

The State Of New Mexico

Drinking Water Capacity Development SFY09 Annual Report



**Prepared by
The New Mexico Environment Department Drinking Water Bureau**

For

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 6

September 30, 2009

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I. Introduction

The 1996 amendments to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require states to develop strategies to ensure that all public water systems (PWS) have the technical, managerial and financial (TMF) capacity to provide safe drinking water to their customers. The 1996 Amendments also allow states to apply for a federal grant known as the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) that New Mexico has applied for annually and received since 1997. A portion of this grant, in the form of set-asides, may be used by the states' primacy agency to work with drinking water systems to improve the PWS TMF capacity. In New Mexico, the SDWA primacy agency is the Drinking Water Bureau (DWB) of the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED).

DWB uses its regulatory authority, enforcement program and a portion of set-aside funding to work with PWS that are out of compliance with drinking water standards or other regulatory requirements that generally are a result of problems with TMF. DWB also focuses on regulatory oversight of PWS that are currently in compliance but may have emerging TMF problems that could result in the PWS becoming out of compliance in the future. In this report, capacity development is viewed broadly to include not only those forms of assistance funded by the capacity development set-aside grant, such as TMF assistance from DWB's contract assistance providers, but also programs that generally improve the state's capacity, such as regulatory enforcement and operator certification activities, which are implemented by NMED.

New Mexico is a very rural state. It ranks 3rd in the nation for population living below the poverty level. It is the 5th largest state in the nation, but ranks 36th in population and 45th in population density (approximately 15 people per square mile compared to New Jersey with 1138 people per square mile based on the 2000 census). As a result, New Mexico has a wide diversity of drinking water system sizes with a large number of small systems. At the end of state fiscal year 2009 (SFY09), July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009, there were 1241 public water systems regulated by DWB. Of these, 622 were Community Water Systems (CWS), 159 were Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC) systems and 458 were Transient Non-Community systems. Table 1 shows a breakdown of CWS, by population served at the end of SFY09 and source type (Groundwater systems include systems that purchase their water from a groundwater system, and similarly for surface water). It shows that 69% of CWS serve a population under 500. The population numbers in Table 1 are estimations based on the number of connections and come from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), the database system used by DWB and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to store and retrieve water system data.

Population	< 500			500 – 10,000			> 10,000			Total
Source Type	GW	SW	GU	GW	SW	GU	GW	SW	GU	
# of CWS	410	12	5	143	25	1	20	6	0	622
Population Served	67,788	2,603	794	313,050	94,709	1,095	583,522	641,136	0	1,704,697

Table 1: CWS size distribution in New Mexico. GW = groundwater, SW = surface water, GU groundwater under direct influence of surface water

In addition, New Mexico is one of the driest states with precipitation averaging between 10 and 20

inches of moisture annually across the state with the majority of drinking water systems utilizing groundwater as their water source.

A discussion of DWB's Capacity Development Program and related activities during SFY09 is presented below. DWB has made many changes to its capacity development program in SFY09. For example, DWB capacity development staff are now giving direct managerial and financial assistance and conducting board training, as discussed in Section G.

II. Program Elements

A. Systems Strategy for Capacity Development

DWB created a Capacity Development Strategy in 1999, which was revised in 2000 and 2002. Since this strategy was first established, there have been several changes and improvements in New Mexico's Capacity Development Program. Some of these changes include a new and improved approach to the solicitation and analysis of Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund projects; a new capacity assessment system; a greater emphasis on regionalization; a greater emphasis on group training; a greater effort on public outreach; and an effort to require capacity improvements as a condition for funding.

