Performance Assessment

Fiscal Year 2026 – 2nd Quarter
October 1, 2025 thru December 31, 2025



New Mexico Environment Department
Office of Strategic Initiatives
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Investing for tomorrow, delivering today.

Our mission is to protect and restore the environment and to foster a healthy and prosperous New Mexico for present and future generations. We implement our mission guided by four core values: science, innovation, collaboration, and compliance. We use the best available science to inform our decision-making in protecting public health and the environment. We employ creative engineering and technical solutions to address environmental challenges. We engage communities and stakeholders in environmental decision-making. Finally, we ensure compliance with state regulations and permits, leveling the playing field by holding violators accountable. We embrace our mission and core values at every level of the organization.

In FY26, we are strategically deploying our funding and personnel to advance public health, protect our natural resources, hold responsible parties accountable, and work to ensure access to clean land, air, and water for New Mexicans. For more information on NMED's program workloads, see Appendix A, beginning on page 13 of this report.

For FY26, NMED received appropriations totaling $232.2 million to protect public health and the environment. This included $34.2 million in general funds, $84.9 million in special revenue funds (e.g., permit fees) which include $1.5M from the Land of Enchantment Fund for Water Protection and $95.5 million in federal funds. Separately, NMED was appropriated $94.5 million in non-recurring special appropriations for earmarked projects/purposes.

NMED's approximate recurring budget breakdown is:

- 14.7% state general fund
- 36.6% special revenue funds
- 41.1% federal funds

It is worth noting that NMED was appropriated an increase of $71.8 million for non-recurring, Special Appropriations. The largest portion is $40 million for the Strategic Water Supply Fund.

About this Report

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) began publishing quarterly assessments in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22). This is the second quarterly performance assessment for FY26 and provides a retrospective look at the quarter while providing totals for the entire fiscal year.

For more information, please visit our website:
www.env.nm.gov > About > Performance
to see past reports and other metrics.

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Beginning on page 19, this report covers 56 performance measures across these five categories:

- 7 Public Health Measures
- 10 Environmental Protection Measures
- 32 Compliance Measures
- 4 Economic Investment Measures
- 3 Operational Measures

Resource Management

Secretary Kenney and Senior Advisor Brian Schath Attend U.S. – Japan Economic Summit



U.S.- Japan Delegates at the Roundhouse

Secretary Kenney and Economic Development Senior Advisor Brian Schath joined Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham in welcoming Japanese Ambassador Shigeo Yamada and his delegation, and Japanese business executives, to Santa Fe for discussions on technology and energy collaboration.

Two major developments were announced during the visit:

1. Fujitsu–NMSU Partnership: New Mexico State University and Fujitsu Limited signed a Memorandum of Understanding to establish an international innovation hub in southern New Mexico. The partnership will feature a national testbed integrating high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, and edge computing—powered by Fujitsu's energy-efficient MONAKA chip technology.
2. Rocky Mountain Gas Roadmap: Governor Lujan Grisham and Governor Gordon of Wyoming released the Rocky Mountain Gas Roadmap & Implementation Playbook, outlining strategies to connect responsibly produced natural gas from the Rocky Mountain region to U.S. and Asian markets, promoting a low-carbon and economically sustainable energy future.

These initiatives strengthen New Mexico's role in advancing international cooperation on clean energy, technology innovation, and global economic development.

NMED Improves Transparency with Streamlined Records

NMED has made improvements to its online public records portal to streamline the records request process and improve the overall user experience. NMED updated its public-facing page to help requestors more clearly define the records they are seeking. This change is intended to improve efficiency and ensure requestors receive the information they need.

NMED also added an archive to the portal, enabling requestors to search through previous public records requests submitted to the system. This feature allows users to quickly determine if similar records have already been requested, enhancing transparency and accessibility of the NMED's information. "NMED is committed to making government more open and accessible to the public," said Zachary Ogaz, NMED general counsel. "By streamlining our public records request process and adding new tools like the online archive, we are improving transparency and ensuring that New Mexicans can easily access the information they need."

