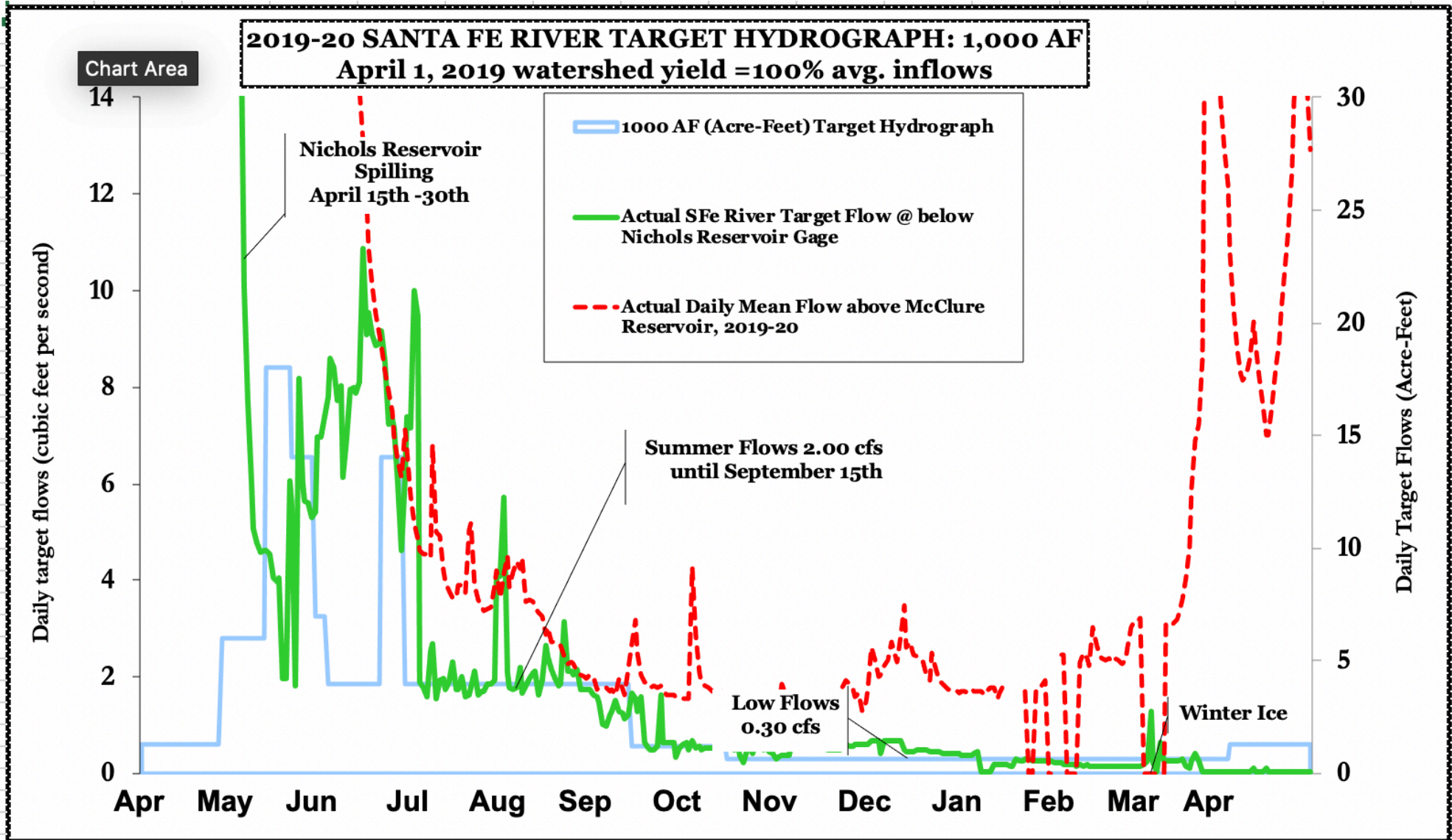
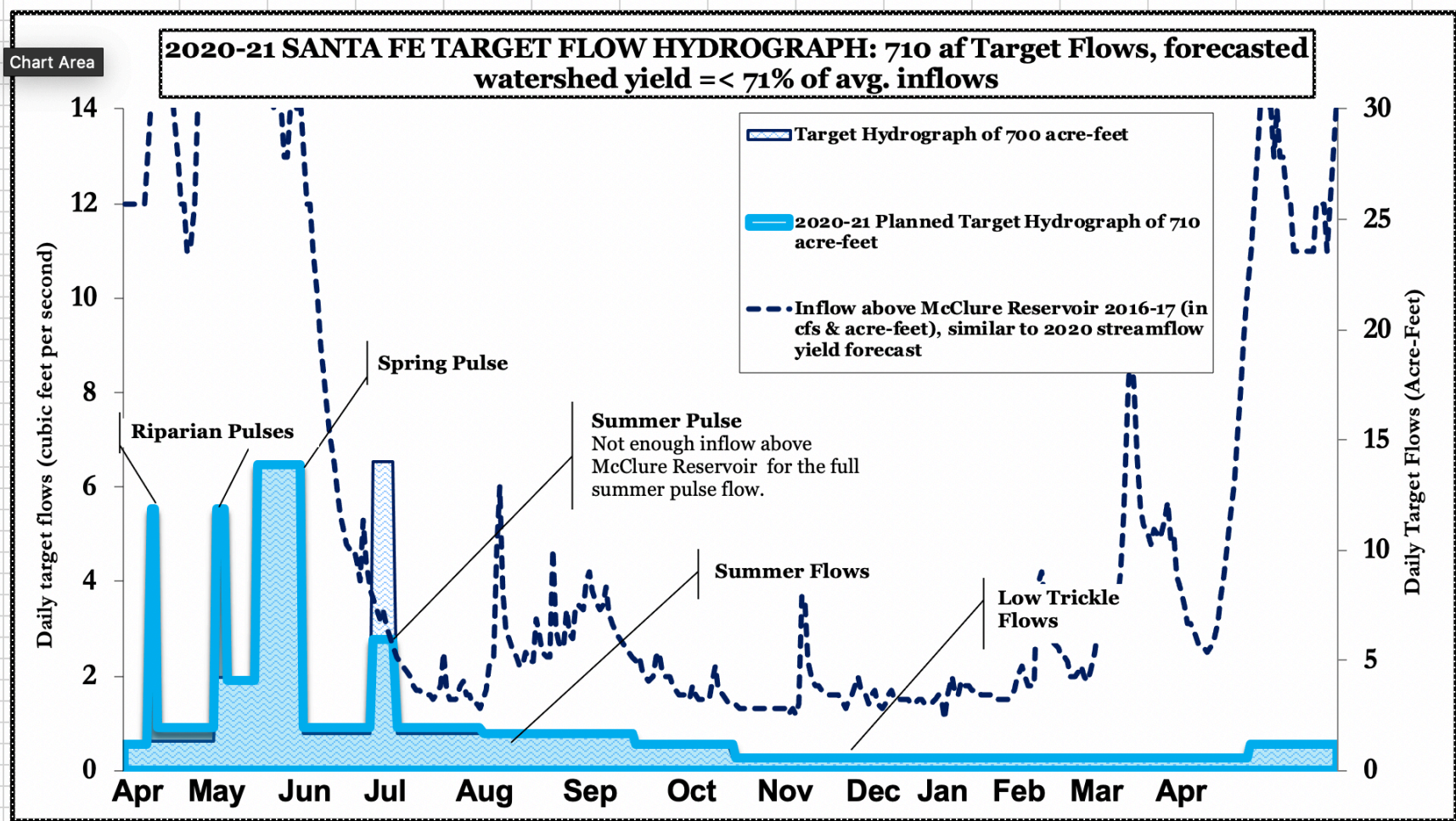


Exhibit 2: 2020-2021 Planned Target Flow Hydrograph



CITY OF SANTA FE

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR
SANTA FE RIVER TARGET FLOWS**

Adopted by: Resolution No. 2012-28
February 29, 2012
Amended by: Resolution No. 2012-52
May 9, 2012

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 - 2.5 **Interpretation**
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Article I: Introduction

These administrative procedures describe how City staff will implement Section 25-13 SFCC 1987 to provide 1,000 AFY in target flows to the Santa Fe River.

As the City of Santa Fe has worked in recent years to further diversify its water supply portfolio, it has also worked on a range of initiatives to make substantial improvements along the Santa Fe River and within the river's broader watershed. These improvements have included forest management practices in the upper watershed; riparian rehabilitation projects along the entire river corridor; a variety of erosion control and storm water management projects; construction of significant new reaches of the Santa Fe River Trail; and enhancements within the City's parklands along the river's banks. Consistent with these efforts to protect the City's water supply, improve the drainage and hydrologic functions of the river system, support greenery, shade and wildlife habitat, and to beautify the corridor with aesthetic enhancements, the City also seeks to increase water flows in the river below the City's reservoirs.

A commitment to manage water resources in ways that allow for a programmatic approach to provide for water flows in the Santa Fe River is consistent with the City's Long Range Water Supply Plan (LRWSP). The LRWSP states that, "The City will provide water to maintain a living Santa Fe River, except under drought or emergency conditions." Further, the Plan states, "After the BDD (the Buckman Direct Diversion facility) is online in 2011 and barring legal restrictions, the City will, in accordance with public input, initially release approximately 1,000 AFY [acre feet per year] of water from the Santa Fe River canyon reservoirs to the Santa Fe River, except under drought or emergency conditions."

Following successful river flow programs that were implemented during 2009, 2010 and 2011, the City now seeks to formalize its commitment to provide for river flows in the Santa Fe River in future years. These Administrative Procedures, along with enabling legislation (City ordinance and resolution), establish an approach to codify and give guidance for the City's river flow commitment.

Prior year flows administered for the Santa Fe River yielded valuable information regarding the management of flow regimes; resulted in positive impacts within the riparian corridor; and were extremely popular with people who visited the river, experienced water flowing through the City, and sat or played along the river's banks. These Administrative Procedures address issues such as ideal and contingent flow scenarios; flow volume accounting procedures; adjustments to flow scenarios due to water surpluses or shortages; and other operational details.

Article II: Title, Authority, Applicability, Purpose & Interpretation

- 2.1 **Title.** Administrative Procedures for Target Flows in the Santa Fe River shall be cited and referred to herein as the "Administrative Procedures."
- 2.2 **Authority.** Administrative Procedures for Target Flows in the Santa Fe River are adopted pursuant to the Santa Fe River Target Flow Ordinance, Article 25-13 SFCC 1987 and Resolution No. 2012-_____.
- 2.3 **Applicability.** Pursuant to the Santa Fe River Target Flow Ordinance, these Administrative Procedures apply to target flows on or after February 29, 2012, the date of adoption of the Santa Fe River Target Flow Ordinance.

2.4 **Purpose.**

Ord. No. 2012-10 directs the City of Santa Fe to bypass flow to the Santa Fe River downstream of Nichols Reservoir. These administrative procedures describe the means and methods by which the flows will be administered, monitored, measured, adapted to variable conditions and reported in order to ensure that the objectives for the flows are met to the greatest extent possible.

2.5 **Interpretation.**

These Administrative Procedures shall be liberally interpreted to accomplish the purposes set forth in Article 25-13. To the extent of ambiguity, omission or clear error in these Administrative Procedures, City staff and the flow manager shall have authority to interpret and clarify any such matter during implementation of these regulations and procedure so as to effectuate the intent of Article 25-13.

Article III - Definitions of Terms and Phrases

Defined Terms and Phrases. The following defined terms and phrases shall apply to the Administrative Procedures.

1. **"above McClure gage"**: the stream gaging station 08315480 (or 08315479 for low flows) located above McClure Reservoir; this is the measuring point for flows entering McClure Reservoir.
2. **"acre-foot (af)"**: a quantity or unit of water that is equal to the amount of water required to fill an area of 1 acre with 12 inches (i.e., 1 foot) of water; one acre-foot is equal to 325,851 gallons.
3. **"actual daily flow"**: the daily rate of stream flow at the below Nichols gage as recorded by the flow operator.
4. **"annual target"**: the quantity of water in af to be bypassed to the river based upon anticipated watershed yield, within the target year.
5. **"anticipated watershed yield"**: the expected annual yield of water to the Santa Fe River and the municipal reservoirs within the Santa Fe River upper watershed, expressed as the percentage of the historical average; the anticipated watershed yield is estimated as of April 15th using the best available information including the amount of snow, both as depth (in inches) and snow-to water equivalent (in inches) at the weather stations in the upper watershed (Santa Fe and Elk Cabin); the Santa Fe Basin forecast predictions from Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS); weather forecast from the National Weather Service and NOAA; and any other pertinent appropriate weather-related information.
6. **"below Nichols gage"**: the stream gaging station 08316505 located below Nichols Reservoir, or at a comparable location of measurement at or below the outlet from Nichols Dam; this is the measuring point for target flows administration under these Administrative Procedures.
7. **"Buckman Direct Diversion Project (BDD)"**: a water supply project that provides water supply to the region using the San Juan Chama Project water and Rio Grande surface waters; the project began producing water in January of 2011 and is expected to be fully operational by July of 2011.
8. **"bypass constraint"**: an operating principle that requires the rate at which water is passed through the outlet works of Nichols Reservoir dam is always equal or less than the stream inflow at the 'above McClure' gage.
9. **"bypass flows"**: generally, water that flows past a diversion or storage facility. In these Administrative Procedures, it refers to water that the City chooses not to store in the municipal reservoirs and thus allows to flow to the Santa Fe River below Nichols Reservoir

provided that the rate at which the bypass flow is passed through the outlet works of Nichols Reservoir dam is always equal to or less than the stream inflow at the ‘above McClure’ gage.

10. **“critical-dry year”**: a year in which the anticipated watershed yield is less than 30% of the historical average watershed yield.
11. **“critical-dry year hydrograph”**: the graphical representation of the desired target flows in critically dry years in which the annual discharge is 300 afy.
12. **“cubic feet per second (cfs)”**: a *rate* of water flow; one cubic feet per second equals two acre-feet per day and 0.65 million gallons per day
13. **“daily target flow”**: the desired daily stream flow at the below Nichols gage.
14. **“dry year”**: a year in which the anticipated watershed yield is between 30% and 75% of the historical average watershed yield.
15. **“dry year hydrograph”**: the graphical representation of the desired target flows in dry years in which annual discharge is scaled down from 1000afy (to between 300 and 700 afy) based on decreased, anticipated watershed yield.
16. **“flow manager”**: a member of City of Santa Fe staff responsible for managing releases of water to the River, record-keeping, reporting, and determining changes to daily target flows as prudent under adaptive management; the flow manager is the River and Watershed Coordinator, unless otherwise designated by the City Manager.
17. **“flow operator”**: a water Division staff member responsible for making water utility system adjustments to meet the daily target flow and for measuring and recording the actual stream flow.
18. **“historical average watershed yield”**: the average of annual yield of stream flow in the Santa Fe River within the Santa Fe River upper watershed as determined by stream flow measurements at USGS gage 08316000 (Santa Fe near Santa Fe) and USGS gage 08315479 and 08315480 (18-inch and 8-foot above McClure Reservoir, respectively); between 1914 to 2007 the average annual yield measured at Santa Fe near Santa Fe gage was 4,909 af.
19. **“hydrograph”**: a graphic representation of the variation in stream discharge, in cubic feet per second, plotted against time.
20. **“municipal reservoirs”**: the reservoirs on the Santa Fe River in the upper watershed - Nichols and McClure with 684 and 3,256 acre-feet of capacity, respectively.
21. **“natural hydrograph”**: the graphical representation of stream flow as it varies over time in response to climatic (snow melt, precipitation) and man-made (storage, urban storm flow runoff) conditions. The natural hydrograph herein refers to the condition prior to the addition of the target flows governed by these Administrative Procedures, as measured on the Santa Fe River at the existing stream gage locations.
22. **“public process”**: the public engagement and community outreach process through which the objectives for river flows were developed. From December 2010 through February 2011 input was gathered through conversations with over thirty stakeholders (including many River Commissioners) and two community meetings with over ninety, culturally and generationally diverse participants.
23. **“river”**: The Santa Fe River reach that begins below Nichols Reservoir
24. **“release flows”**: the flows from the outlet works of Nichols Reservoir that are discharged from Nichols dam in order to manage flood or potential flood flows.
25. **“spills”**: flows from Nichols Reservoir that are discharged over the Nichols dam spillway when the reservoir is full.
26. **“target flows”**: the daily, seasonal or annual amount of water (as a volume or a rate) desired in the river as measured at the below Nichols stream gage. The quantity is variably identified in various sections of the Administrative Procedures depending upon the anticipated watershed yield.
27. **“target hydrograph”**: means the graphical representation of the daily target flow

necessary to provide up to 1,000 acre-feet of water in the Santa Fe River as measured at the below Nichols gage. The quantity of water is variably identified in several sections of the Administrative Procedures for Target Flows in the Santa Fe River depending upon anticipated watershed yield.