The current Capacity Development Strategy lists several components, but the essential categories are the following:

1. **Water System Prioritization.** Systems need to be prioritized to help direct limited resources to the systems most in need of those resources. The existing strategy identifies factors that would be considered when trying to prioritize systems, but does not describe an objective and systematic way to accomplish a prioritization. A prioritization approach has since been implemented for DWRLF purposes and is described in the SFY09 Intended Use Plan (see Section I below). In addition, a new approach to prioritize systems to indicate possible capacity deficiencies has been created to proactively attempt to address system capacity needs.
2. **Technical Assistance from DWB and Technical Assistance Providers.** This includes group training in addition to direct assistance. New Mexico has traditionally relied heavily on its Technical Assistance (TA) providers for direct assistance and group training to water systems in need, but in SFY09 DWB capacity staff have taken on the responsibility of giving direct assistance and training. On-site assistance, regionalization assistance and group training are described in Sections G and H below.
3. **Capacity Assessments.** Capacity assessments describe the current TMF capacity of a system. The System Strategy for Capacity Development only discusses assessments for purposes of SRF funding. Capacity assessments are discussed in greater detail in Section B below.
4. **Promotion of Regionalization Efforts.** DWB and the State of New Mexico have been increasingly promoting and fostering regionalization. Regionalization efforts are discussed in Section H below.
5. **Operator Training.** DWB provides operator training through the Expense Reimbursement Grant contract that was awarded in SFY05 to the New Mexico Rural Water Association. ERG training will continue through June 2010. Operator certification is discussed in more detail in Section F below.

6. **Establishment of a Baseline and Measurement of System Capacity.** DWB continues to conduct capacity assessments on an as needed basis. These assessments are painting a broad quantitative and qualitative picture of system capacity. With the development of the Uniform Funding Application, more assessments will be conducted in the future. See Section B below.
7. **Engineering Reviews, Sanitary Surveys, Comprehensive Performance Evaluation Implementation, Source Water Assessments, and Operator Certification.** These components are all consolidated into one item in the Capacity Development Strategy. These components are all-important aspects of capacity development and will be placed more prominently in the revised capacity development strategy. These components are discussed in some detail below.
8. **New System Strategy.** This is discussed in Section C below.

One important component that was given little mention in the current Capacity Development Strategy is the DWB Enforcement Program. This is because New Mexico did not have its own enforcement program when the strategy was written. The DWB Enforcement Program was created in March of 2003. Enforcement is discussed in Section D below.

The following are key DWB activities that have led to improved TMF capacity for PWS in New Mexico.

B. Capacity Assessments

In 1998-1999 DWB developed and implemented a capacity assessment component for the capacity assessment program. Seeking a new approach based on several years of experience nationwide, DWB contracted with the New Mexico Environmental Finance Center (EFC) in SFY04 to develop a new capacity assessment tiered approach. The new, three-tiered capacity assessments focuses considerable time and energy on PWS that have significant problems (Tier 1) or on those applying for DWSRF funding (Tier 1 or 2), and less time on systems thought to be in good working order that pose less risk to health and safety (Tier 3). The Tier 3 assessment looks for indicators of problems that might cause such systems to be moved up to a higher tier to be eligible for TMF resources. Tier 1 and Tier 2 assessments are conducted on site, whereas Tier 3 assessments can be conducted with a phone interview. The Tier 2 assessment has been the primary tool used to determine a system's TMF capacity.

These assessments have been used to:

1. Determine whether a PWS is eligible for a DWSRF loan, based on their TMF capacity;
2. Allow DWB to better focus the assistance that PWS need;
3. Allow DWB to better prioritize the state's PWS to assure comprehensive coverage and to more effectively prioritize scarce assistance resources;
4. Compile statistics on water system capacity across the state and attempt to measure changes over time in a systems' capacity.

The use of the tiered assessments began in SFY05. During SFY09, while there were no Tier 1 or Tier 2 assessments performed, 97 Tier 3 assessments were completed.

C. New Systems and Engineering Review

New Mexico's legal authority to implement the New Systems Program has not changed over the previous 3-year period and there has been no change to the State's control points (a control point is a point in time when the primacy agency can exert control to review and influence the system's capacity). The Capacity Development Strategy for New Systems, dated September, 1999, indicates one control point: New system application review. New systems in New Mexico must submit an "Application for Construction or Modification of Public Water System." This application must include plans and specifications, an engineering design summary, disinfection and sampling plan, an inventory of contamination sources and a large set of documents from which it can be determined whether the public water system has sufficient technical, managerial and financial capacity. New Mexico Drinking Water Regulation 20.7.10.201.F NMAC requires new public water systems to demonstrate such capacity prior to receiving approval from DWB for construction and operation. New systems are required to submit a considerable amount of capacity information with their new system application. DWB now conducts capacity assessments on all new CWS.