Santa Fe County PFAS Investigation Presented at the Santa Fe County Commission Meeting


Image: Santa Fe County Chambers

On the afternoon of September 30, 2025, the consulting firm INTERA presented the results of their PFAS characterization study to the Santa Fe Board of County Commissioners. This study was previously presented at the La Cienega Valley Association community meeting. As a brief refresher, the study focused on the area located southwest of the Santa Fe Airport and included potential sources of PFAS including the Santa Fe National Guard Facility (Army National Guard's Aviation Support Facility (AASF)), Paseo Real Water Reclamation Facility (PRWRF), and PRWRF land application area.
INTERA observed total concentrations of PFAS in samples as high as 800 parts per trillion ppt (ppt; 200 times the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for EPA drinking water standards for PFOA (perfluoro octanoic acid) and PFOS (perfluoro octane sulfonic acid). Their study did not pinpoint one source of PFAS, but they highlighted several potential sources including AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) from the AASF, leachate from biosolids, wastewater effluent, and septic tanks. The Commissioners expressed a desire to: better understand the hydrogeology of the area, pinpoint the specific sources of contamination, and to know how the county could support additional studies by INTERA to fill data gaps. The Commissioners also commented that this is a priority issue, and they would like to see more short-term and long-term planning to secure clean water for the communities. The meeting was attended by NMED representative and PFAS Science Coordinator Eric Chapman, Ph.D.

State Funds Clean Water Connections for PFAS-exposed Curry County Families

The 2025 Legislature and the Governor provided $12,000,000 to communities like Curry County who are affected by PFAS contamination from nearby Cannon Air Force Base. Approximately 100 private well-owners in rural Curry County were exposed to PFAS contamination. The funding will deliver safe water to those affected communities with contractor EPCOR installing clean water lines for these families.

"PFAS contamination has impacted the health and wellbeing of our families near Cannon Air Force Base and finding real solutions is critical," said Minority Whip Pat Woods, Sen. Pat Boone, Rep. Martin Zamora, and Rep. Andrea Reeb in a joint statement. "

Compliance and Enforcement

Chromium Plume from Los Alamos National Laboratory migrates onto Pueblo de San Ildefonso Land

A toxic chromium plume from Los Alamos National Laboratory has spread beyond lab boundaries onto Pueblo de San Ildefonso land for the first time, with contamination levels exceeding state groundwater standards.

From 1956 to 1972, workers at a non-nuclear power plant at LANL periodically flushed hexavalent chromium-contaminated water from the cooling towers into Sandia Canyon. At the time, potassium dichromate was commonly used as a corrosion inhibitor. The water flowed down Sandia Canyon as surface water, penetrated the underlying rock layers and, over time, seeped into the regional aquifer. LANL stopped releasing chromium-contaminated water in 1972. For the past 53 years, the U.S. Department of Energy has failed to fully remediate the plume leading to its spread under the Pueblo of San Ildefonso. Pueblo leaders authorized the drilling of the monitoring well to improve understanding of the impacts of the contamination from historic LANL operations.

Recent groundwater sampling conducted by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) and Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) found hexavalent chromium, a toxic and carcinogenic substance, at levels ranging from 53 to 72.9 micrograms per liter (ug/l), depending on the depth sampled. The ground water standard is 50 ug/l.

“These new results are conclusive evidence that the U.S. Department of Energy’s efforts to contain the chromium plume have been inadequate,” said NMED Director of Compliance and Enforcement Bruce Baizel. “While drinking water supplies are safe for now, the U.S. Department of Energy must take immediate and definitive actions to protect drinking water.”

The Pueblo de San Ildefonso, New Mexico Office of the State Engineer, and NMED are working together to recommend next steps, including finalizing construction of additional monitoring wells to better track the chromium plume’s migration. Separately, NMED is pursuing civil enforcement actions against the U.S. Department of Energy related to this matter.

Red Bluff No. 1 and Ambrosia Lake West Mill Tours and Testing



Ambrosia Lake West Mill Site.



Dep. Cab. Secretary Rhoderick joins tailgate discussion of the site.

December 2, 2025, members of the Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) and Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department's (EMNRD), Mining and Minerals Division (MMD) gave mine site tours of the Red Bluff and Roundy sites to representatives of New Mexico Game and Fish Department. The tour included a walk-through of designated Areas of Potential Effect (APE) for reclamation work, history of the mine's operational year, and the unique challenges of each site. While at Red Bluff No. 1 and the Roundy mines, the party encountered ENTACT engineers collecting core samples of the land surrounding the mine and health physics technicians doing core sample radiation testing. The purpose of the testing is required under the Stage 2 radiological survey portion of the program to educate NMED and EMNRD on the extent of contamination (spread and depth) as well as to identify potential on-site soil sources that can be used to cover the uranium waste rock and re-contour the landscape with the most minimal disruption possible to the environment.