28. **“target year”**: the period beginning April 15th and continuing through April 14th the following year; this definition allows the flow manager to adjust the target flows as necessary according to anticipated watershed yield from the mountain snow pack.
29. **“upper river”**: the reach in the river for which target flows are maintained year-round to support all aspects of a healthy riverine and riparian ecosystem; at a minimum as far as Two-Mile Pond, and ideally, as far as the head gate for the Acequia Madre.
30. **“water service”**: water provided to a customer through the municipal water utility system.
31. **“water service emergency”**: a situation that would cause an interruption in the Water Division’s ability to provide water service or that threatens public health and safety.
32. **“water system”**: the water utility system owned and operated by the City, and includes without limitation all the physical plant, wells, pumps, transmission and distribution facilities, water treatment facilities, storage facilities and all water rights and rights to water owned by the City for use in its water utility.

Article IV – Administrative Procedures

4.1 Objectives

4.1.1 Target Flow Objectives

- a) Create an ecologically healthy vegetative corridor
- b) Benefit the entire community with flows (e.g., equity)
- c) Nurture a beautiful, natural urban greenspace with water in an arid environment
- d) Provide an educational resource for schools and steward the resource for the community

4.1.2 Adaptive Management to Address Objectives and Purpose

The hydrographs presented in these Administrative Procedures provide guidance, or examples, for the administration of flows in a manner that meets the objectives and purpose of the target flows. Actual flows may be adjusted in response to watershed yield forecasts, evolving seasonal conditions and/or feedback from monitoring. When changes to daily target flows are necessary or merited (i.e., adaptive management), the flow manager and/or flow operator shall take into consideration the objectives identified above and the purpose identified for the various components of the hydrographs.

4.2 Target Hydrograph and Target Flow Seasons

4.2.1 Target Hydrograph and Target Flows

The target hydrograph (Figure 1) contains stream flow targets in cfs and af and a schedule for increasing and decreasing flows. The total volume of the target hydrograph is 1,000 afy. The target hydrograph will be adjusted in dry and critical-dry years to conform with the dry year hydrographs and critical-dry year hydrograph as described in Section 3. The schedule is approximate and subject to modification under the guidelines in the Article 4.11: Adaptive Management.

The target hydrograph includes the following aspirational goals:

- **Low Flows for the Upper River.** Flows are 0.3 cfs during the colder season from mid-

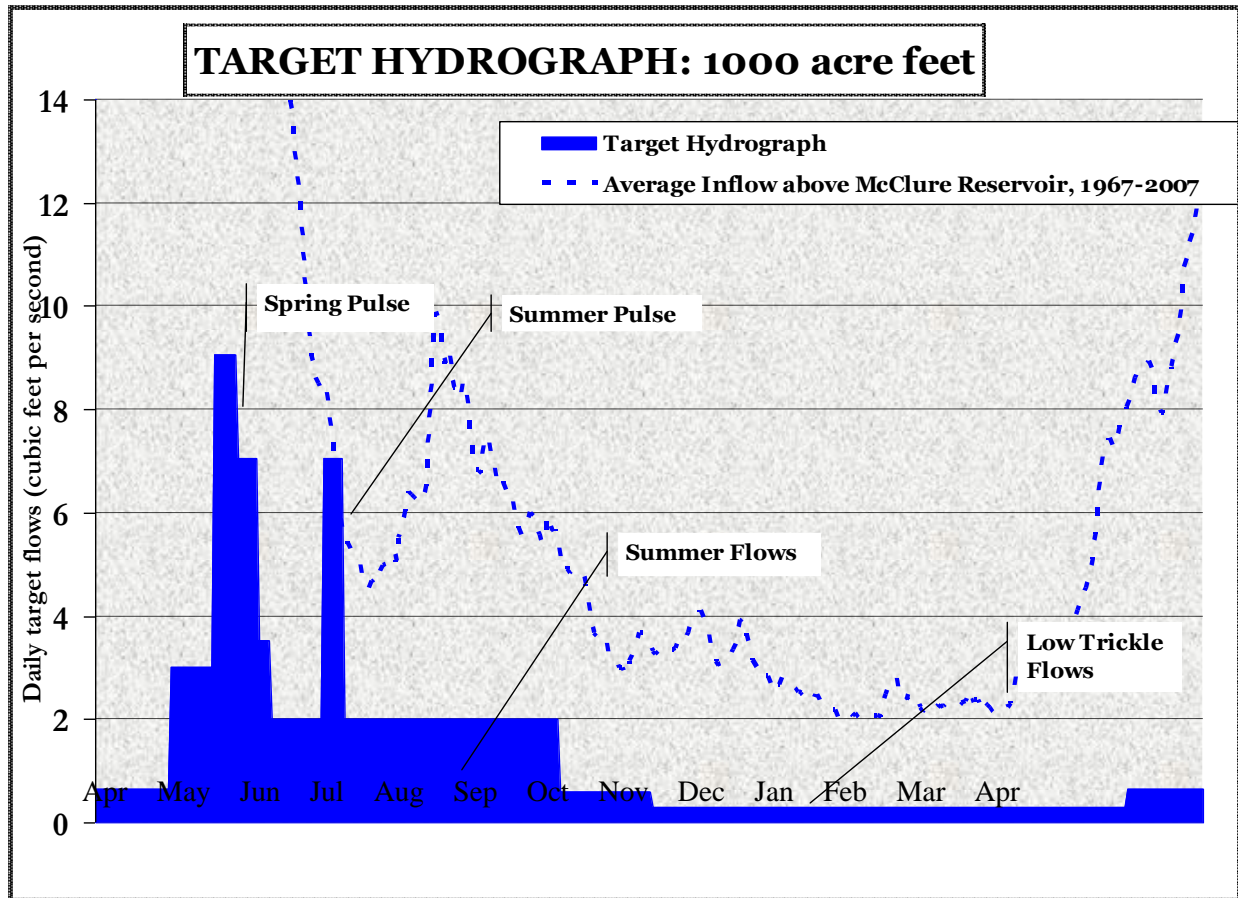
October to mid-March when vegetation is dormant. Flows increase to 0.6 cfs from mid-March to early May and from mid-September to mid-October. The purpose of the mid-September to early May flows is to provide for flows in the upper river to:

- support plant life with irrigation and maximize riverine and riparian ecological health;
 - recharge ground water, subsurface flows and bank storage during periods of plant dormancy to increase availability of water in the warmer months;
 - maintain a wet environment to support the life cycles of macroinvertebrates;
 - recharge local groundwater and sub-surface flows;
 - ensure a wetted river bed so that spring and summer flows will travel farther and more efficiently along the river course.
- **Spring Pulse.** Flows are 3 cfs for two weeks beginning in early May, then increase to 9 cfs for a week following, and then drop to 7 cfs for a week in early June. The purpose of the spring pulse is to provide as much water to the river reach (including San Ysidro crossing and the intersection with Route 599) as feasible. The timing and magnitude of the spring pulse is designed to provide necessary flows through downtown for the Fishing Derby and River Festival and for the blessing of the river in the village of Agua Fria around the day of San Ysidro, patron of the crops. The purpose of the spring pulse is to:
 - mimic natural spring runoff that is provided by the melting of accumulated winter snows;
 - irrigate the trees and other vegetation along the river corridor to support the typical spring time activities within tree/plant (and faunal) annual life cycles as plants are beginning to draw water, beginning to produce buds and leaves;
 - extend surface water flows as far as possible with the objective of reaching beyond the San Ysidro crossing down to the City's Waste Water Treatment Plant;
 - recharge local groundwater and sub-surface flows;
 - continue the process of ground water recharge that will benefit plant life into the summer months.
 - **Summer Flows.** Flows are an average of 2 cfs from mid-June to mid-September. The flow manager may increase or decrease the flow rates to meet flow objectives, with particular regard for major events in Santa Fe, provided that the average is maintained and flows are not reduced below .3 cfs.

The purpose of the summer flows is to:

- provide flows through downtown, and the Santa Fe River Park, for aesthetic and social benefit;
 - supply irrigation to enhance the river's function as an appealing urban greenbelt;
 - recharge local groundwater and sub-surface flows;
 - maintain the wetted river bed so that flows from rainfall events will travel downstream farther and more efficiently.
- **Summer Pulse.** Flows are 7 cfs for one week in early July. The purpose of the summer pulse is to:
 - push flows once again downstream to San Ysidro Crossing and the river's intersection with Route 599 during the hot and dry periods in advance of the summer monsoon rains;
 - sustain vegetation during the hottest time of year, with moisture for new/germinating seedlings, and ultimately enhancing the river corridor as an appealing urban greenbelt;
 - provide flows for river bank irrigation and wetting of the river bed in the period between spring runoff and the likely arrival of monsoon rainfall.

Figure 1



4.3 Dry and Critical-Dry Year Target Flow Reductions

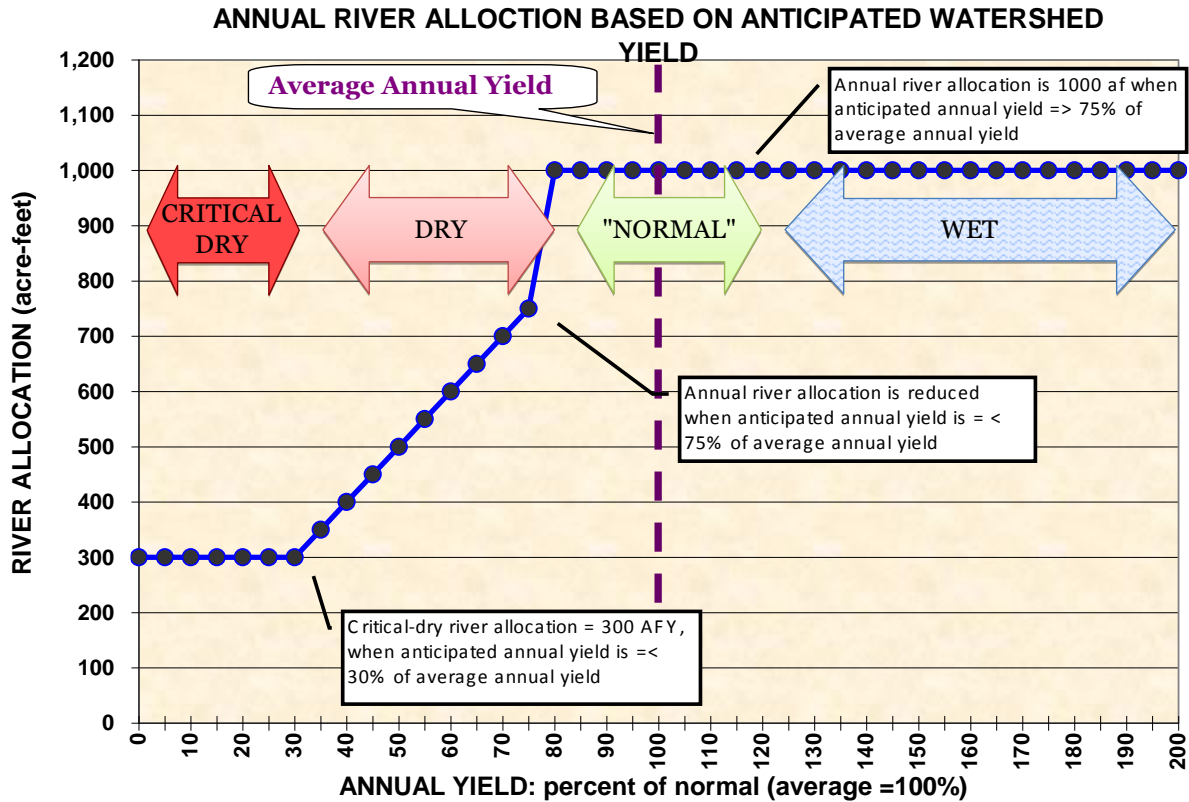
4.3.1 Reduction of Target Flows in Dry and Critically Dry Years

A dry year is defined as a year in which the anticipated watershed yield is equal to or less than 75% but greater than 30% of historical average. A critical-dry year is a year in which the anticipated watershed yield is equal or less than 30% of the historical average. In dry and critical-dry years, the total volume of the target hydrograph (1,000 af) will be reduced, by multiplying 1,000 by the percentage of the anticipated watershed yield:

$$TargetHydrograph \times AnticipatedWatershedYield_{yearX} = target\ flows_{yearX}$$

For example, in a year where the anticipated watershed yield is 65% of average, the target flow for the target year is calculated by 1,000 afy x 65% = 650 af. The reduction calculation is depicted graphically in Figure 2.

Figure 2



4.3.2 Dry Year Hydrographs

In dry years, the flow manager will allot the timing and magnitude of the daily target flows in a manner consistent with the following guidelines:

- (a) reduction in summer flows,
- (b) scaling-down – but not eliminating – the spring pulse and,
- (c) reduction in low flows from 0.30 cfs to 0.15 cfs.

The timing and magnitude of dry year target flows for 700 af, 600 af, 500 af, and 400 af are described in the Dry Year Hydrographs in Appendix A.

While scaling back the quantity of the annual target flow in dry years, the priority is to provide for spring and summer pulses to fulfill the purposes of the pulses as outlined for the 1000 af target flow in section 4.2.1 above.

4.3.3 Critical-Dry Year Hydrograph

In critical-dry years, in which the total target flows equal 300 af per target year, the daily target flows will be managed in a manner consistent with the following guidelines and as illustrated by Figure 3:

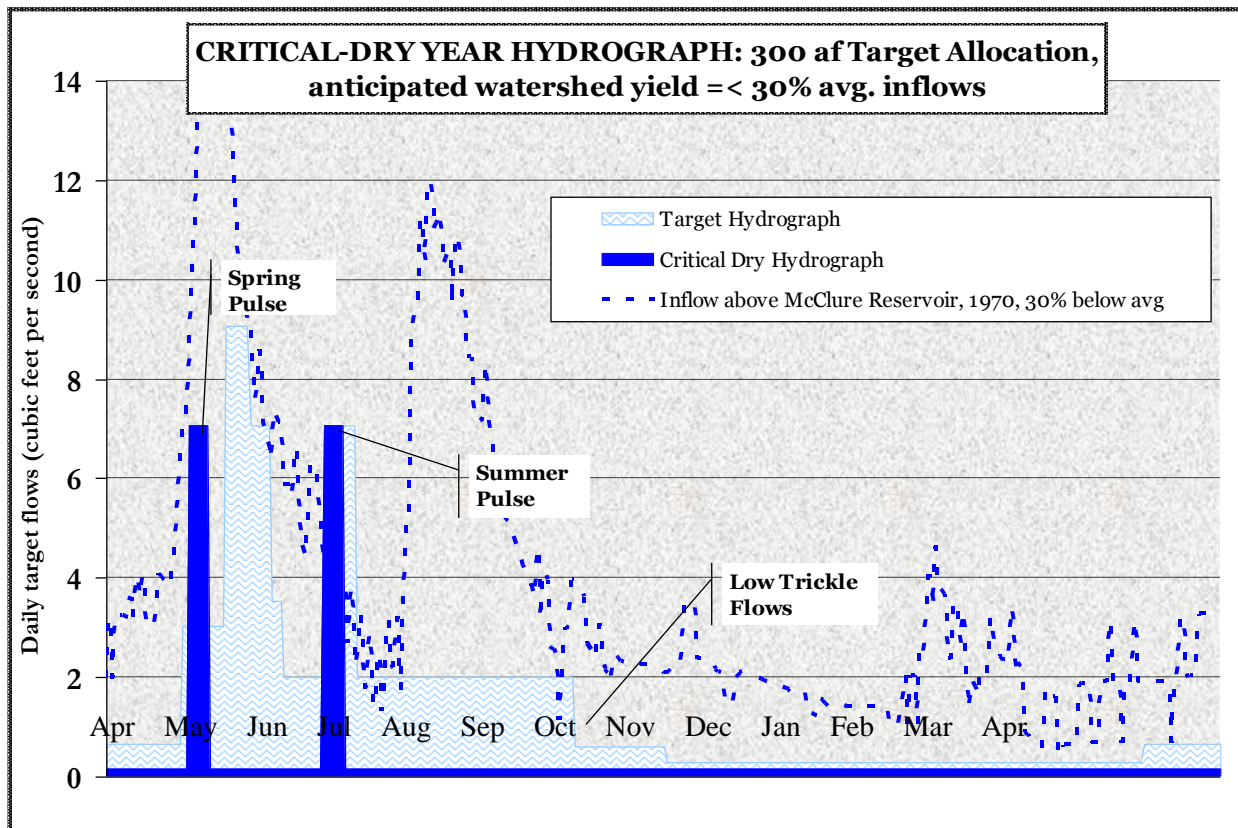
- a) sustained low flows of 0.15 cfs,
- (b) one spring and one summer pulse, each of approximately 100 af.