In the period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009 there were 31 PWS that were activated. Of these, two were CWS, one of which is a regionalization of three PWS. None of the new CWS listed were significant non-compliers (SNC). All of the new systems that were activated since July 1, 2006 (a total of 97 PWS) and their SNC status are listed in Appendix 2. Only four of these systems have been on the SNC list for that period.

Before new systems are constructed or existing systems are modified, they are required by state law to submit plans and specifications of the proposed work to DWB engineering staff for review for compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In SFY09, DWB engineering staff reviewed 131 sets of plans and specifications, none of which were for new systems.

D. Enforcement Program

New Mexico's assumption of primary responsibility for formal enforcement has had a significant impact on its Capacity Development Program and return to compliance for many water systems. By coordination and linking of enforcement and capacity activities through DWB staff efforts, New Mexico has been able to support needed changes in PWS capacity. In the approximately 6 1/2 years that the enforcement program has been active, DWB has observed PWS with chronic problems making needed changes when enforcement action is combined with the offer of capacity assistance resources.

The DWB enforcement program began in mid SFY03, but was not fully active until SFY04. In SFY07, 43 Notice Of Violations (NOV) were issued, 16 Administrative Orders (AO) were issued and two civil cases were initiated. During SFY07, 15 NOVs and two AOs were terminated. In SFY08, four NOVs, 17 AOs and one AO with penalties were issued. In SFY09, two NOVs, 19 AOs and 2 AOs with penalties were issued. Figure 1 shows a bar graph of the escalated enforcement actions taken in SFY07, SFY08 and SFY09. The reason so few NOVs were issued in SFY09 is because DWB made the decision during SFY09 to no longer issue an NOV as an escalated enforcement action; only an AO or an AO with penalties would be considered an escalated enforcement action. There were 2415 violation letters sent out in SFY09.

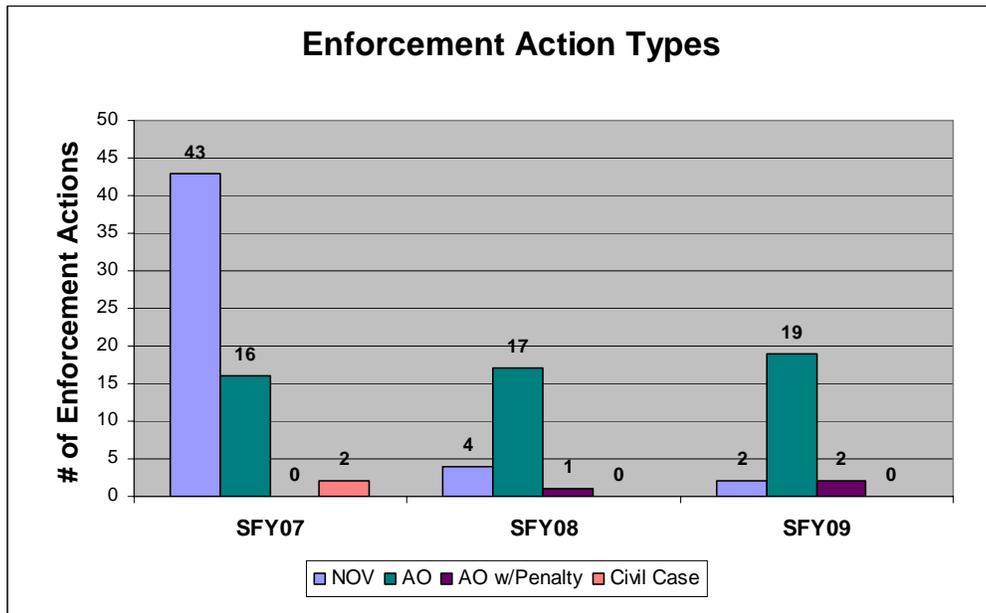


Figure 1: Types of escalated enforcement actions in SFY07, SFY08 and SFY09

Table 2 below shows the breakdown of the enforcement actions by violation type for SFY07, SFY08 and SFY09. This table does not list all violation types. Since several enforcement actions were for multiple violations, which accounts for difference in the number of enforcement actions and number of violations.