Also on December 2nd, Deputy Cabinet Secretary John Rhoderick, members of OSI, and Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS) staff toured the Ambrosia Lake West mill site owned by Rio Algom Mining LLC (RAML'), a subsidiary of BHP. Ambrosia Lake is the disposal site of a former uranium-ore processing facility in McKinley and Cibola Counties about 25 miles north of Grants that was heavily mined for uranium starting in the 1950s. The group discussed progress on the site. NMED samples three monitoring wells every three years to monitor disposal cell performance. Geologically, it is in an anticlinal dome.

Water Protection

Project Velocity & Leak Tracer Presentation at Water Data Initiative Workshop



Environmental Justice Coordinator, Melissa White of OSI and Meta Hirschl, Chief Data and Technology Steward

Environmental Justice Coordinator, Melissa White of Office of Strategic Initiatives (OSI) presented Project Velocity and LeakTracer at the Water Data Initiative Workshop in Albuquerque on October 15th. The presentation, "Turning Archives into Intelligence: Project Velocity," highlighted the Project's phases, the water data that will be made more accessible through the AI-assisted platform that NMED is creating with Project partner, Apaluma, and how users can interact with the platform. Project Velocity is led by Chief Data and Technology Steward, Meta Hirschl.

The presentation also briefly introduced LeakTracer, a project that uses satellite data and L-Band Synthetic Aperture Radar to identify the most likely locations of water system leaks by detecting the signature of chlorine. Once LeakTracer is fully launched, leak locations are identified, and repairs are made. This project is expected to save 2.5 billion gallons of water per year for the next four years. LeakTracer is led by Water Protection Division's Special Projects Coordinator, Andrew Hautzinger.

SWQB and EPA Conduct Multiple Separate Storm Sewer System Inspections and Pretreatment Compliance Audits

Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB) Point Source Regulation Section (PSRS) staff trained across the State to perform National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) inspections and audits with EPA Region 6 compliance inspectors and enforcement officers. SWQB compliance inspectors Nafis Fuad, Shawnee Suazo, and Luke Zhong, along with State Permitting Program Specialist Beatriz Salazar-Archuleta, participated in compliance inspections of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittees with USEPA Region 6 inspectors and enforcement officers in August.

Inspections were conducted at the City of Farmington and City of Las Cruces. Inspections of industrial stormwater at the Four Corners Airport in Farmington and construction stormwater at Tierra Hermosa and NY Pizza in Las Cruces were also conducted under the MS4 programs.

SWQB compliance inspectors also participated in pretreatment compliance audits at Santa Fe Paseo Real Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Rio Rancho WWTP #2 with EPA Region 6 inspectors and enforcement officers in September. As a cross-training opportunity, SWQB and EPA were joined by Groundwater Quality Bureau Pollution Prevention Section Managers Jason Herman, Melanie Sandoval, and Mingcheng Ren, and by Water Protection Compliance and Enforcement Bureau Chief Avery Young.

The joint inspections are to train existing SWQB inspectors on all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program areas (individual permits for municipal and industrial; general permits, federal facilities, pretreatment, and biosolids) in preparation for Clean Water Act delegation and implementation of the New Mexico Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NMPDES) program.

Drinking Water Bureau: Initial Regional Pilot Project Meeting



Regional Pilot Project Meeting in Taos

Water Protection Division's Drinking Water Bureau staff met with the three Regional Collaboration groups the week of November 17th to discuss the Regional Pilot Projects. NMED will be supporting these three projects through technical assistance and incentives to support the creation of Regional Water Authorities. NMED, with technical assistance providers will implement the Regional Water Authorities with a merger process, plan for combined asset management and how to comply with state agencies. The goal is these Regional Water Authorities to become resilient public water systems that continuously provide safe drinking water to their communities.

Surface Water Quality Bureau Presented at Rio Rancho Children's Water Festival



Emily Miller and Elizabeth Stuffings



Heidi Henderson

The Rio Rancho Children's Water Festival (RRCWF) is hosted annually for area fifth graders to learn about water in an arid environment. NMED staff presented "The Incredible Journey" activity to over 200 fifth graders over the course of a two-day festival. Students learned about their local source of domestic water, the water cycle, how pollution can travel through the water cycle and brainstormed ways to protect our limited water resources in New Mexico.