The schedule of the pulses shall generally follow the timing of the pulses in the target

hydrograph. The magnitude of the pulses shall be approximately 7 cfs, provided that the daily target flows are within the bypass constraint. The river shall retain flows of at least 300 afy barring an emergency or unforeseen infrastructure constraint (e.g., failure of Nichols’s Reservoir outfall structure). The purpose of the critically dry year hydrograph is to maintain a wet corridor in the upper river for riverine and riparian ecological benefit while providing two downstream pulses for the purposes of the pulses as outlined for the 1000 afy target flow in section 4.2.1 above.

In critical-dry years, since the daily target flows for the Fishing Derby cannot be reliably met, the Fishing Derby will be suspended.

Figure 3



4.4 Wet Year Flows

During wet years, defined as when the anticipated watershed yield is greater than the historical average, the river will be allocated water according to the target hydrograph (e.g., 1,000 afy) in the target year. In wet years, the actual daily flows will likely be greater because of flow contributions from reservoir flood management, and because of greater flows within the urban watershed. These greater daily flows will meet many of the objectives described in Article 4.1. Furthermore, the irrigation needs of the river corridor will be supplemented by the above-average spring precipitation. By not increasing the target hydrograph in a wet year, in wet years the City may be able to put the full amount of the City’s Santa Fe River water rights under License 1677 to beneficial use and thus rest the City’s well fields and use of local groundwater resources.

4.5 Management and Accounting of Releases and Spills

4.5.1 Management of Municipal Reservoir Flood Flows

The City manages the municipal reservoirs in part, in a way that protects the river and the urban watershed from floods. Flood management includes both the capture of peak inflows from the upper watershed and the management of release flows and spills from Nichols and McClure Reservoirs.

Pursuant to Article 25-13 SFCC 1987, the flow manager and flow operator are directed to manage, as much as possible, the release of flows and spills in a manner consistent with the target hydrograph and the objectives herein. This includes:

- a) matching the timing and magnitude of the flows,
- b) scaling the additional release flows in a manner which increases the magnitude of the spring pulse
- c) discharging the release flows in a manner to augment the magnitude of the low flow.

4.5.2 Accounting of Releases and Spills vis-à-vis the Target Hydrograph

Water that is released and/or spilled for flood management will count toward the daily target flows and target hydrograph, when the flows are within the daily target flows of the target hydrograph. If water greater than the daily target flows is released or spilled into the river, the quantity of water that exceeds the daily target flow will not be counted toward the 1,000 afy of the target year. For example, if the total planned target flow for a period of May 20 to June 3 is 300 af, but necessary reservoir management results in actual flow of 1,000 af, then 300 af shall be counted toward the planned commitment and 700 af shall not be counted, provided that the 300 af met the daily flow targets desired under the target hydrograph.

The purpose of allowing water spilled or released to count toward the 1,000 af target hydrograph is so that the municipal water utility can store excess water in wet years for water supply to compensate for the additional use of groundwater required in critically dry years. The water released or spilled in excess of the target hydrograph and daily target flows cannot be stored and released for the river later in the season because of the water right and storage limitation discussed in the next section.

- 4.5.3 Except as described above in section 4.5.2, the 1000 acre-feet volume of water shall not include water released for any other purpose at the time of release.

4.6 Water Rights

4.6.1 Use of the City's Santa Fe River Water and Storage Rights

The City is not using any of the water rights under License 1677 and Declaration No. 01278 to comply with Article 25-13 SFCC 1987. The City will continue to periodically put all the water rights under License 1677 and Declaration No. 01278 to beneficial use.

4.6.2 Bypass Constraint

In order to assure that the administration of Ord. No. xxxx does not adversely interfere with the storage, diversion and use of water under License 1677 and Declaration No. 01278, the flow manager and flow operator will manage the daily target flows in a manner such that the target flows will not come out of water stored under License 1677 and Declaration No. 01278 in the municipal reservoirs. This means that the City will not discharge water to the river that it has stored. To accommodate this constraint, the flow operator will regulate the daily target flow in a

manner such that discharges from Nichols Reservoir to the river shall not be greater than the daily inflow into McClure Reservoir; hence the flow operator will only bypass water for daily target flows.

4.6.3 Recognition of Other Surface Water Right Users

The City recognizes that there are other surface water right holders of Santa Fe River surface water, including those with partially adjudicated rights. Nothing in these Administrative Procedures should be construed to define, manage or be in conflict with the valid rights of other surface water right holders.

4.7 Management and Operational Procedures

Management and administration of daily target flows to the river require participation by the flow manager, flow operator, the Water Division director, other Water Division staff, and the River Commission Chair to ensure that flows are released in a timely manner according to the target hydrograph, dry year hydrographs, or the critically dry year hydrograph.

4.7.1 Flow Management

The flow manager, in consultation with the Water Division staff, shall be responsible for determining the quantity of water allocated to the target year based on the anticipated watershed yield. The flow manager will also determine the daily target flows of the target hydrograph, or deviations therefrom based on the anticipated watershed yield, by fitting the annual target and associated hydrographs to the upcoming target year. The flow manager will annually present the hydrograph for the upcoming target year to the River Commission at its April meeting for review. The flow manager will provide a copy of the target year hydrograph to the Water Division Director, the Water Division source of supply manager and the Level Four operators at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant for implementation.

When necessary, the flow manager may alter the daily flow targets in a manner consistent with the adaptive management objectives described in Section 11. These alterations may incorporate consultation with the River Commission Chair or designee, the flow operator, and the Water Division director. The flow manager will be the city's river and watershed coordinator or another member of city staff designated by the city manager. All adjustments to the daily target flow shall be made via email to the Water Division Director, the Source of Supply Manager, the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant Level 4 Operators. The River Commission Chair shall be copied (cc:) on all communications directing the adjustment of daily target flows.

4.7.2 Flow Operations

The flow operator shall be the Water Division Source of Supply staff person on duty and responsible for controlling the daily release rates. The flow operator will adjust the discharge water from Nichols Reservoir in accordance to the daily target flow, and record the actual daily flow at the below Nichols gage. The flow operator may reduce the daily flow target to match daily inflow at the McClure reservoir, should the daily flow target exceed the daily inflow.

4.7.3 Flow Adjustment Infrastructure

The flow operator adjusts the daily target flows for the river by regulating the “splitter box” valve at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant control panel, and then sending a system operator to the below Nichols gage to see what effect the adjustment had on the actual instantaneous flow. Because of the cumbersome nature of this procedure, the daily flow targets in these Administrative Procedures are adjusted no more than weekly. Should, in the future, the outlet works be reengineered to be more nimble, and the below Nichols gage provide real time data, the daily target flows may be managed and adjusted more frequently, in particular in response to

climatic conditions.

4.8 Emergencies and Flow Adjustment

To help prevent an interruption in water service and to protect public health and safety, target flows to the river may be adjusted during a water emergency. Upon implementation of a Water Emergency Management Plan, target flows to the Santa Fe River will be adjusted pursuant to Chapter 25-5.6 and Exhibits C (Water Warning Orange) and D (Water Emergency – Red) SFCC 1987.

4.8.1 Water Emergency Implementation Stages

If the operational water system supply as determined by the water division director's sole discretion, equals between eighty percent (80%) and ninety-nine percent (99%) of operational water system demand, the city manager may declare a "Water Warning - Orange" water emergency implementation stage. If the operational water system supply as determined by the water division director's sole discretion, is less than eighty percent (80%) of operational water system demand, the city manager may declare a "Water Emergency - Red" water emergency implementation stage.

Chapter 25-5, Exhibit C (Amended: November 30, 2011 by Ord. No. 2011-38) states that under "Water Warning – Orange" water emergency implementation stage, target flows to the Santa Fe River may be suspended.

Chapter 25-5, Exhibit D (Amended: November 30, 2011 by Ord. No. 2011-38) states that under "Water Emergency – Red" water emergency implementation stage, target flows to the Santa Fe River shall be suspended.

4.9 Monitoring

The City shall monitor the impacts of providing daily target flows to the river, to determine whether the objectives identified in Section 4.1 are being met. Monitoring will provide the feedback necessary for the flow manager to institute adaptive management as identified in Article 4.11; and/or to amend these Administrative Procedures to ensure that the objectives and purposes of the target flows are being met to the fullest extent possible. City staff will coordinate and collaborate with community volunteers, local non-governmental organizations and other agencies to implement a monitoring program.

4.9.1 Stream flow

The City will continue to monitor stream flow (in cfs) at 15 minute increments at the below Nichols gage and the above St. Francis gage. Each of these gages will be calibrated periodically to assure high quality data.

4.9.2 Wetted Distance

The City, in conjunction with community volunteers and cooperating agencies, shall develop a methodology by which the distance the daily target flows have traveled can be measured.

4.9.3 Future Monitoring

The City shall consider additional river monitoring that will assist in adaptive management and in determining appropriate daily target flows in the future. Potential parameters include:

Soil moisture: to understand the water available for riparian vegetation under varying daily target flows, hydrographs, and climatic conditions;

Ecological health indicators: the presence, location, and characteristic of flora and fauna in the river corridor;

Storm flow peak: to understand if or the how the target flows have altered the timing and magnitude of urban storm runoff;

Water quality: to understand if or the how the target flows have altered the water quality in the river;

Surface water infiltration: to understand the temporal and spatial distribution of stream flow loss;

Surface/ groundwater interaction: to understand the fate of stream flow infiltration, and the contribution, if any, of groundwater to surface water.

4.10 Accounting and Reporting

4.10.1 Flow Accounting

The flow manager, with data provided by the Water Division and flow operator, shall account quarterly for the volume of water released per target year at the below Nichols gage using the assumption that all water passing the gage has either been discharged pursuant to Article 25-13 SFCC 1987, spilled or released. The flow manager shall make adjustments as necessary to manage the target year water allocation. The basis of the volumetric accounting will be the official below Nichols gage record, and shall identify the periods of time during which flow estimates were estimated (missing stream flow data results from frozen equipment, battery failure, equipment vandalism, etc). Interim estimates can be made using the actual daily flow as recorded by the flow operator and reported on the daily water report. Released or spilled water shall be accounted as described in Section 5.

4.10.2 Reporting

The City shall endeavor to keep elected officials, the River Commission, the city manager, the Water Division director and the public informed regarding the activities associated with Article 25-13 SFCC 1987. The reports outlined below identify specific reporting recommendations.

Report on Annual Target and Hydrograph for Upcoming Year

After April 15th, the flow manager will report by email to the River Commission, the Water Division director, Public Utilities Committee and the city manager the target year hydrograph based on the anticipated watershed yield. The report shall include the relevant information on which the anticipated watershed yield was based (e.g., NRCS basin forecasts, snow-to-water equivalent from SNOTEL sites in the upper watershed, climate predictions for the National Weather Service and NOAA). The target year hydrograph will be posted on the City's website.

Annual report

At the end of each year, the flow manager shall prepare reports which describe the previous year's activity relevant to Article 25-13 SFCC 1987. For the previous target year the report shall include the daily actual stream flow data (daily mean and cumulative), the annual volume released, and annual flow, a summary of routine or special activities along the river (e.g., Fishing Derby, River Festival) a description and explanation of deviations from the target hydrograph, observations or recommendations related to adaptive management, and an estimate of the amount of groundwater pumped to accommodate the daily target flows. For the current target year, the

report shall include the annual target quantity and the target hydrograph. The flow manager will submit the report to the River Commission, the Public Utilities Committee, the City Council, and post the report to the City's website.

Periodic Actual Stream Flow Report

The flow operator and Water Division staff will record and track actual daily flow at the below Nichols gage in an Excel-compatible spreadsheet. The flow operator shall send the electronic spreadsheet to the flow manager approximately monthly.

Daily Water Report

The flow operator and Water Division staff will report actual daily flow at the below Nichols gage on the Daily Water Report, which is emailed to any interested party and posted on the City's website.

4.11 Adaptive Management

4.11.1 Adaptive Management Goals

The goal of Article 25-13 SFCC 1987 is to provide for flows in the river, while providing the City with flexibility in managing both the water supply system and river flows. The target hydrograph, dry year hydrographs and critically dry year hydrograph are designed to match Article 25-13. \, and these Administrative Procedures, that the flows to the river be managed in a manner to optimize the benefits of the flows to meet the objectives. Hence, these procedures allow for and encourage adaptive management, provided that the annual target is not impacted.

4.11.2 Adaptive Management Conditions and Considerations

The following conditions and considerations may influence or provide cause for adaptive management:

- a. High flows or flood risk
- b. Timing, intensity and/or scale of monsoon events
- c. Periods of exceptionally dry weather
- d. Scheduled community events
- e. Maintenance/improvement work within the river channel or on water supply infrastructure
- f. Maintaining daily target flows equal or below inflow into McClure Reservoir
- g. Feedback from monitoring data
- h. Change in snowpack or watershed yield conditions (e.g., late snowfall) after the beginning of the flow year

5. Annual Fishing Derby

The City of Santa Fe's Annual Fishing Derby takes place each year on the first Saturday in June. The Fishing Derby provides opportunities for children and families to join with neighbors to experience a fun and engaging day by the river, to learn about the Santa Fe River and riparian ecology, and to learn fishing skills.

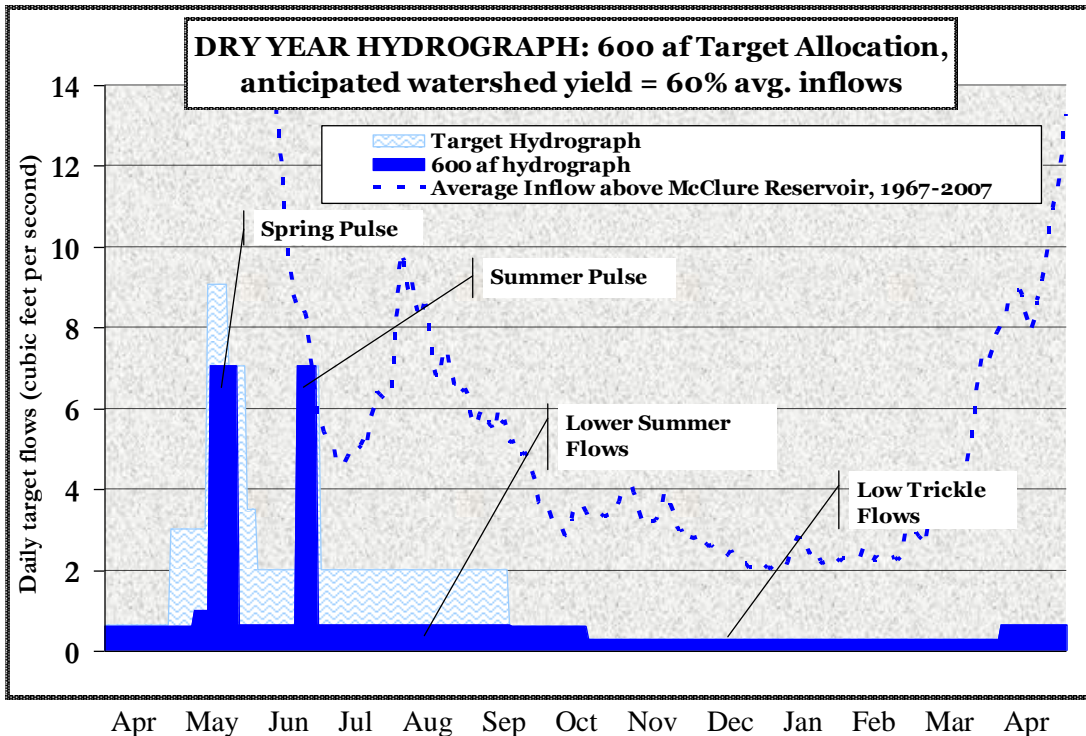
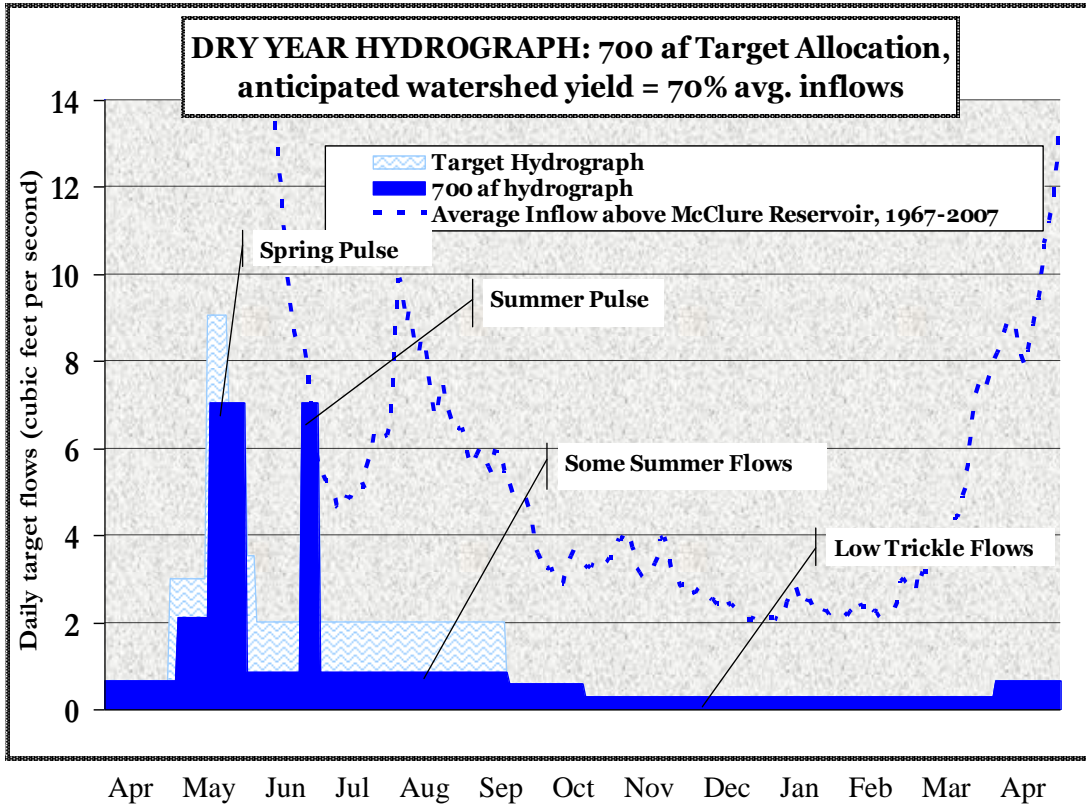
In dry years when the anticipated watershed yield is less than 50%, or, if for other climatic or hydrologic reasons daily target flows adequate for the Fishing Derby cannot be met, the date of the Fishing Derby may be changed or the Fishing Derby will be suspended.