Violation Type	Year		
	SFY07	SFY08	SFY09
TC M/R	23	3	7
TC MCL	19	4	7
SWTR	0	1	3
Fluoride	1	1	1
Rads	5	0	0
Nitrate	1	2	0
Heavy Metals	1	0	0
Op Cert	36	7	6
CCR	25	3	2
L&C	20	1	1
DBPs	4	3	5
Arsenic	0	4	8

Table 2: Breakdown of violation types for enforcement actions for SFY07, SFY08 and SFY09

There is a bi-monthly phone conference among enforcement staff and EPA to discuss progress on systems with enforcement actions focusing on a different district at each phone conference. These calls also include discussion of PWS on the Significant Non-Compliance (SNC) list in an effort to reduce the number SNCs.

E. Sanitary Surveys

The Capacity Development program utilizes sanitary surveys performed on PWS by DWB oversight staff to inform capacity assistance providers of the current conditions of a PWS. In the case of technical assistance, the contractor provides a review of the deficiencies noted in the sanitary survey and provides a needed update of PWS efforts to address sanitary deficiencies. The most recent sanitary survey is reviewed prior to conducting a capacity assessment. DWB's goal is to complete sanitary surveys for PWS that are not current and to get the current data into SDWIS. A total of 358 sanitary surveys were completed in SFY09 based on SDWIS data. This is significantly more than the 288 surveys completed in SFY08.

F. Operator Certification

DWSRF set-asides are not used to fund operator certification training or testing, but Expense Reimbursement Grant funds have been used for training since 2005. Oversight of this program is accomplished by the Facility Operations Section (FOS) of the NMED Surface Water Bureau. Table 3 shows the percentage of community water systems with a certified operator for SFY03 through SFY09 (as reported in the FOS annual reports to EPA). The percentage of certified operators is variable from year to year, but averages around 77%. Efforts are continually being made to get systems to comply with the requirements of the state Utility Operator Certification Act. In SFY07 DWB sent out a questionnaire to all certified operators in New Mexico asking if they are available to be a contract operator. Over 150 certified operators at all levels and from all over the state responded positively to the survey. This list of operators is posted on DWB's website and is sent out with all enforcement letters to systems lacking certified operators.

Year	% CWS w/Certified Operator
SFY03	76%
SFY04	72%
SFY05	74%
SFY06	83%
SFY07	80%
SFY08	77%
SFY09	77%

Table 3: Operator Certification statistics for SFY03 - SFY09

During SFY04, staff of the DWB capacity development program assumed responsibility for issuance and management of the ERG Request for Proposals (RFP) process for training of operators of small PWS. The ERG contract was awarded to Rural Water Association of New Mexico in May of 2005. Training under the program began in September of 2005 and will continue through June of 2010. During SFY09, seventy two classes were offered at twenty six locations with a total of 1,075 people participating and 198 mock exams given.

G. TMF Assistance

Assistance has been provided to PWS by DWB staff and by contracted assistance providers. Each PWS is assigned a DWB staff member to provide regulatory oversight. Problem systems receive frequent phone contact from oversight and/or capacity development staff and receive site visits on an as-needed basis. Capacity Development staff work with and make site visits to PWS when there are issues involving water system boards. Often these efforts can reduce or eliminate further issues at PWS.

In SFY09, DWB had two contracts in place for TMF assistance to drinking water systems, one with Rural Community Assistance Corporation (RCAC) for managerial, financial and regionalization assistance and one with New Mexico Rural Water Association (RWA) for technical assistance. Both contracts were suspended for financial reasons in December, 2008 and remained suspended through the remainder of SFY09.