Resource Protection

Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau (PSTB): Final Stage of Remediation at Cañoncito Grocery site in To'Hajiilee, NM

On September 17, 2025, PSTB Staff Katherine MacNeil (Bureau Engineer) and Lane Andress (Project Manager) observed the installation of an air sparge well as part of the remediation system expansion at the Cañoncito Grocery site in To'Hajiilee, NM. The current concentrated oxygen air sparge system has been effective in remediating subsurface petroleum contamination at the site by delivering concentrated oxygen into the subsurface below the water table to enhance the aerobic biodegradation of the petroleum hydrocarbons. Contamination persists in one small area of the site due to contamination being held up in subsurface clay, which the oxygen could not penetrate.



Image 1: Infamous Breaking Bad series phone booth



Image 2: Drilling, showing target clay layer on augers

The system expansion targets the contamination in this clay layer by delivering concentrated oxygen into six additional closely spaced air sparge wells screened in a narrow 2.5 ft zone approximately 60 feet below the ground surface around residual contamination to complete the clean-up.



Image 3: Air Sparge well screen pre-installation

Newest member of NMED's Hazardous Waste Bureau's WIPP (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant) group attends Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Training



Image: HWB's Victor Diaz at HAZWOPER Training

Victor Diaz, the newest member of NMED's Hazardous Waste Bureau's WIPP (Waste Isolation Pilot Plant) group attended a week-long Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training at ACME in Albuquerque. The course provided 40 hours of certification under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120. Training emphasizes a strong culture of safety and the impacts of hazardous materials on both the public and the environment. Comprehensive knowledge is attained in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required for specific hazardous events.

Hazardous Waste Compliance and Technical Assistance Program Presents and Distributes Information on Hazardous Waste Management at the NM Safe School Summit



Image 1: Peter J. Garcia Sr. and Tyre Jameson preparing to present.



Image 2: Peter J. Garcia Sr. and Tyre Jameson presenting.



Image 3: Tyre Jameson, Lt. Governor Howie Morales and Peter J. Garcia Sr.

Lt. Governor Howie Morales, founder of the New Mexico Safe School Summit and representatives from primary and secondary school districts and higher educational institutions across New Mexico were in attendance. Encouraging school districts and higher educational institutions to request a compliance assistance visit inspection providing a tailored inspection and information to the facility. Tyre Jameson, Environmental Scientist & Specialist-III and Peter J. Garcia Sr., Environmental Scientist & Specialist-Supervisor, presented, discussed and provided hands on information and educational materials to representatives from school districts and higher educational institutions. Educational materials such as hazardous waste management checklists for very small, small and large quantity generators of hazardous waste(s) and resources for registered hazardous waste handlers and transporters were distributed at the Hazardous Waste Compliance and Technical Assistance Program booth.

Environmental Protection

Air Quality Bureau (AQB) Meets with the City of Portales to Discuss Funding Opportunities through Volkswagen and the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA)

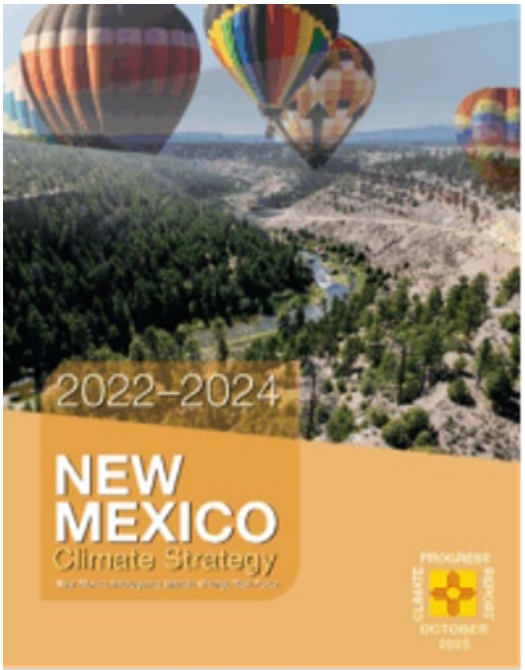
The "Cabinet in Your Community" showed how state government could help rural communities, led to AQB's awareness of Portales' frustration with its trash services. Their trash truck fleet is old and prone to mechanical problems along with other issues. Therefore, on November 13, 2025, the AQB visited with Public Works Director, Pat Gallegos, and Public Infrastructure Capital Project Administrator, Jo McVey, to discuss the possibility of replacing one or more of their trash trucks, using funding through the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) grant program and the VW Settlement program. Portales also needs other heavy equipment replaced (e.g., backhoe, boom truck, forklift, street sweeper, asphalt grinder, etc.). They were extremely appreciative that AQB went to Portales to improve their situation. The City of Portales will be applying for VW funding.