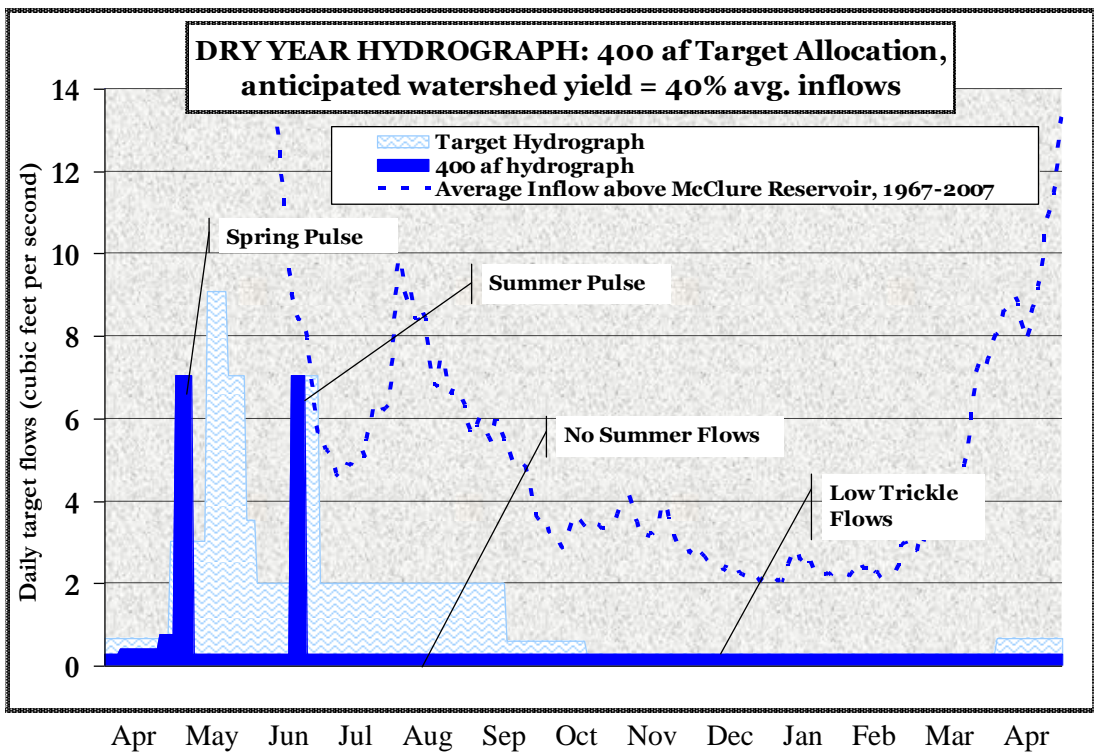
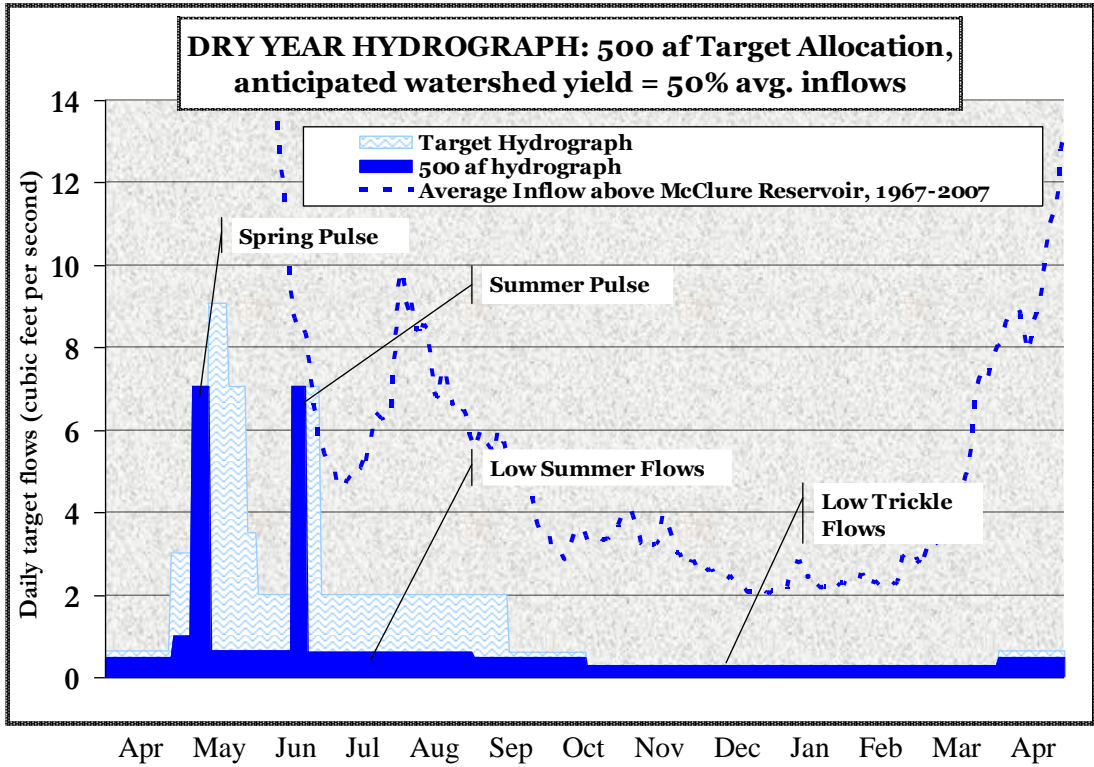
(Resolution No. 2012-52)

6. Miscellaneous Provisions

- 6.1 **Amendments.** These Administrative Procedures may only be amended pursuant to a duly adopted resolution of the Governing Body.
- 6.2 **Severability.** In the event that a court of competent jurisdiction shall determine that any provision these Procedures are invalid, unlawful or unenforceable, the remainder of these Administrative Procedures shall remain in full force and effect.

Appendix A
Dry Year Hydrographs





New Mexico Basin Outlook Report April 1, 2020



Snow in the Northern Mountains beginning to look a little thin at the mid elevations. Photo of Rio En Medio Snow Course –
Elevation 10,300ft MSL
Photo Courtesy Of: Logan Peterson, NRCS

Basin Outlook Reports and Federal - State - Private Cooperative Snow Surveys

For more water supply and resource management information, contact:

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100 Sun Avenue NE, Suite 602
Albuquerque, NM 87109
(505) 761-4431

Rick Strait
State Soil Scientist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
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<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/nm/snow/>

How forecasts are made

Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. These forecasts are coordinated between hydrologists in the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250, or call 1-800-245-6340 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

Summary

Early March left the southeastern portion of New Mexico with much needed moisture with some areas experiencing upwards of 150 percent of the average monthly precipitation. This resulted in the expansion of D0 drought status across eastern New Mexico. The remainder of the month saw isolated precipitation in the four corners region as well as snow in the higher elevations but no major accumulations. Snow water equivalent values also took a major hit state-wide as temperatures began to rise with some basins such as the Gila reporting as low as 29 percent of average. Overall a below average month for New Mexico when looking at the state as a whole. On average statewide streamflow forecasts are average to below average with the higher values in the southern half of the state as a result of melt out and timely precipitation. Melt out is occurring in the mid to low elevation basins with hopes that temperatures will remain cold enough in the northern mountains to retain the higher elevation snowpack until later in the spring. Water users and managers a. continue to monitor conditions to see how the forecasts develop as we progress into the water year.

Snowpack

The April 1st snowpack values continue to drop as winter snows slowed in the southern half of the state and began to taper off in the north. Statewide temperatures were also on the rise for much of March causing early winter snows to begin their transition to lower elevations as water. With the exception of the Canadian basin, all northern basins are just are below the average for April 1st while New Mexico's southern basins saw big drops in snowpack and received moisture as rain. Ranging from a high of 107 percent of median in the Canadian River Basin to a low of bare ground in the Mimbres Basin there remains a significant water supply difference between the northern and southern portions of the state. Statewide snowpack average is currently at 78 percent of the median as compared to 112 percent at this time last year.

NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE SNOWPACK	Percent of Median	Last Year Percent of Median
CANADIAN RIVER BASIN	107	133
PECOS RIVER BASIN	86	104
RIO GRANDE BASIN	80	121
MIMBRES RIVER BASIN	0	0
SAN FRANCISCO-UPPER GILA RIVER BASIN	31	13
ZUNI-BLUEWATER BASINS	0	0
SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN	97	151
CHUSKA MOUNTAINS	0	0
RIO HONDO BASIN	7	5
Statewide Snowpack Total	78	112
# of sites	21	21

Precipitation

Water year precipitation starting October 1 through February is currently at 96 percent of average. March saw mixed values throughout the state with isolated storms and localized weather making impacts throughout the month. Most northern areas in New Mexico saw below average monthly precipitation values. However, the southern half of the state received large amounts of isolated precipitation. The Mimbres received 139 percent of the average rain for the month along with the San Francisco and Upper Gila accumulating 114 percent of the average. The Rio Hondo received 214 percent of the average during the month due to major storm tracking directly over the region! Water users and managers should continue to monitor the evolution of the forecast to help determine their water supply needs as the water-year progresses.

Reservoirs

Reservoir storage across New Mexico currently remains significantly improved over last year at this time. Elephant Butte is currently at 552,900 acre-feet as compared to last year's 219,600. Navajo Reservoir is holding 1,292,500 acre-feet in comparison to 955,500 last year. Statewide reservoir storage is currently at 66 percent of the average as compared to 46 percent last year at this time. Total reservoir storage is 2,419,400 acre-feet as compared to 1,697,800 acre-feet last year. This equates to 44 percent of the average capacity and 29 percent of the actual capacity. Water-users should continue to monitor weather conditions to evaluate their water needs as the water-year progresses.

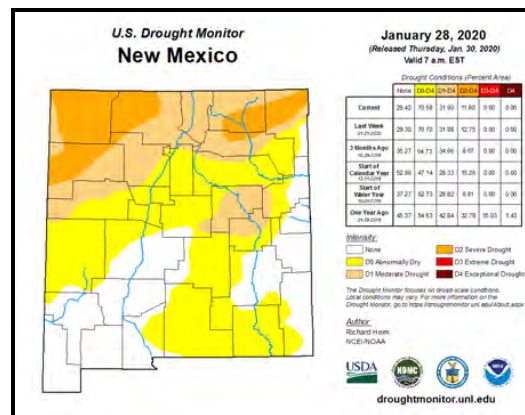
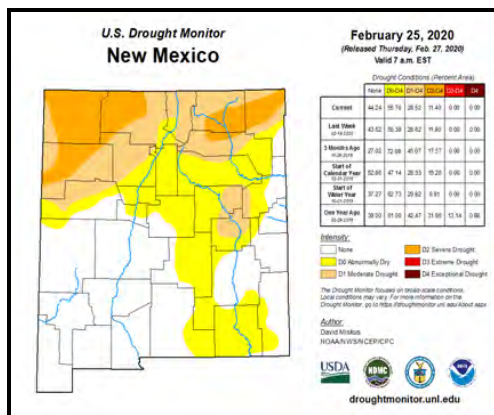
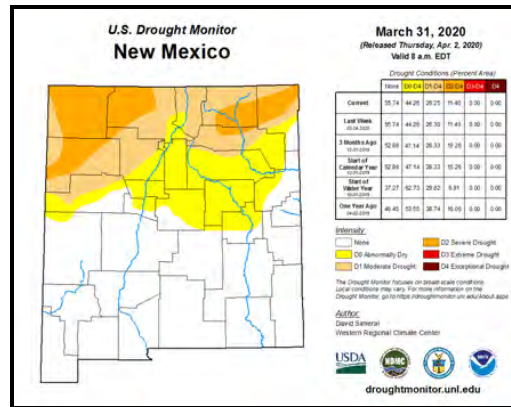
NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Current % Capacity	Last Year % Capacity	Average % Capacity	Current % Average	Last Year % Average
Abiquiu Reservoir	89.9	63.3	153.9	1192.8	8%	5%	13%	58%	41%
Bluewater Lake	7.2	11.6	9.7	38.5	19%	30%	25%	75%	119%
Brantley Lake nr Carlsbad	41.1	29.8	30.1	1008.2	4%	3%	3%	137%	99%
Caballo Reservoir	78.8	31.1	84.6	332.0	24%	9%	25%	93%	37%
Cochiti Lake	45.2	45.6	58.0	491.0	9%	9%	12%	78%	79%
Conchas Lake	72.1	128.1	202.7	254.2	28%	50%	80%	36%	63%
Costilla Reservoir		4.3	7.3	16.0		27%	46%		58%
Eagle Nest Lake nr Eagle Nest, NM	47.4	36.6	55.6	79.0	60%	46%	70%	85%	66%
El Vado Reservoir	27.0	25.7	113.0	190.3	14%	14%	59%	24%	23%
Elephant Butte Reservoir	552.9	219.6	1283.0	2195.0	25%	10%	58%	43%	17%
Heron Reservoir	108.4	59.2	287.7	400.0	27%	15%	72%	38%	21%
Lake Avalon	3.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	85%	33%	39%	218%	83%
Lake Sumner	25.7	32.9	29.7	102.0	25%	32%	29%	87%	111%
Navajo Reservoir	1292.5	955.5	1310.0	1696.0	76%	56%	77%	99%	73%
Santa Rosa Reservoir	27.8	57.5	52.4	438.3	6%	13%	12%	53%	110%
Basin-wide Total	2419.4	1697.8	3672.0	8421.3	29%	20%	44%	66%	46%
# of reservoirs	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

* Costilla stream gauge is currently inoperative

Streamflow

Forecasts across the state have dropped noticeably for most basins following a somewhat dry March. Isolated storms coupled with snow melt due to temperatures in the south has resulted in marginal increases in forecast values in the Mimbres, Gila, and Rio Hondo River Basins. Water users and managers should continue to watch the forecasts as water supply conditions evolve across the state.