In order to make up for the lack of technical assistance contracts, DWB did the following: i) capacity development staff developed a series of board trainings and, in the month of June, began conducting trainings around the state; ii) DWB engineering staff made themselves available to systems to address certain technical deficiencies; and iii) capacity staff began increasing the amount of direct assistance to small water system.

The training conducted by DWB was a full day training and covered board responsibilities, the Sanitary Projects Act and financial management. The offerings for SFY09, by both DWB and RCAC, are listed in Table 4 below (this does not include ERG trainings). DWB also hosted three days of training at the 2009 New Mexico Rural Water Association conference held in April in Albuquerque. The 2009 conference was very successful with good attendance at each presentation. DWB plans to attend the 2010 Rural Water Association conference with at least the same level of participation.

Course Title	Location	Date	Provider
Basic Financial Management	Espanola	July 18, 2008	RCAC
Basic Applicable State Laws	Espanola	July 19, 2008	RCAC
Running a Board Meeting	Espanola	July 19, 2008	RCAC
Basic Financial Management	Santa Fe	Sep 26, 2008	RCAC
Basic Applicable State Laws	Santa Fe	Sep 27, 2008	RCAC
Running a Board Meeting	Santa Fe	Sep 27, 2008	RCAC
Advanced Surface Water	Bloomfield	Feb 10, 2009	DWB/RWA
Water Sampling+	Albuquerque	Apr 6, 2009	DWB
Capacity Development Overview+	Albuquerque	Apr 6, 2009	DWB
Drinking Water Rules Overview +	Albuquerque	Apr 7, 2009	DWB/OSE
Drinking Water Watch/CCR Writer+	Albuquerque	Apr 7, 2009	DWB
Sanitary Surveys+	Albuquerque	Apr 7, 2009	DWB
Regulations and Enforcement+	Albuquerque	Apr 7, 2009	DWB
Groundwater Rule+	Albuquerque	Apr 8, 2009	DWB
Surface Water Regulations+	Albuquerque	Apr 8, 2009	DWB
Disinfection Byproducts Rules+	Albuquerque	Apr 8, 2009	DWB
Disinfection and CT+	Albuquerque	Apr 8, 2009	DWB
Advanced Surface Water	Tularosa	May 12, 2009	DWB/RWA
Board Responsibilities, Financial	Taos	June 4, 2009	DWB

Course Title	Location	Date	Provider
Management, Sanitary Projects Act			
Board Responsibilities, Financial Management, Sanitary Projects Act	Cuba	June 13, 2009	DWB
Board Responsibilities, Financial Management, Sanitary Projects Act	Las Vegas	June 18, 2009	DWB

Table 4: Group training offered in SFY08. + = presented at 2009 RWA Conference.

During SFY09, RCAC gave direct assistance to 30 small water systems. DWB capacity development staff routinely give direct assistance to small water systems. In the time since the contract for managerial and financial assistance was suspended, DWB capacity development staff gave direct assistance to 45 small water systems. In addition, 61 systems were assisted to correct their corporate status with the Public Regulation Commission.

In SFY09, a system was devised to attempt to identify systems that may have capacity deficiencies. This system used only data readily available such as the lack of a certified operator, enforcement history and whether the system did not qualify for the Fundable Priority List. The system produced a prioritized list of systems. Capacity staff would then perform a capacity assessment on the top systems and attempt to get the system to agree to work on identified deficiencies. This system is still being modified based on use of the system. So far, the great challenge is motivating systems to participate.

H. Regionalization

Because of chronic drought, the tremendous infrastructure needs of small systems and the persistent management problems with some of the smaller systems in New Mexico, there is a multi-agency effort to support the appropriate regionalization of PWS in this state. Both DWB staff and RCAC (under DWB's contract for managerial and financial assistance) have assisted regionalization groups with the myriad tasks required to successfully regionalize. During SFY09, DWB staff assisted the following groups:

- Glorieta Group in Santa Fe County consisting of Glorieta MDWCA, Glorieta Estates MDWCA, Glorieta East MDWCA and the Lifeway Glorieta Conference Center..
- Dixon Group in Rio Arriba County consisting of Dixon MDWCA, Montecito MDWCA, Apodaca MDWCA and Upper Canoncito MDWCA.
- Cuatro Villas MDWCA and Solacito MDWCA

Regionalization is a statewide need and DWB will continue to try and identify opportunities to foster the interest and provide the assistance for resource sharing among water systems.