NMED Monitors Air Quality Following Refinery Fire in Artesia

Following a fire and explosion in late October, at the HF Sinclair Navajo Refinery, NMED Air Quality Bureau is working with local and state partners to monitor air quality. NMED sent in teams to evaluate and support the community of Artesia through this emergency.

New Mexico Releases State Climate Action Plan Charting Path to Net-Zero Emissions

On December 19th, the State of New Mexico has released its Climate Action Plan, a landmark report outlining the state's progress toward meeting greenhouse gas reduction goals and the pathway to achieving them.



The New Mexico Environment Department and Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department developed the plan over the past year in collaboration with state agencies, local governments, Tribal nations and pueblos, residents, community organizations, industry, and subject matter experts.
The plan serves as a roadmap to meet New Mexico's climate pollution reduction targets set by Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham's 2019 executive order directing the state to reduce climate pollution by 45% by 2030 and reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

"The New Mexico Climate Action Plan is more than a set of goals — it is an actionable roadmap to a resilient, energy-independent, and prosperous future for every New Mexican," said Environment Secretary James Kenney.

The plan proposes 45 action items to address greenhouse gas emissions, including:
• Addressing Industry Emissions: Recognizing the oil and gas industry as the state's largest source of emissions and a key economic driver, the plan supports new rules to boost industry productivity by mitigating methane leaks and exploring the potential of carbon capture technology.
• Decarbonizing the Grid: The plan supports grid modernization, investments in energy storage, and promotes geothermal and other emerging technologies to assure a reliable and affordable transition to a 100% clean energy grid.
• Energy-Efficient Buildings: The plan promotes modern, energy-efficient building codes and expands incentive programs to reduce energy consumption and utility bills for homeowners, renters, and businesses.
• Climate-Smart Agriculture: The plan recommends voluntary and incentive-based agricultural programs and practices that will lower emissions and increase agricultural resilience for rural communities of New Mexico.
• Protecting Natural Resources: Strategies in the plan include active forest management to reduce wildfire risk, enhancing forest health and expanding post-fire recovery programs.
• Waste Reduction: The plan targets methane emissions from landfills by establishing a statewide organic and food waste diversion program and expanding local recycling and composting infrastructure.
• Cleaner Transportation: The plan expands transportation choice for drivers by improving charging infrastructure for the use of zero-emission vehicles and introducing lower-carbon fuels into the New Mexico market.

Combined with reductions expected under current policies, the plan's recommendations put the state on track to achieve a 45.4% reduction in emissions by 2030 from 2005 levels and an 82% reduction by 2050. The measures will prevent $294 billion in health care costs, property damage, and other impacts caused by pollutants.

The New Mexico Climate Action Plan was funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Pollution Reduction Grant, which delivered resources to NMED and EMNRD in July 2023, and the Innovation in State Government Fund established by Senate Bill 83 in 2025. The plan is a living document that will be updated to track progress and incorporate new state policies and goals.
The full New Mexico Climate Action Plan is available at www.climateaction.nm.gov/CAP.

Voluntary Participation in Certification Programs Aimed at Reducing Methane Emissions in the Natural Gas Supply Chain

San Juan College (SJC) hosted an initial meeting on October 2, 2025, to introduce the oil and gas sector to the New Mexico voluntary, emissions reduction and certification initiative and to encourage participation in one or both certification programs. Participation in the international certification programs will recognize and promote the New Mexico's leadership and clean oil and gas production across the globe which could make New Mexico more competitive to international markets including Japan and the European Union. The Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 presented their respective certification programs and processes for certification.

Approximate 20 industry representatives participated in person and 30 individuals participated on the virtual platform. The Office of the Governor and EMNRD's Oil Conservation Division are engaged in supporting this initiative that is funded by a special appropriation form the legislature.