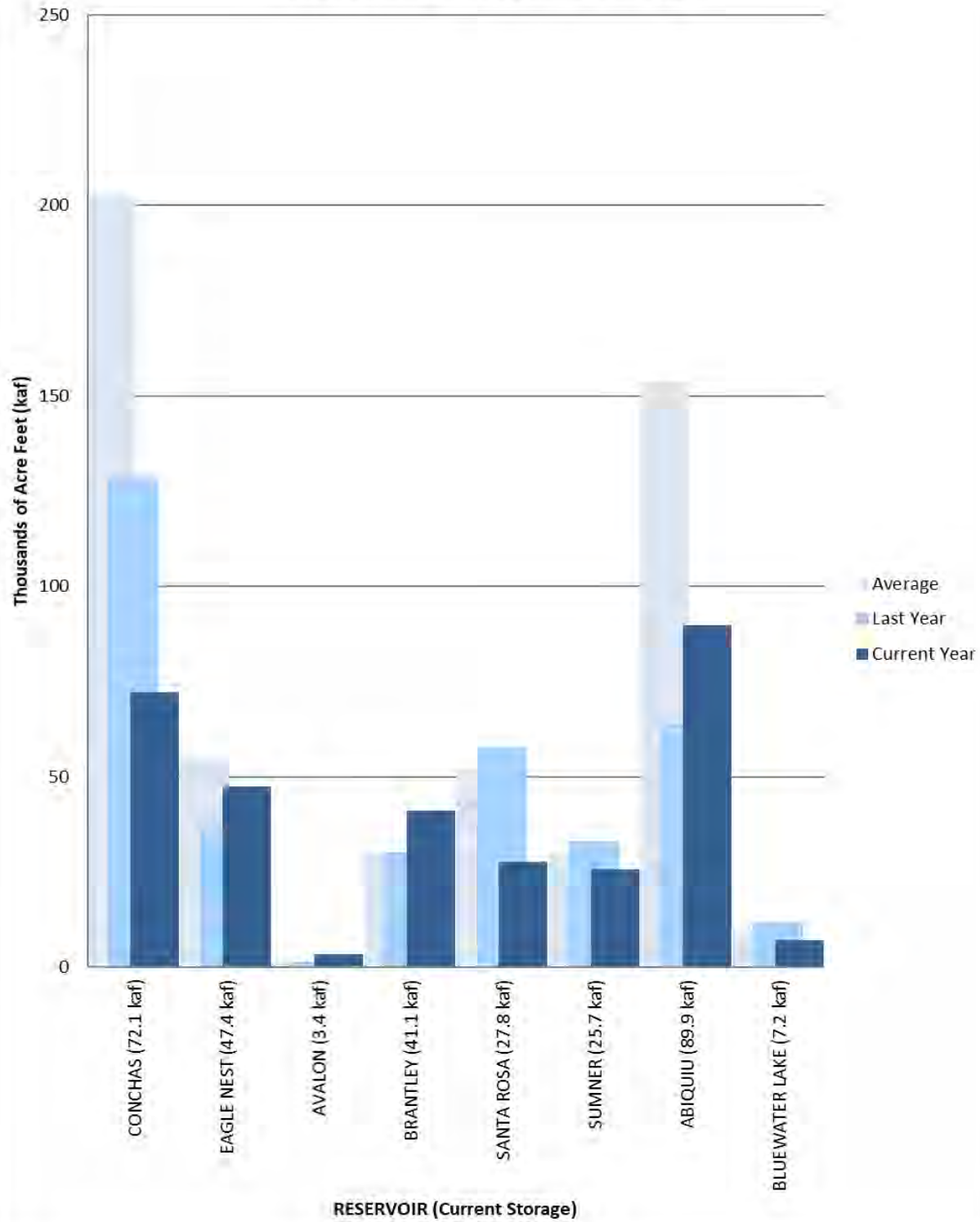
New Mexico Drought Monitor, real versus perceived conditions?



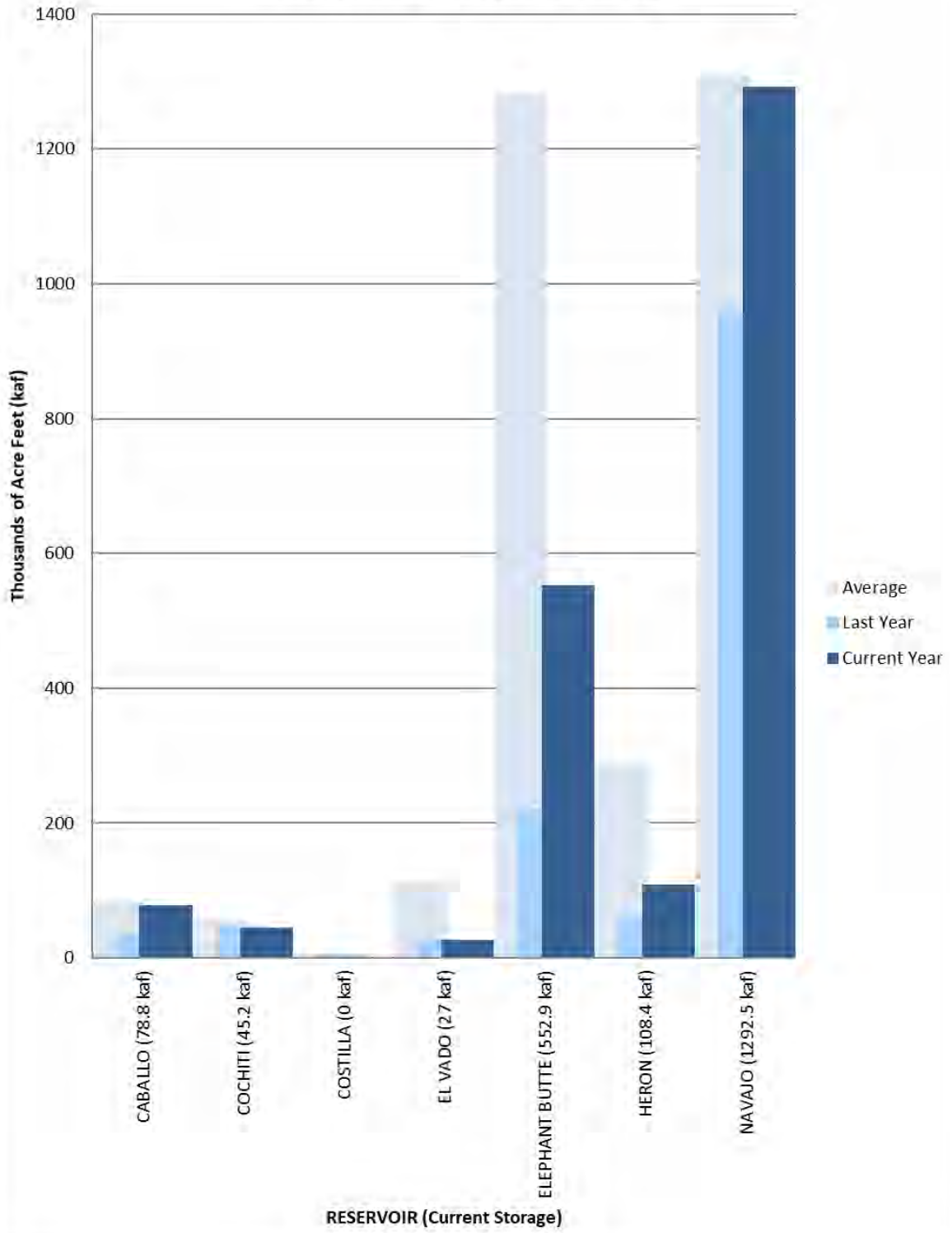
Every week, The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced in partnership between the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This useful tool uses multiple inputs, including precipitation received, to give an indication of the extent and severity of drought conditions nationwide.

Drought remains firmly in place over the northern one-third of New Mexico due to a combination of a below normal 2019 monsoon season and a near to below normal winter 2019-2020. Temperatures for March remained significantly above normal, especially over the upper Rio Grande Valley and the Eastern Plains. When combined with the lack of precipitation and normal springtime winds, this has led to above normal evapotranspiration demands over northeastern New Mexico, helping to further impact already dry rangeland. Precipitation during March was mainly focused on the southern two-thirds of the state with the lower Rio Grande and Pecos Valleys seeing much of the precipitation. Higher elevations in the Chuska Mountains did well, however much of the lowland areas of the Four Corners didn't receive much of the needed precipitation to begin to improve conditions in that region. Finally, precipitation in the upper Rio Grande Valley and the Northeast Plains remained well below normal during March, continuing the moderate to severe drought in those areas.

Statewide Reservoir Storage

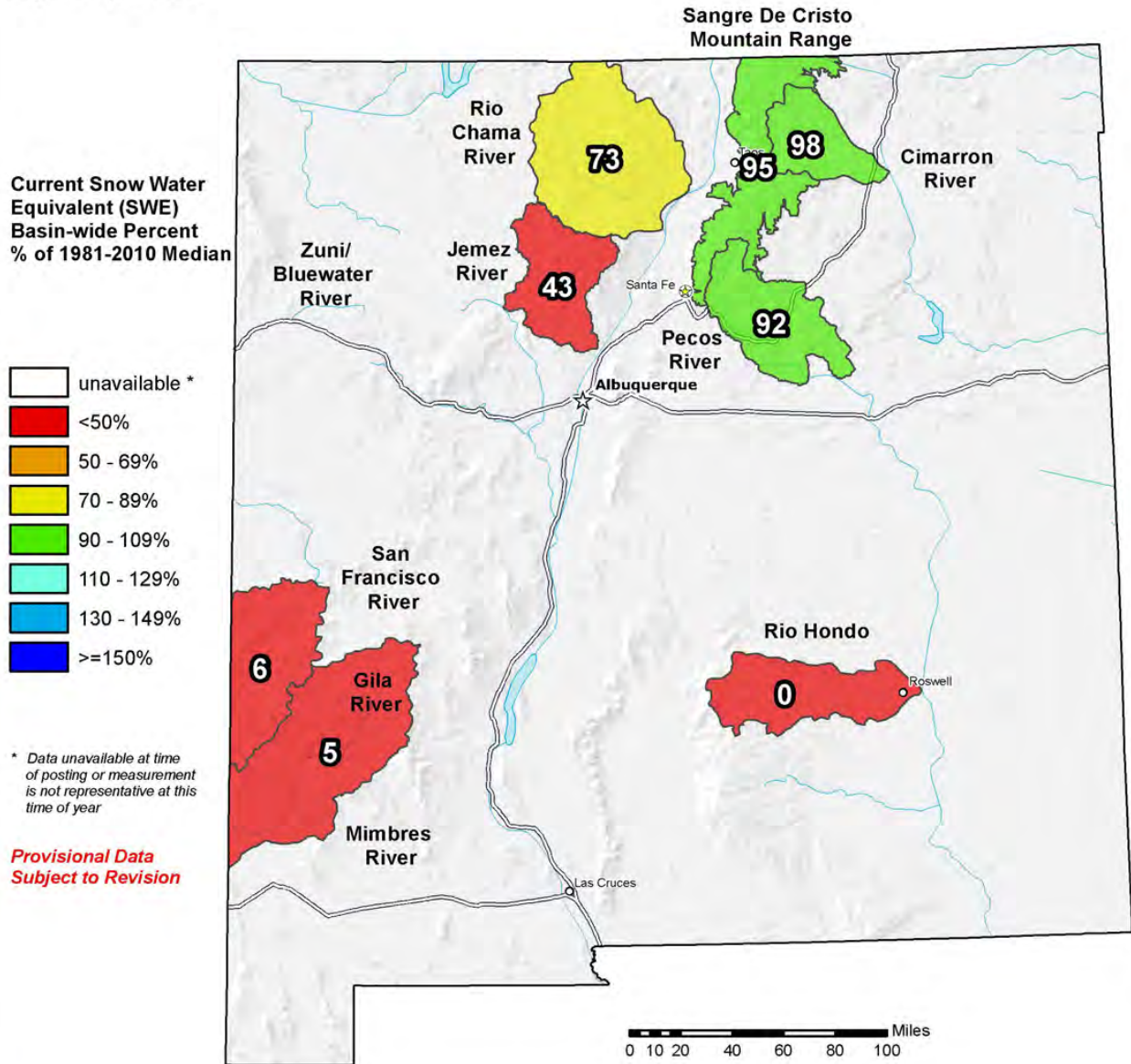


Statewide Reservoir Storage



New Mexico SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Apr 06, 2020



The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

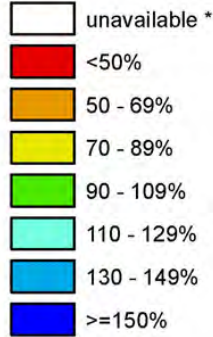
Prepared by:
USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

New Mexico

SNOTEL Water Year (Oct 1) to Date Precipitation % of Normal

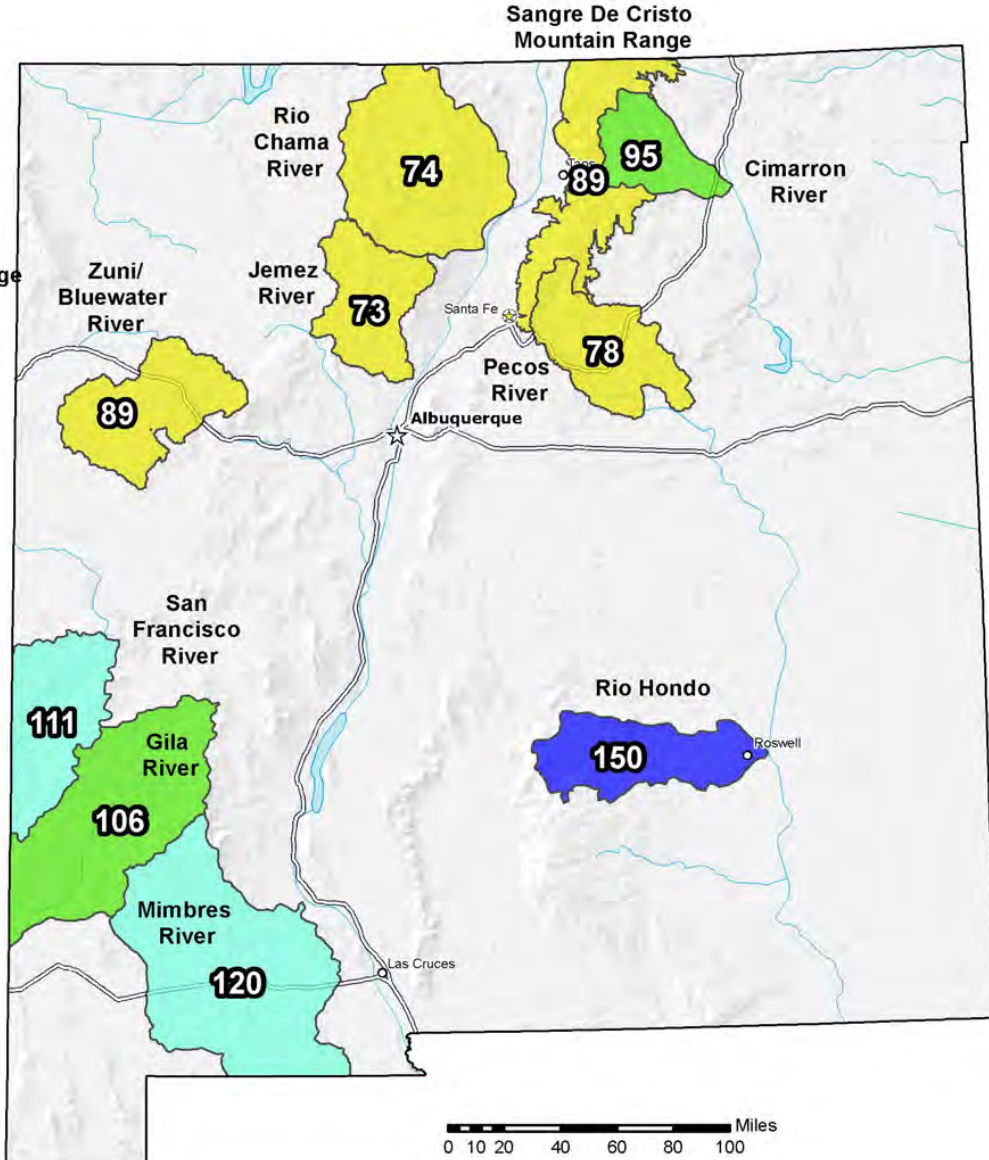
Apr 06, 2020

Water Year (Oct 1)
to Date Precipitation
Basin-wide Percent
% of 1981-2010 Average



* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year

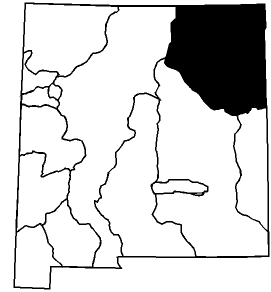
**Provisional Data
Subject to Revision**