I. The Uniform Funding Application and the DWRLF System

On October 27, 2007, The Governor's Office issued Executive Order 2007-50 which did the following:

- Created a Water Cabinet to oversee the implementation of the Executive Order and

- promote inter-agency collaboration on water policy;
- Created the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Development Division (WWIDD) within NMED consisting of the Drinking Water Bureau and the Construction Programs Bureau (CPB);
- Required the development of a Uniform Funding Application (UFA) to create a central portal for the application of infrastructure funding, a process to ensure projects are fully funded, require systems to meet minimum capacity requirements in order to qualify for funding and assist systems to address any capacity deficiencies.

By the end of SFY09, the UFA had been in production for approximately 10 months. It is currently in its second revision with plans to begin a third revision. In addition to the creation of the UFA itself, other UFA successes include:

- Regular meetings with the various state and federal funding entities to discuss the UFA process and funding for specific projects;
- New staff hired by the Construction Programs Bureau to oversee the UFA and to work with systems on project funding;
- Submittal of hundreds of projects through the UFA (many of which are wastewater projects).

In SFY10 it is hoped that the UFA web application will be updated to improve the user experience, that the UFA will better integrate some of the state funding processes, and that there will be a large number of applications processed and funded.

SFY09 was an unusual year for the DWSRF loan fund. The stimulus funding interrupted the normal SRF loan cycle causing a large diversion of resources to address its requirements. At this time, it appears that eight drinking water projects will be funded using the non-green stimulus funding and as many as 13 green projects will be funded through the green project reserve. Once all the stimulus money is given out, we will determine how many systems are willing to utilize conventional DWRLF funds to fund their projects.

J. Area Wide Optimization Program

New Mexico became part of the EPA Region 6 Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) in the late 1990s, but for a variety of reasons, New Mexico stopped participating in AWOP and ceased conducting Comprehensive Performance Evaluations (CPE). In SFY04, DWB decided to re-establish the program. In SFY05, DWB assigned two staff members to work part-time to establish the program and made a commitment to EPA Region 6 to participate in the program.

Due to financial constraints, in SFY09 DWB did not participate in the Region 6 quarterly AWOP meetings. However, DWB continues to recognize the importance of addressing the needs of surface water systems in New Mexico. In SFY09, DWB conducted one filter assessment at the Fort Stanton treatment plant and conducted two surface water trainings in Bloomfield and in Tularosa. The trainings were developed and delivered with the New Mexico Rural Water Association and covered surface water treatment, surface water regulations, disinfection byproduct regulations and optimization. These trainings will continue in SFY10 and will be expanded to include jar test training.

It is also hoped that a comprehensive performance evaluation will be completed in SFY10.

III. Summary

Despite the continuing challenges to elevate the capacity of small drinking water systems in New Mexico, DWB believes it made strides in SFY09 and will continue to make significant gains in the coming years. Some of the capacity highlights for SFY09 are:

- DWB developed and began to deliver a series of board trainings around the state.
- Two capacity development positions were filled in DWB to give direct assistance to water systems and help with training.
- DWB held two advanced surface water trainings.
- DWB eliminated the NOV in favor of more formal enforcement actions.
- The number of sanitary surveys completed in SFY09 increased dramatically over 2008.

Some of DWB's expectations for capacity development in SFY10 include the following:

- DWB expects to be giving an increased amount of direct assistance to small water systems.
- DWB will conduct a much larger number of board trainings around the state than ever before. An additional series of trainings will be developed.
- Additional advanced operator training for surface water systems will be offered
- DWB will have a strong presence at the 2010 Rural Water Conference with a booth and a dedicated training room.