Environmental Health

NMED Food Program successfully presents the 1st NMED – led FDA Food Safety Course



Image 1: Pictured above: Alec Woody (CABQ), Anthony Trujillo (BernCo), Eric Carlson (NMED Food Program), Chelsea Porter (NMED CHB), Jeremy Melendrez (CABQ), and Cesar Montes (CABQ.) Not pictured: Christopher Wenck (NMED CHB) who attended virtually.



Image 2: Chelsea Porter (NMED CHB) Practices Evidence Collection.

Courses included FD190- Good Manufacturing Practices, application and evidence development which included inspectors from Bernalillo County, the City of Albuquerque and Cannabis and Hemp Bureau of NMED. Course FD190, a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) required course for Consumer Safety Officers and Manufactured Food Inspectors. The course is essential for manufactured food inspectors who gain a strong foundation in food safety inspection and Preventative Controls for Human Foods inspection.

FD190 was presented by NMED under the Partnership for Regulatory Education and Training program or PRET. The NMED Food Program is registered with the FDA PRET program allowing independent delivery of select FDA courses. Participants receive the same training and course credit as completing FDA courses but without the frequent restrictions, such as limited seating and limited course presentations. The independent delivery of FDA courses by NMED allows enhanced training and regulatory capacity.



Image 3: Eric Carlson, One of NMED's Food Program FDA Qualified Instructors

Liquid Waste Program's Septic Smart Week Report September 15–19, 2025

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED), in partnership with the state's local health authorities, successfully implemented a public outreach campaign for Septic Smart Week. The campaign's goal was to educate homeowners and communities on the proper care and maintenance of septic systems to protect public health and the environment. Activities included issuing an official state proclamation, distributing educational materials through various channels, and leveraging social media to maximize public engagement. The campaign reached a broad audience across the state and provided critical information to improve septic system longevity and effectiveness.

Analytics:

- 9,576 emails sent with 94.4% delivered, 4,441 opens and 439 clicks via GovDelivery
- 433 direct emails from the program to homeowners who self- installed a permitted system
- 235 direct emails sent to onsite professionals from the Liquid Waste Program
- 162 mailers sent out by Las Vegas City Water to all customers with onsite systems

The following field offices set up information displays and enjoyed our Septic Sam Photo-Stand:

Field Office	Interactions	Photos
Taos	8	1
Espanola	16	8
Santa Fe	5	2
Farmington	5	0
Las Vegas	17	17
Clovis	1	1

Enforcement Watch Update

To bring our mission to life for every New Mexican, we must assure compliance with applicable laws, rules, and permits. This is why compliance is one of our four core values. NMED's Enforcement Watch provides a transparent, publicly accessible listing of all active and resolved enforcement cases with online reporting tools. In the first quarter of FY26, NMED initiated 525 enforcement actions and resolved 260 violations.

FY26 Q2 Enforcement Watch Alerts:

(click on the month to read the corresponding press release)

Enforcement Actions		
Month	Initiated	Resolved
July, 2025	137	59
August, 2025	223	56
September, 2025	165	145
October, 2025	175	45
November, 2025	257	132
December, 2025	123	133

Highlights of Alleged Violations and Resolved Cases in Q2 FY2026

• NMED's Public Aquatic Venue Program is part of the Environmental Health Division and conducted more than 1,200 annual and follow-up inspections. The inspections include construction, final permitting and inspections of unpermitted venues. The state has two aquatic specialists who oversee 1,028 public aquatic venues and conducted 1,219 inspections in FY25. Some of the facilities include multiple venues ranging from splash pads and community pools to large competition-style pools.

This year, the program issued 14 notices of violation to property owners and operators for constructing a public aquatic venue without a construction permit through NMED. Thirteen new staff members in EHB recently passed the Certified Pool Operator training course. Aquatics Program specialists also traveled statewide to train staff on NMAC regulations, inspection procedures, and identifying imminent health hazards to help prevent accidental drowning and disease outbreaks.

"Our team is deeply committed to keeping New Mexico's public pools and aquatic facilities safe," said William Schaedla, Director of NMED's Environmental Health Division. "Even with limited staff, we're completing inspections, training personnel, and developing partnerships to better protect public health statewide."