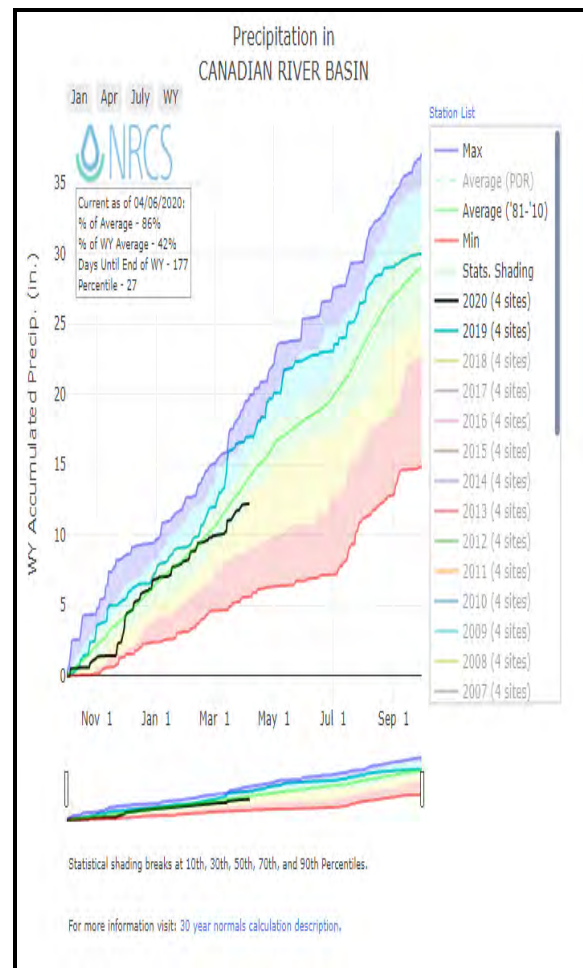
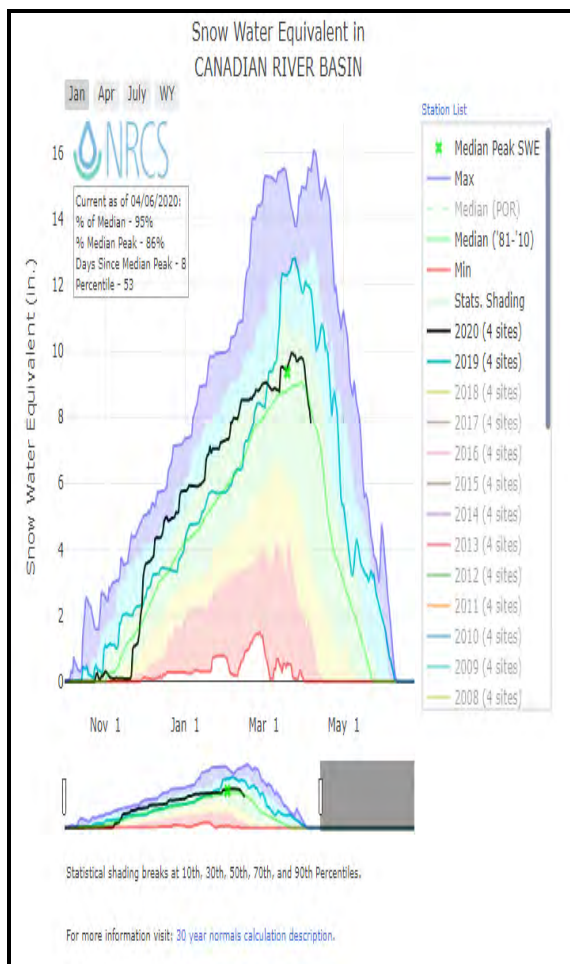
The water year to date precipitation percent of normal represents the accumulated precipitation found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by:
USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Canadian River Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



The month of March received 71 percent of the average amount of precipitation for the month. This puts the water year-to-date average amount of precipitation at 89 percent as compared to 122 percent last year at this time. Snowpack in the basin is at 107 percent of the median. The April to June Forecasts are all well below the average with the highest being 81 percent of average at Rayado Creek near Cimarron. Reservoirs are currently holding 119,500 acre-feet of storage, which is a decrease of 45,200 acre-feet from last year at this time. This equates to 46 percent of the average stored water, as compared to 64 percent for the basin at the end of March last year.



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Canadian River Basin Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

CANADIAN RIVER BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Vermejo R nr Dawson	MAR-JUN	2.5	4.1	5.5	71%	7.2	10.4	7.8
	APR-JUN	2.1	3.7	5.1	71%	6.8	10	7.2
Eagle Nest Reservoir Inflow	MAR-JUN	3.2	5.6	7.8	70%	10.5	15.4	11.2
	APR-JUN	1.67	3.8	6	67%	8.9	14.7	8.9
Cimarron R nr Cimarron ²	MAR-JUN	0.5	5.8	11	70%	16.2	24	15.8
	APR-JUN	0	3.7	8.7	66%	13.7	21	13.2
Ponil Ck nr Cimarron	MAR-JUN	2.3	3.8	5	69%	6.5	9.1	7.2
	APR-JUN	2.2	3.6	4.9	73%	6.4	9.2	6.7
Rayado Ck nr Cimarron	MAR-JUN	2.1	4.1	5.9	84%	8.2	12.6	7
	APR-JUN	1.5	3.3	5.2	81%	7.6	12.5	6.4
Conchas Reservoir Inflow ³	MAR-JUN	3.6	11.6	21	70%	34	63	30
	APR-JUN	2.9	10.3	19.5	81%	33	62	24

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

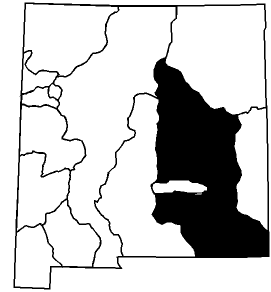
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

3) Median value used in place of average

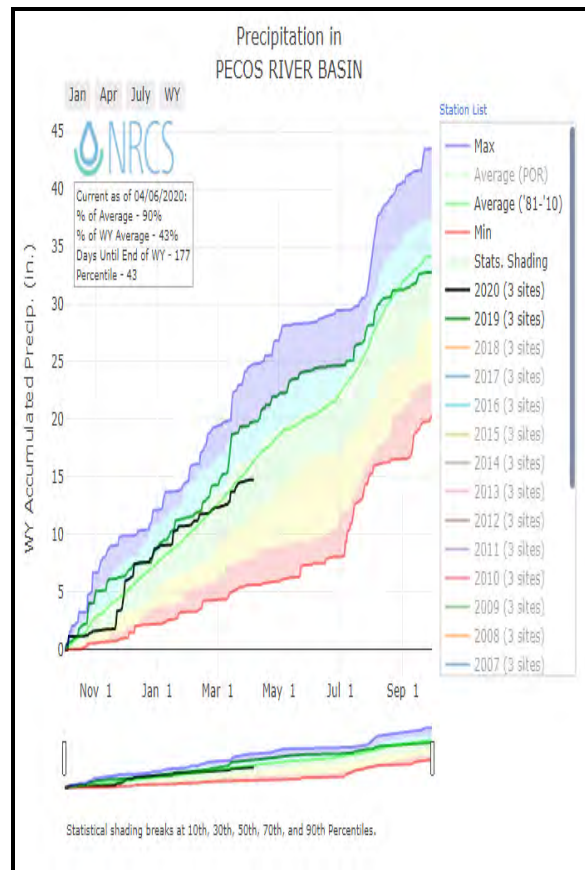
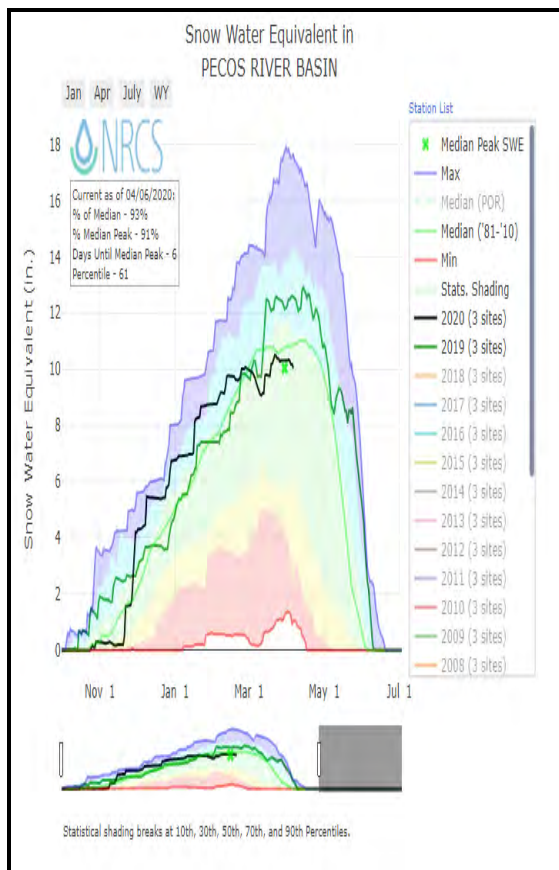
Reservoir Storage End of March, 2020	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
Conchas Lake	72.1	128.1	202.7	254.4
Eagle Nest Lake nr Eagle Nest, NM	47.4	36.6	55.6	79.0
Basin-wide Total	119.5	164.7	258.3	333.4
# of reservoirs	2	2	2	2

Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
CANADIAN RIVER BASIN	4	107%	133%

Pecos River Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



March received just 74 percent of the average precipitation for the month, putting the basin at 94 percent of average for the water year-to-date. Snowpack in the Pecos River Basin is at 86 percent of the median. Last year at this time the basin had 104 percent of the median snowpack. Forecasts in the Pecos Basin are all slightly below average ranging from 70 to 86 percent of average for the April to July time frame. As of April 1st, reservoir storage in the basin is at 98,000 acre-feet. This is 86 percent of the average stored water. Last year at this time reservoir storage was 107 percent of the average.



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Pecos River Basin Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

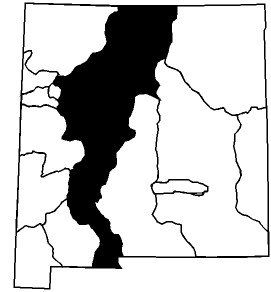
PECOS RIVER BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Pecos R nr Pecos	MAR-JUL	26	38	47	82%	58	76	57
	APR-JUL	22	34	43	81%	54	72	53
Pecos R nr Anton Chico	MAR-JUL	17.3	32	46	73%	62	92	63
	APR-JUL	11.2	26	40	70%	56	86	57
Gallinas Ck nr Montezuma	MAR-JUL	3.1	5.8	8.2	84%	11	16.1	9.8
	APR-JUL	2.3	5	7.4	86%	10.2	15.3	8.6
Pecos R ab Santa Rosa Lk	MAR-JUL	12.1	25	37	66%	52	78	56
	APR-JUL	10.6	24	36	69%	51	77	52

- 1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%
- 2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions
- 3) Median value used in place of average

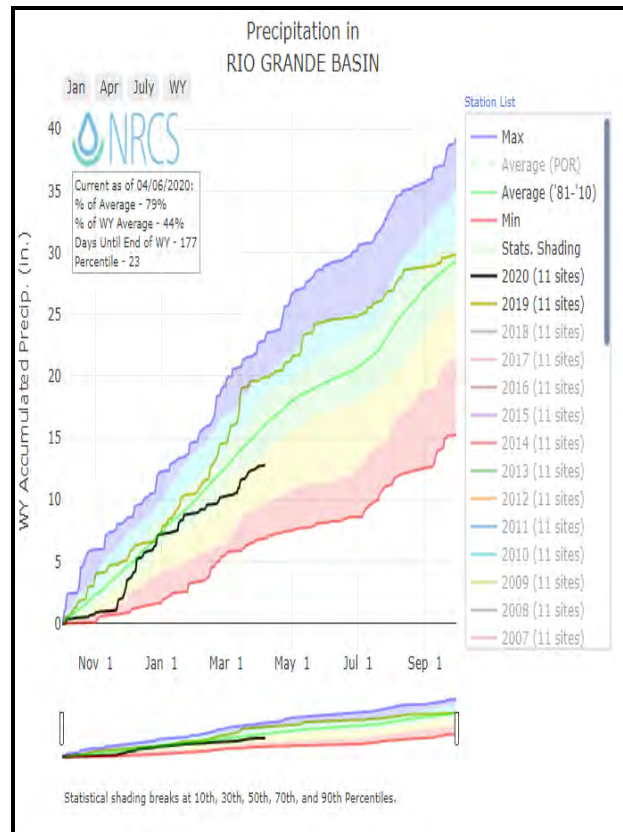
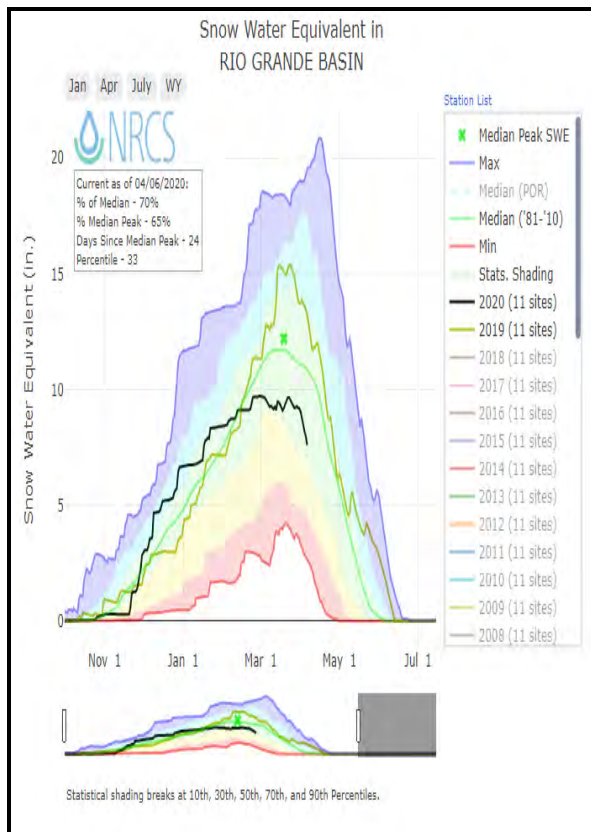
Reservoir Storage End of March, 2020	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
Lake Avalon	3.4	1.3	1.6	4.0
Brantley Lake nr Carlsbad	41.1	29.8	30.1	1008.2
Santa Rosa Reservoir	27.8	57.5	52.4	432.2
Lake Sumner	25.7	32.9	29.7	102.0
Basin-wide Total	98.0	121.5	113.8	1546.4
# of reservoirs	4	4	4	4

Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
PECOS RIVER BASIN	4	86%	104%

Rio Grande Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



March was another below average month for precipitation in the basin accumulating just 81 percent of the average leaving the water year-to-date precipitation at 82 percent of the average. Snowpack in the basin is also below the median at 80 percent. This is 41 percent below last year's median. Snowpack in southern Colorado near the headwaters of the Rio Grande is at 100 percent of the median as compared to 147 percent last year at this time. Forecasts for the Rio Grande Basin have continued to drop and currently range from 30 to 72 percent of average. Current reservoir storage in the basin remains well above last year's values. Current storage in the basin is 909,400 acre-feet as compared to 456,100 acre-feet from this time last year! This is 46 percent of the average stored water for the basin.



**Rio Grande Basin
Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020**

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

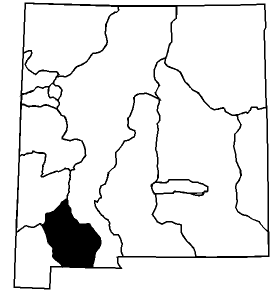
RIO GRANDE BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Rio Grande nr Del Norte ²	APR-SEP	230	300	355	69%	415	505	515
Platoro Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	29	36	40	71%	45	52	56
	APR-SEP	31	38	43	69%	49	57	62
Conejos R nr Mogote ²	APR-SEP	85	108	125	64%	143	172	194
Costilla Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	4.1	6.3	8	78%	9.9	13.1	10.3
Costilla Ck nr Costilla ²	APR-JUL	8.1	13.5	18	75%	23	32	24
	MAR-JUL	16.6	22	26	76%	30	38	34
	APR-JUL	13.7	18.9	23	74%	27	35	31
Rio Hondo nr Valdez	MAR-JUL	10.9	13.8	16	87%	18.4	22	18.4
	APR-JUL	10	12.9	15.1	87%	17.5	21	17.4
Rio Pueblo de Taos nr Taos	MAR-JUL	7.4	10.4	12.8	75%	15.4	19.9	17
	APR-JUL	6.2	9.2	11.6	73%	14.2	18.7	15.9
Rio Lucero nr Arroyo Seco	MAR-JUL	6.1	8.1	9.6	88%	11.2	13.8	10.9
	APR-JUL	5.5	7.5	9	87%	10.6	13.2	10.3
Rio Pueblo de Taos bl Los Cordovas	MAR-JUL	8.8	14.8	20	56%	26	37	36
	APR-JUL	6.4	12.4	17.7	54%	24	35	33
Embudo Ck at Dixon	MAR-JUL	13.2	22	30	63%	40	55	48
	APR-JUL	10.4	19.6	27	61%	37	52	44
El Vado Reservoir Inflow ²	MAR-JUL	80	106	125	56%	147	182	225
	APR-JUL	73	99	118	58%	140	175	205
Santa Cruz R at Cundiyo	MAR-JUL	7.2	10.5	13.2	72%	16.3	21	18.3
	APR-JUL	5.7	9	11.7	70%	14.8	19.9	16.7
Nambe Falls Reservoir Inflow	MAR-JUL	2.9	4.1	5	77%	8	7.7	6.5
	APR-JUL	2.4	3.6	4.5	74%	5.5	7.2	6.1
Tesuque Ck ab diversions	MAR-JUL	0.63	0.95	1.23	92%	1.55	2.1	1.34
	APR-JUL	0.35	0.67	0.95	80%	1.27	1.84	1.19
Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge ²	MAR-JUL	235	320	385	53%	455	580	720
	APR-JUL	180	265	330	52%	400	525	635
Santa Fe R nr Santa Fe ²	MAR-JUL	2	2.7	3.3	77%	3.9	5	4.3
	APR-JUL	1.36	2.1	2.7	71%	3.3	4.4	3.8
Jemez R nr Jemez	MAR-JUL	11.6	15.5	18.5	44%	22	27	42
	APR-JUL	7.3	11.2	14.2	41%	17.7	23	35
Jemez R bl Jemez Canyon Dam	MAR-JUL	6.7	10.3	13.4	39%	17.1	23	34
	APR-JUL	3.4	7	10.1	35%	13.8	20	29
Rio Grande at San Marcial ²	MAR-JUL	-24	104	191	37%	275	405	510
	APR-JUL	-66	62	149	34%	235	365	440

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%.
 2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions.
 3) Median value used in place of average.