Appendix 1

New Water Systems Since 7/1/2006

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC
NM3595014	WESTLAKE CAMPGROUND (BONITO LAKE)	7/1/2006	NC	
NM3501029	ARROYOS DEL NORTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	7/11/2006	NTNC	
NM3500203	MIDWAY RV PARK	7/20/2006	NC	
NM3501225	LOWER COLONIAS MDWCA	8/1/2006	C	
NM3501426	QUIGGY'S PUTT AND PLAY	8/1/2006	NTNC	
NM3501129	LA LAMA MDWCA	8/8/2006	C	Y
NM3501526	CHILDREN'S GARDEN MONTESSORI SCHOOL	8/9/2006	NTNC	
NM3501726	ZIA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	8/9/2006	NC	
NM3501229	MONTE BELLO RV PARK	8/18/2006	NC	
NM3590122	BLACKWATER DRAW REST AREA	8/21/2006	NC	
NM3501626	THE VILLAGE AT EL DORADO	8/23/2006	NTNC	
NM3525633	MOQUINO WATER SYSTEM	8/30/2006	C	
NM3501329	UPPER OJITO MDWCA	8/31/2006	C	
NM3502601	DEL VALLE RESIDENTIAL CENTER WATER SYSTE	9/17/2006	NTNC	
NM3502401	GREEN RIDGE MDWCA, INC.	9/19/2006	C	Y
NM3500602	CAT WALK PICNIC GROUND	9/20/2006	NC	
NM3591625	EL PORVENIR CAMPGROUND USFS SNF	9/29/2006	NC	
NM3580025	EV LONG CAMPGROUND USFS SNF	9/29/2006	NC	
NM3501826	SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE	10/18/2006	NTNC	
NM3593319	THREE RIVERS PETROGLYPH SITE	11/1/2006	NC	
NM3500628	UNM RESEARCH STATION AT SEVILLETA NWR	12/1/2006	NC	
NM3502014	DEER CROSSING RV PARK	12/21/2006	NC	
NM3501914	WOODWINDS RV RESORT	12/21/2006	NC	
NM3501814	COOK CANYON RANCH	12/27/2006	NC	
NM3501432	TAQUERIA EL REY	1/24/2007	NC	Y
NM3501429	RIO GRANDE GORGE REST AREA	1/26/2007	NC	
NM3502114	HONDO VALLEY ZIA CENTER	1/30/2007	NC	

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC
NM3501325	TENORIO TRAVELCENTER	2/2/2007	NC	
NM3510027	CABALLO LAKE MDWA	2/16/2007	C	
NM3501719	JLP INC	3/6/2007	NC	
NM3590020	GLENRIO HIGHWAY REST AREA	3/22/2007	NC	
NM3502901	SANDIA MOTORSPORT PARK	4/3/2007	NC	Y
NM3503821	CHAMA WEST WATER USERS ASSOCIATION	4/4/2007	C	
NM3501030	ABO RUINS SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS	4/17/2007	NC	
NM3502801	THE VILLAGE AT BELLA VISTA	4/17/2007	NTNC	
NM3501926	SANTA FE GIRLS SCHOOL	4/27/2007	NTNC	
NM3594226	BLACK CANYON CAMPGROUND USFS SNF	5/1/2007	NC	
NM3590114	ELK RUN CABINS & RV PARK	5/7/2007	NC	
NM3501217	FOUTZ YAH TA HEY LLC	5/17/2007	NC	
NM3500902	SPRING CANYON RANCH	5/29/2007	C	
NM3595529	ASPEN PARK GUEST RANCH	6/1/2007	NC	
NM3580309	CORNER MARKET & DELI	6/11/2007	NC	
NM3591727	CUCHILLO CREEK CAFE	6/20/2007	NC	
NM3502026	SIERRA VISTA RETIREMENT COMMUNITY	7/1/2007	C	
NM3580523	PLACITAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	8/1/2007	NTNC	
NM3500728	EMRTC WATER SYSTEM	8/9/2007	NTNC	
NM3502226	AGUA FRIA FIRE STATION & COMMUNITY CENTR	9/24/2007	NC	
NM3502007	VISTA DEL REY ESTATES MDWCA	11/2/2007	C	
NM3501529	WEST RIM MDWUA	11/20/2007	C	
NM3590719	CAMP TALL PINES	12/4/2007	NC	
NM3596607	LA UNION STATION	12/27/2007	NC	
NM3590729	HUNGRY GATOR	1/1/2008	NC	
NM3501623	VILLAGE MERC	1/3/2008	NC	
NM3501629	EL PUEBLO LODGE	1/11/2008	NC	
NM3502107	INTERNATIONAL NUTRITION INC.	1/16/2008	NTNC	

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC
NM3502701	BERNALILLO COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK	2/8/2008	NTNC	
NM3502207	CHUCKYS FOOD MART	2/26/2008	NC	
NM3590206	LAKE SUMNER STATE PARK #2	3/1/2008	NC	
NM3590931	CAPULIN COUNTRY STORE	3/24/2008	NC	
NM3500303	COUNTRY ACRES MHP	4/2/2008	C	
NM3502307	STAHMANN'S COUNTRY STORE	5/1/2008	NTNC	
NM3501819	OLD APPLE BARN	5/5/2008	NC	
NM3501425	PENDARIES RV RESORT	5/29/2008	NTNC	
NM3503001	NORTH EAST CHURCH OF CHRIST	6/26/2008	NC	
NM3501823	SAN LUIS CABEZON MDWCA	6/26/2008	C	
NM3580302	ALMA STORE AND GRILL	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3595004	SUGARITE - SODA POCKET CAMPGROUND	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3595626	PINON RV PARK	7/1/2008	NC	
NM3503101	MANZANO MOUNTAIN EARLY LEARNING CTR	7/15/2008	NTNC	
NM3502214	INSPIRATION HEIGHTS	7/16/2008	C	
NM3500504	ANGEL FIRE WATER CO.	7/21/2008	NC	
NM3500131	NORTHEAST NM DETENTION FACILITY	7/23/2008	NTNC	
NM3593726	ENCANTADO RESORT	7/24/2008	NTNC	
NM3593223	REDONDO CAMPGROUND USFS SANTA FE	8/4/2008	NC	
NM3501919	CRYSTAL SPRINGS	8/13/2008	NC	
NM3502019	BOOTHILL RV PARK	8/13/2008	NC	
NM3500403	GENERATIONS OF LEARNING	8/14/2008	NTNC	
NM3503921	HOPEWELL LAKE CAMPGROUND USFS CARSON	8/20/2008	NC	
NM3596329	FAWN LAKES & ELEPHANT ROCK CG - USFS	9/3/2008	NC	
NM3501625	PANCHUELA CAMPGROUND	9/30/2008	NC	
NM3591025	FIELD TRACT CAMPGROUND USFS SNF	9/30/2008	NC	
NM3504021	EL RITO REGIONAL WATER & WASTE WATER ASN	10/7/2008	C	
NM3502314	LINCOLN HILLS WATER CO-OP	10/9/2008	NC	

PWS CODE	PWS NAME	ACTIVITY DATE	PWS TYPE	SNC
NM3502526	JOE TO GO, LLC	10/28/2008	NC	
NM3592829	AMALIA - COSTILLA SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER	12/1/2008	NC	
NM3501729	TAOS TENNIS RANCH, LLC	12/3/2008	NC	
NM3501829	PIONEER PLAZA	1/14/2009	NTNC	
NM3590317	MANUELITO REST AREA	1/21/2009	NC	
NM3503026	CHIMAYO HEAD START	2/18/2009	NTNC	
NM3503126	SANTA FE COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITIES	2/18/2009	NTNC	
NM3590526	EL RANCHO SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER	2/19/2009	NC	
NM3502626	REAL FOOD NATION	3/11/2009	NC	
NM3502726	ARROYO SECO TEEN CENTER	3/12/2009	NC	
NM3501104	EAGLE NEST LAKE STATE PARK	4/23/2009	NC	
NM3591014	RIVER RANCH RV PARK	4/29/2009	NC	
NM3590018	FORT UNION REST AREA - NORTH BOUND	6/16/2009	NC	