Reservoir Storage End of March, 2020	Current: (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
Abiquiu Reservoir	69.9	63.3	153.9	1198.5
Bluewater Lake	7.2	11.6	9.7	38.5
Caballo Reservoir	78.8	31.1	84.6	332.0
Cochiti Lake	45.2	45.6	58.0	491.0
Costilla Reservoir		4.3	7.3	16.0
El Vado Reservoir	27.0	25.7	113.0	184.8
Elephant Butte Reservoir	552.9	219.6	1283.0	2195.0
Heron Reservoir	108.4	59.2	287.7	400.0
Basin-wide Total	909.4	456.1	1989.9	4839.8
# of reservoirs	7	7	7	7

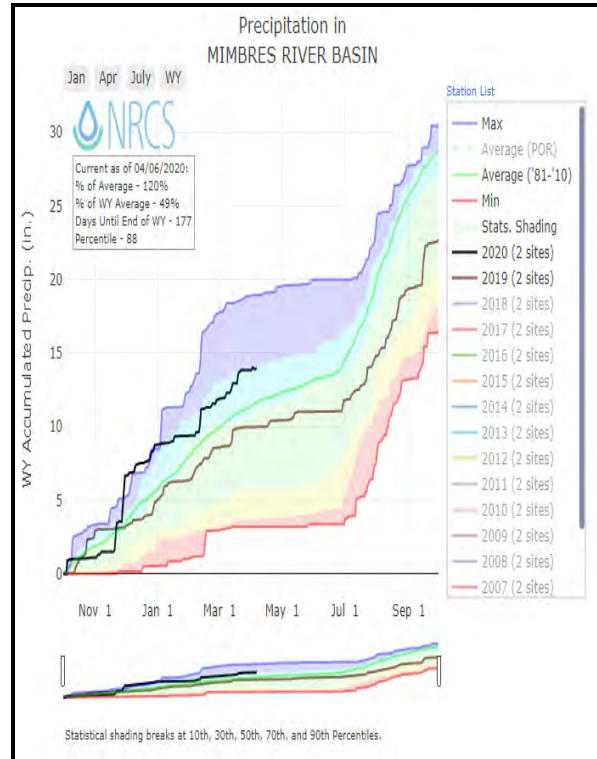
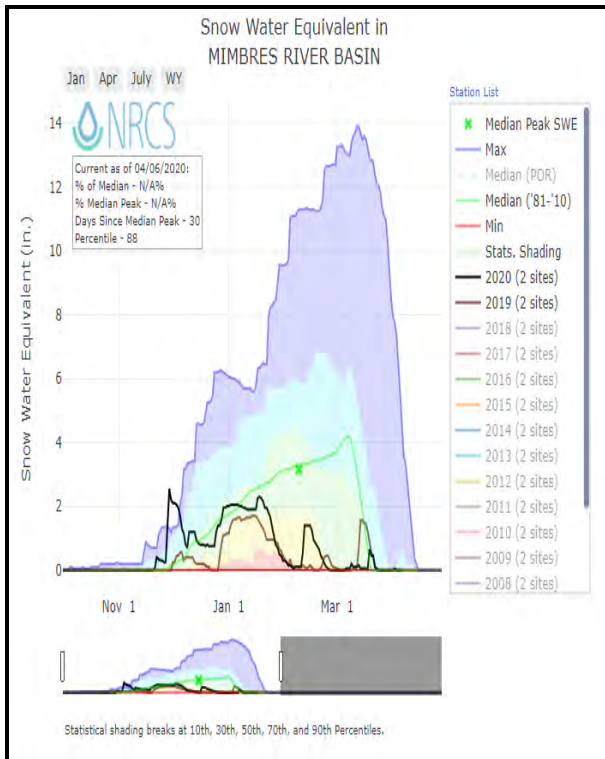
Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
RIO GRANDE BASIN	12	80%	121%

Mimbres River Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



March was a wet month for the basin receiving 139 percent of the average monthly precipitation which now brings the water year-to-date total up to 122 percent of the average. As of April 1st, snowpack in the basin has melted out. Forecasts for the Mimbres River have increased significantly due to snow melt and recent precipitation are now at 145 percent of the average.

Users of NRCS Snow Survey data should be aware, due to reduced budget allocations; the manual snow courses at McKnight Cabin and Emory Pass #2 have been discontinued. Data is still being recorded at the automated SNOTEL sites in the basin.



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Mimbres River Basin Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

MIMBRES RIVER BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Mimbres R at Mimbres ³	APR-MAY	0.59	1.1	1.58	145%	2.2	3.3	1.09

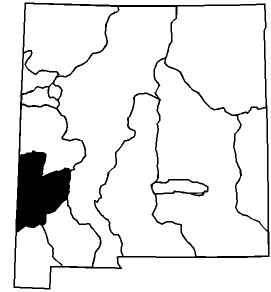
1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

3) Median value used in place of average

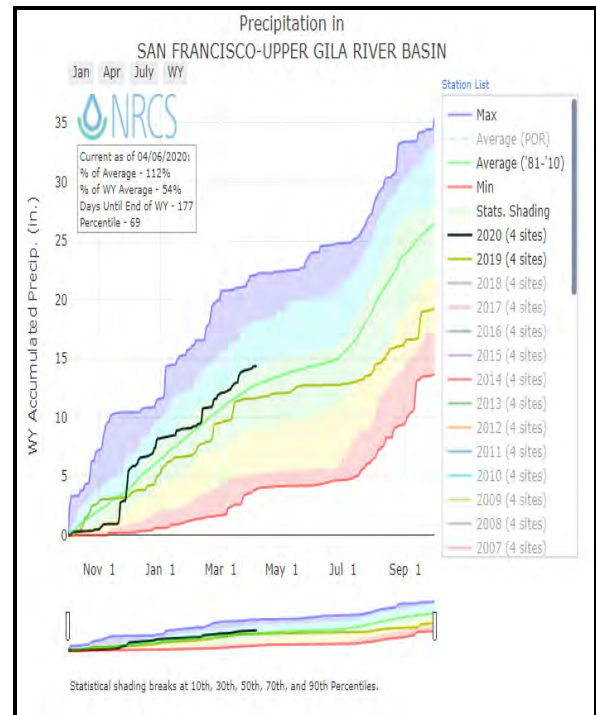
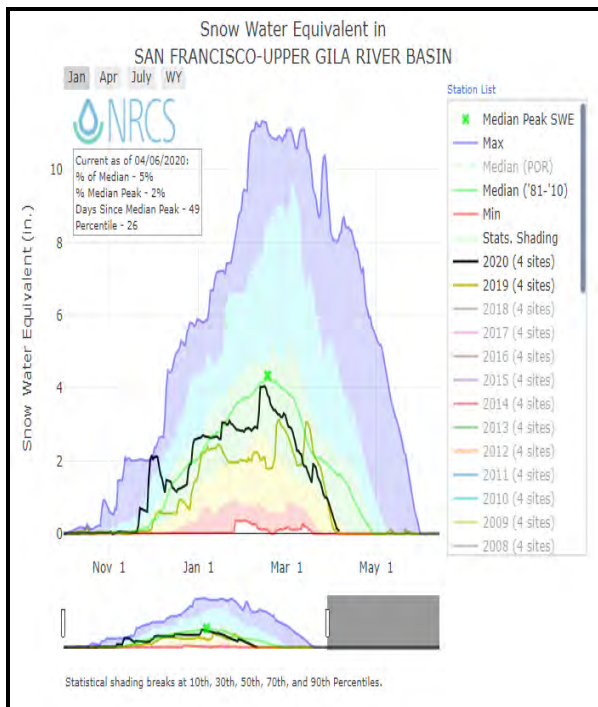
Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
MIMBRES RIVER BASIN	2		

San Francisco / Upper Gila River Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



Water year-to-date precipitation is now at 113 percent of the average after receiving 114 percent of the average monthly precipitation! Snowpack in the basin is currently at 31 percent of the median as compared to 13 percent at this time last year. Forecasts for the basin currently range from 95 to 118 percent of the average.

Due to budget and contracting issues, the aerial markers at Hummingbird Saddle and Whitewater Baldy are not currently being measured. Plans are in effect to automate these sites with depth sensors which will transmit out data daily as soon as possible.



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San Francisco-Upper Gila River Basin Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

SAN FRANCISCO-UPPER GILA RIVER BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Gila R at Gila ³	APR-MAY	9.4	13.1	16.1	98%	19.6	25	16.5
Gila R bl Blue Ck nr Virden ³	APR-MAY	8	14.6	20	95%	27	38	21
San Francisco R at Glenwood ³	APR-MAY	4	6.4	8.6	118%	11.1	15.8	7.3
San Francisco R at Clifton ³	APR-MAY	8	13.7	18.5	107%	24	33	17.3

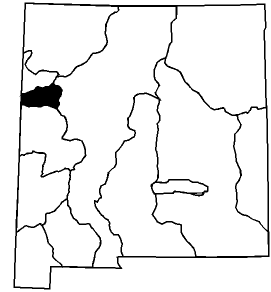
1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

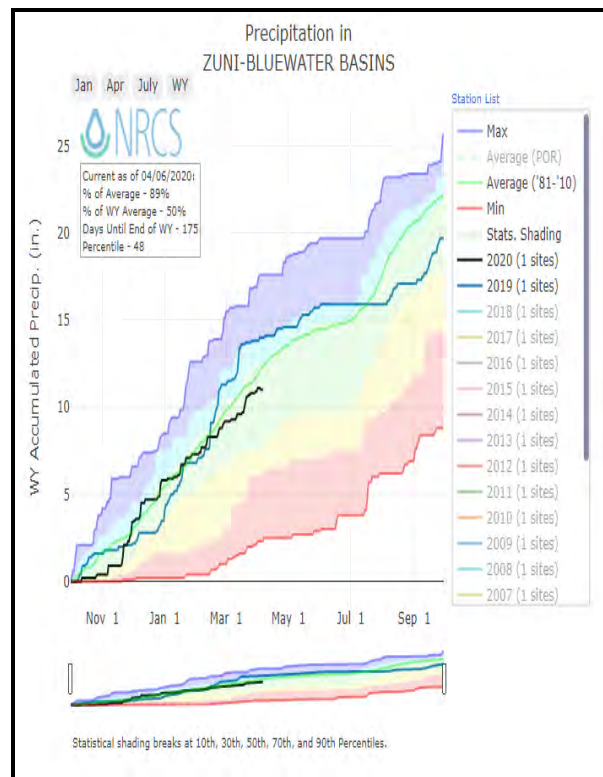
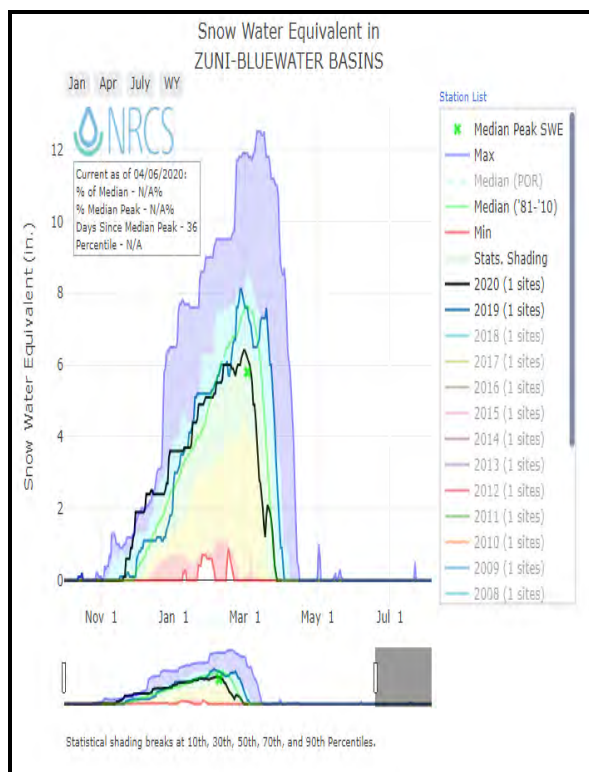
3) Median value used in place of average

Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
SAN FRANCISCO-UPPER GILA RIVER BASIN	4	31%	13%

Zuni / Bluewater Basins Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



Snowpack in the basin has melted out at this time. February received 95 percent of the average monthly precipitation. This puts the water year-to-date total at 94 percent of the average. Forecasts for the Rio Nutriah and Zuni River are average ranging from 70 to 100 percent. Bluewater Lake is currently at 7,200 acre-feet of water versus 11,600 acre-feet at this time last year.



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Zuni-Bluewater Basins Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

ZUNI-BLUEWATER BASINS	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Rio Nutria nr Ramah ³	APR-MAY	0	0.07	0.19	100%	0.41	0.98	0.19
Zuni R ab Black Rock Reservoir ³	APR-MAY	0	0	0.07	70%	0.41	1.2	0.1

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

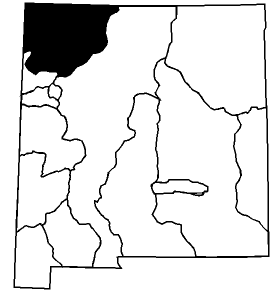
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

3) Median value used in place of average

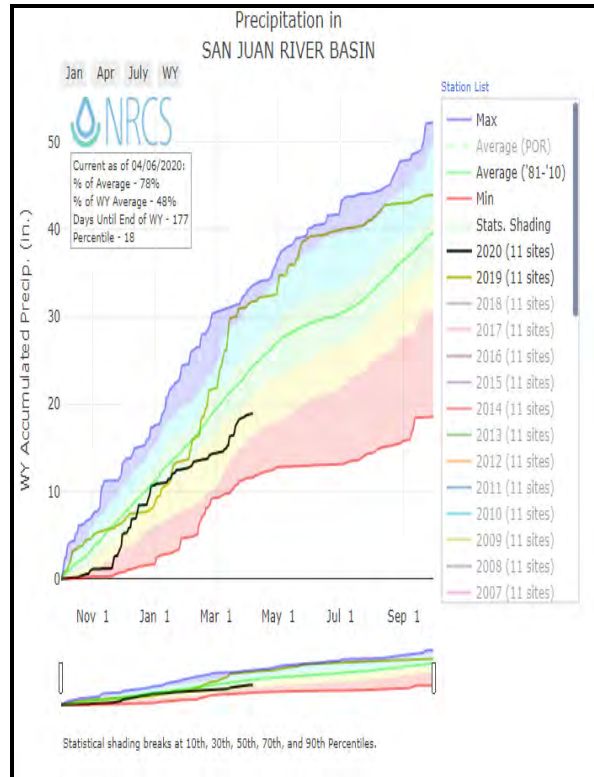
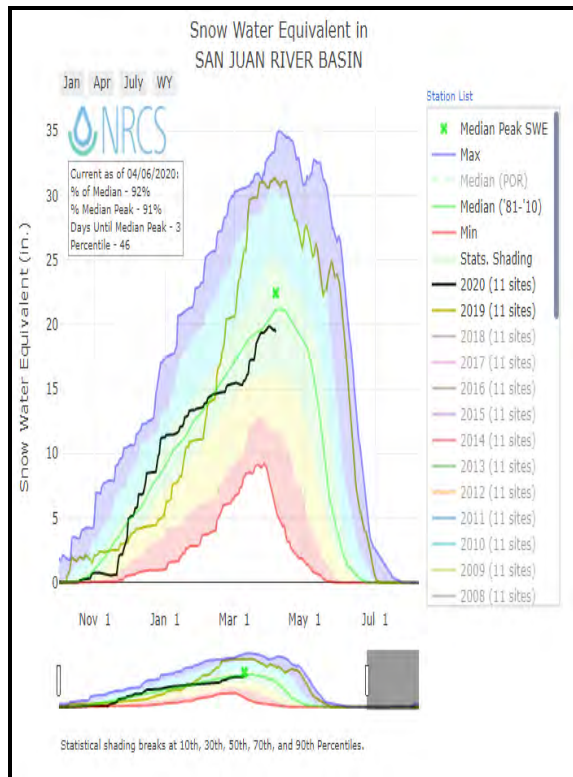
Reservoir Storage End of March, 2020	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
Bluewater Lake	7.2	11.6	9.7	38.5
Basin-wide Total	7.2	11.6	9.7	38.5
# of reservoirs	1	1	1	1

Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
ZUNI-BLUEWATER BASINS	1		

San Juan River Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



March received 106 percent of the average monthly precipitation bringing the water year-to-date total to 80 percent of the average. Snowpack is just below the median at 97 percent, which is well below the 147 percent at this time last year! Forecasts for the San Juan Basin are all below average ranging from 61 to 80 percent of average. Navajo reservoir storage contains 1,292,500 acre-feet or 99 percent of the average water stored at the end of March!



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San Juan River Basin Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Rio Blanco at Blanco Diversion ²	APR-JUL	23	30	35	65%	40	49	54
Navajo R at Oso Diversion ²	APR-JUL	27	34	40	62%	46	56	65
Navajo Reservoir Inflow ²	APR-JUL	295	385	450	61%	525	640	735
Animas R at Durango	APR-JUL	240	290	330	80%	370	435	415
La Plata R at Hesperus	APR-JUL	13.2	16	18	78%	20	24	23

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

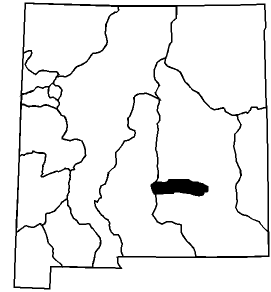
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

3) Median value used in place of average

Reservoir Storage End of March, 2020	Current (KAF)	Last Year (KAF)	Average (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)
Navajo Reservoir	1292.5	955.5	1310.0	1696.0
Basin-wide Total	1292.5	955.5	1310.0	1696.0
# of reservoirs	1	1	1	1

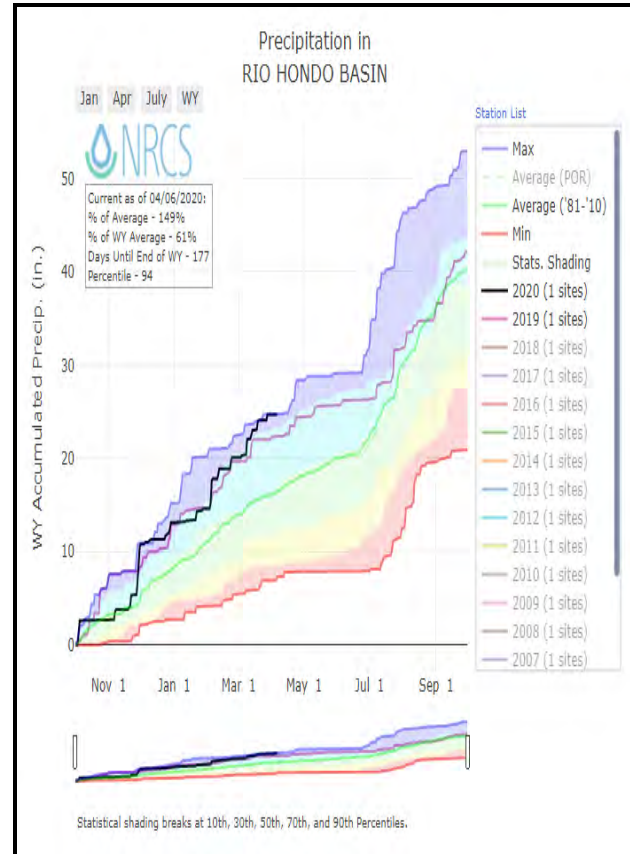
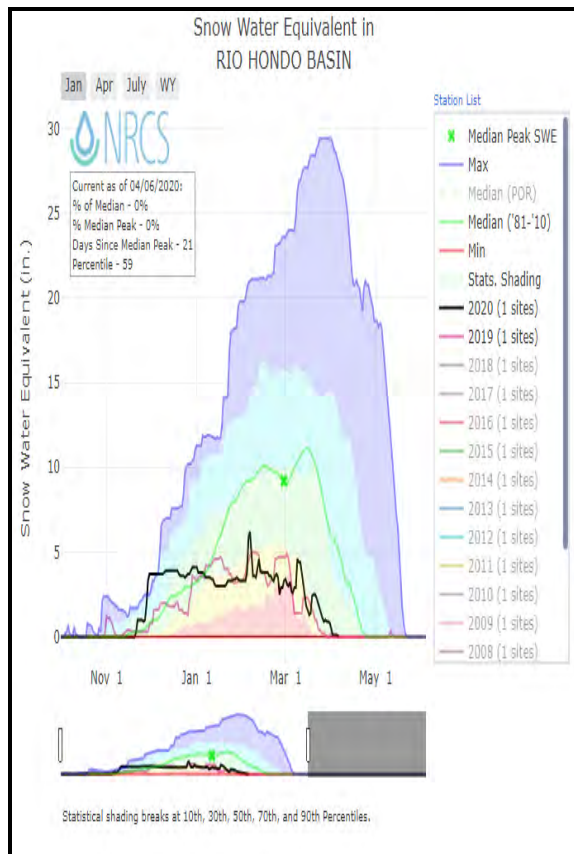
Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
SAN JUAN RIVER BASIN	11	97%	151%

Rio Hondo Basin Water Supply Outlook Report as of April 1, 2020



March was a very good month for the Rio Hondo having received 214 percent of the average monthly precipitation! This now puts the water year-to-date total at 154 percent of the average. Snowpack in the basin is currently at 7 percent of the median which is on par with values at this time last year. The forecast for the Rio Ruidoso at Hollywood well below the average at 40 percent for the April to July time frame. This measurement however should be used with caution as the Sierra Blanca SNOTEL site was impacted by the Little Bear Fire five years ago.

It should be noted that the switch to using median snowpack values four years ago has had a significant influence on the “average” calculations for the Rio Hondo Basin. Using the old system of computing averages based on the 1971-2000 period, 6.7 inches of SWE was considered normal for January 1. Using the new median calculations based on the 1981-2010 period, 3.2 inches of SWE is now normal. For this reason, comparisons of “percent of average” from year to year will be limited in this basin to minimize confusion.



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**Rio Hondo Basin
Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 2020**

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment
Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

RIO HONDO BASIN	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Rio Ruidoso at Hollywood	MAR-JUN	3.5	4.3	5	75%	5.8	7.3	6.7
	APR-JUN	0.57	1.32	2	40%	2.8	4.3	5

- 1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%
- 2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions
- 3) Median value used in place of average

Watershed Snowpack Analysis April 1, 2020	# of Sites	% Median	Last Year % Median
RIO HONDO BASIN	1	7%	5%

NEW MEXICO STATEWIDE	Network	Elevation (ft)	Depth (in)	SWE (in)	Median (in)	% Median	Last Year SWE (in)	Last Year % Median
Alamitos	SC	9320			5.2			
Aztec #2	SC	9880			4.3		6.8	158%
Bateman	SNOTEL	9300	31	11.9	12.2	98%	16.0	131%
Boon	SC	8140			0.8		0.0	0%
Bowl Canyon	SC	8980			7.8		13.5	173%
Chamita	SNOTEL	8400	15	6.1	7.9	77%	13.4	170%
Dan Valley	SC	7640			0.1		0.0	0%
Elk Cabin	SNOTEL	8210	0	0.0	0.6	0%	0.3	50%
Frisco Divide	SNOTEL	8000	0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Gallegos Peak	SNOTEL	9800	19	7.5	10.4	72%	12.6	121%
Hemaitte Park	SC	9500			3.6		9.8	272%
Hidden Valley	SC	8480					11.7	
Hopewell	SNOTEL	10000	49	14.9	19.5	76%	21.5	110%
Lookout Mountain	SNOTEL	8500	0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Mogaffey	SC	8120			0.0		0.0	
Mcknight Cabin	SNOTEL	9240	0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Missionary Spring	SC	7940			0.0		0.0	
Navajo Whiskey Ck	SNOTEL	9050	0	0.0			15.1	
North Costilla	SNOTEL	10600	19	7.1	4.8	148%	9.8	204%
Ojo Redondo	SC	8200			0.2		0.0	0%
Palo	SNOTEL	9350	0	0.0			7.0	
Palo	SC	9300			7.4		10.7	145%
PanchueLa	SC	8400					0.2	
Quemazon	SNOTEL	9500	0	0.0	7.0	0%	4.5	64%
Red River Pass #2	SNOTEL	9850	22	7.5	7.4	101%	10.4	141%
Rice Park	SNOTEL	8480	0	0.0	0.0		0.9	
Río En Medio	SC	10300	15	5.0	9.1	55%	6.6	73%
Río Santa Barbara	SNOTEL	10684	40	12.5			18.5	
San Antonio Sink	SNOTEL	9100	10	4.9			10.7	
San Antonio Sink	SC	9200			7.5		11.2	149%
Santa Fe	SNOTEL	11445	50	16.2	15.9	102%	19.2	121%
Senorita Divide #2	SNOTEL	8600	11	4.5	8.5	53%	7.9	93%
Shuree	SNOTEL	10100	6	2.8			9.4	
Shuree	SC	10097			2.6		9.3	358%
Sierra Blanca	SNOTEL	10280	1	0.4	5.9	7%	0.3	5%
Signal Peak	SNOTEL	8380	0	0.0	0.0		0.0	
Silver Creek Divide	SNOTEL	9000	5	2.2	7.0	31%	0.9	13%
State Line	SC	8000			0.0		0.0	
Taco Canyon	SC	9100			4.4		5.2	118%
Taco Powderhorn	SNOTEL	11057	67	21.7			24.5	
Taco Powderhorn	SC	11250			25.8		27.4	106%
Tolby	SNOTEL	10180	24	9.0	7.6	118%	10.1	133%
Tres Ritos	SNOTEL	8800	0	0.0			0.0	
Tres Ritos	SC	8800			4.4		4.5	102%
Vacas Locas	SNOTEL	9306	20	8.9	8.1	110%	13.5	167%
Wesner Springs	SNOTEL	11120	43	14.7	16.0	92%	17.3	108%
Whiskey Creek	SC	9050			8.7		17.7	203%
Basin Index						78%	112%	
# of sites						21	21	

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New Mexico
Basin Outlook Report
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Albuquerque, New Mexico



The Santa River Commission: An Evaluation and Reset in the Times of COVID-19 November 2020

Background:

The Santa Fe River Commission was created in 1996 and is currently adopted under Resolution No. 2007-014. The purpose of the Commission is to review and make recommendations to the Governing Body (GB) on matters related to the Santa Fe River and its watershed. To this end, the Santa Fe River Commission shall consult with City Staff, Santa Fe County, including Open Space and Trails staff, Cochiti Pueblo, acequia associations other city committees, interested community groups individuals, businesses and youth, and other governmental bodies that have responsibility for any aspect of the Santa Fe River or its watershed.

However, due to the fiscal impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the River and Watershed Section of the Public Works Department is looking at possible cost saving measures which includes limiting the frequency of River Commission meetings. It is also recognized that the reduction in meeting frequencies and lack of budget further emphasizes the importance of a focused and effective Commission. Therefore, City Staff has spent significant time evaluating the roles and responsibilities of the River and Watershed Section and how the River Commission can best support their efforts. These areas of focus can be found in the “Commission Focus and Collaborative Efforts” section of this document. As such, the River and Watershed Section strongly encourages the Commission to acknowledge their responsibilities and focus efforts accordingly.

Enclosed is an in-depth review of the Santa Fe River Commission-- their roles and responsibilities, and an evaluation of how schedule modifications can reduce the Commission’s financial load, while still providing valuable insight and guidance to the Governing Body on matters of the River and its watershed.

Duties:

- Advises the GB with the aim of restoring the Santa Fe River to a living river and improving the health of the watershed as per the **Santa Fe River Corridor Master Plan (1995)**
- Consults the GB on implementation of **Ordinance No. 2006-28 the “Living River Fund”**
- Consults on implementation of a scientifically sound process of establishing recommended minimum environmental flow that results in healthy, sustainable riparian ecosystem (Santa Fe River Target Flows Ordinance, **Ordinance No. 2012-10, Article 25-13 SFCC 1987**),
- Consults with other City committees/ commissions regarding the River corridor/ trail and advise the GB
- Consults on City expenditure of CIP funds that are directed to River and Watershed projects, most specifically the West Alameda Rain Garden Program (the administrative procedures of the River Fund state that the “City’s River Commission will provide primary guidance, oversight, and review of the Program.” **Resolution No. 2007-34**)
- Consults with Education and Outreach campaigns regarding matters of the River and Watershed
- Where possible utilizes Santa Fe youth in River and Watershed restoration projects to develop workforce and training opportunities.

River and Watershed Section Education and Outreach Mandates:

The City currently holds a federal Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit. Stormwater runoff is a leading source of surface water pollution; as it flows to the storm drain system it acquires contaminants. The

pollutant- laden runoff enters arroyos and storm drains and ultimately flows to the Santa Fe River harming waterways, threatening drinking water and discouraging use of public open spaces. The City of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, and the NMDOT District 5 are covered under the MS4 permit for the City and are working in collaboration to meet the compliance requirements set forth in the permit.

Under the MS4 permit, each permittee MUST develop and implement a comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) consisting of six program components known as minimal control measures.

- Public Education/Outreach
- Public Involvement/Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Commission Focus and Collaborative Efforts (that help satisfy federal mandate):

Help coordinate stewardship campaign: Help the City coordinate public information messages related to stewardship and the importance of protecting Santa Fe’s ecosystems. Help to harmonize messaging across committees to incorporate applicable sustainability related goals and the importance of protecting Santa Fe’s river and watershed.

Work to date: Social media postings

Adopt stormwater best management practices: Help City staff educate the public on revisions to the City’s land use and development code, and other relevant ordinances and plans, to support accepted stormwater best management practices.

Work to date: Letter to the Editor (Scoop the Poop), social media postings

Monitoring and inventory: Help monitor stream flows, hydrograph target releases, drainage infrastructure performance (vegetation assessments, soil moisture, sediment build-up) and inventory maintenance needs which is required for our annual reporting. Collect stormwater samples for water quality monitoring as required by the MS4 Permit.

Water system education and outreach: Continue to help provide robust education and outreach about Santa Fe’s water system and stormwater management practices, specifically focusing on the Source Water Protection Plan. Help develop stormwater program survey questions and partake in review of regional MS4 documents, such as the NMDOT NPDES Manual

Work to date: Letter to the Editor (Precipitation Monitoring), social media postings, River Talks educational series, CoCoRaHS virtual trainings

Volunteer recruitment: Help City find and recruit volunteers for monitoring flows and water quality, precipitation monitoring, stewardship activities such as litter removal, vegetation management and invasive species removal. For example, the City of Santa Fe’s Adopt -the-River Program contracts with a third party “to engage the business community, youth, and other citizens of Santa Fe in restoring the River”. The Santa Fe River

Commission could support this effort and assist to recruit volunteers. In addition, the Commission could continue work with the Santa Fe Rain Watchers group and expand to schools when Covid-19 restrictions ease.

Work to date: Letters to the Editor, Santa Fe Rain Watchers recruitment and volunteer coordination

The Living River Fund: Help the City educate the public on the Living River Fund. Provide input and help develop a plan for fund expenditure.

Assist Water Division: Help the Water Division develop “Living River Target Flow Hydrograph” and educate public about importance of Living River flows. Coordinate with the Water Conservation Section on rebates that reduce flooding in undersized inlet locations or where stormwater infrastructure is altogether lacking.

Work to date: Information requests regarding acequia deliveries, participation in Traditional Communities Collaborative, Source of Supply Plan

The River and Watershed Section recognizes the need for the River Commission to deliver an unbiased, third-party perspective on matters of stormwater management, water conservation and advocacy for the Santa Fe River. The River Commission is currently an underutilized asset that can provide the City education and outreach services on a volunteer basis, not only achieving the federal mandate of our MS4 permit, but also helping to maintain transparency in City government.

This document considers modifying the meeting requirement of the Commission to a quarterly schedule (while the City is in financial contraction and transition into every-other-month). A reduced schedule does not preclude the Commission from meeting or limit their collaborative efforts; the Commission’s working groups are encouraged to meet as needed however; staff would not be required to attend “unofficial” meetings.

Recommended Meeting Schedule:

The River and Water Section recommends the Santa Fe River Commission meet quarterly (virtual meetings will be conducted until further notice):

- Thursday, October 08, 2020, 6:00 PM (11/19/2020 meeting will make up for October meeting)
- Thursday, January 14, 2021, 6:00 PM
- Thursday, April 08, 2021, 6:00 PM
- Thursday July 08, 2021, 6:00 PM