• The Drinking Water Bureau issued a Notice of Noncompliance to Anthony W&SD system for a range of violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act regulations related to developing a service line inventory.

• The Hazardous Waste Bureau has issued an Administrative Compliance Order to the U.S. Department of Defense, Kirtland Air Force Base, for violations of the NM Hazardous Waste Act, including improper storage of hazardous waste and other regulatory noncompliance.

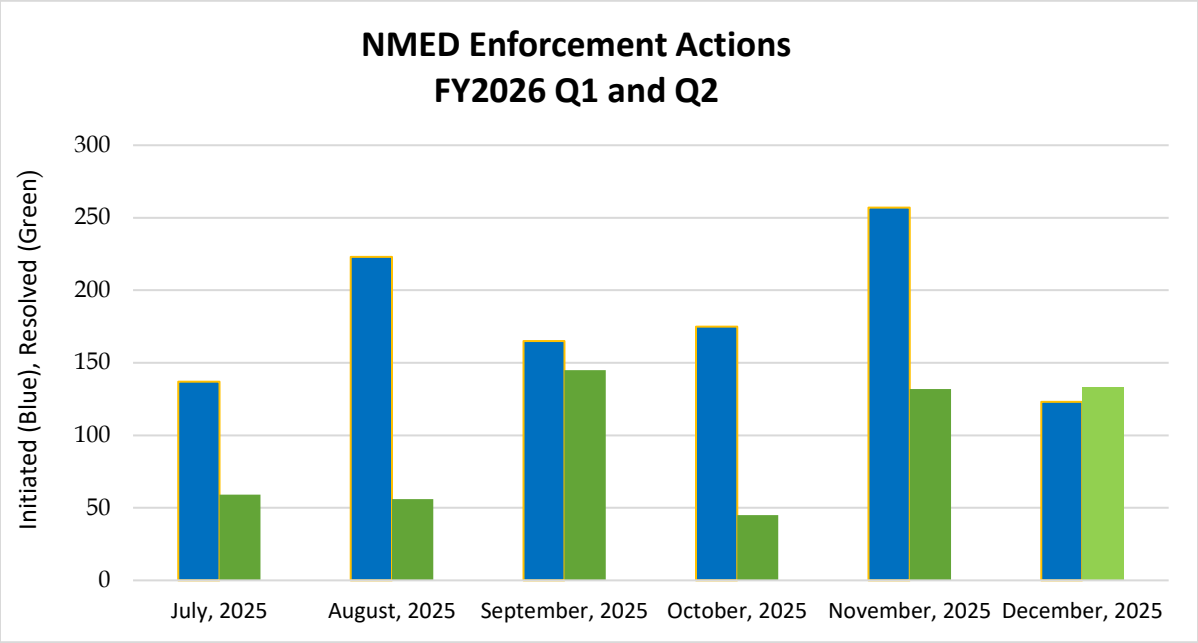
• NMED resolved a case with Riley Industrial Services of Farmington on July 30 for operating as a Large Quantity Generator without proper safeguards. Riley paid $146,000 in civil penalties, corrected the underlying issues, and the matter is closed.

• The Drinking Water Bureau issued a Notice of Violation to the Bureau of Reclamation in Truth or Consequences for failing to complete monitoring for nitrates, as required under Safe Drinking Water Act regulations.

• The Hazardous Waste Bureau has issued an Administrative Compliance Order to the Grant County Sanitation Vintage Car Iron & Metal of Silver City, for violations of the NM Hazardous Waste Act, including improper storage of hazardous waste, failure to respond to the release of used oil and other regulatory noncompliance.

• The Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau issued a Class B Notice of Intent to Red Tag to Freeway Liquors, Inc., in Albuquerque for multiple failures to test fuel tank safety equipment and to investigate suspected releases of fuel.

• The Public Pools/Spas Bureau issued a Notice of Violation to Ten Thousand Waves of Santa Fe for constructing and operating an aquatic venue without obtaining a permit.



Public Health Measures

Clean air and land, safe drinking water and food, and healthy communities are critical public health measures for developing and maintaining a prosperous New Mexico. The table below provides an at-a-glance view of our progress toward our FY26 targets.

	FY26 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY26 Actual
Percent of the population (in NMED jurisdiction) breathing air meeting federal health standards.	95.0% or more	86.6%	100%			86.6%
Percent of the population served safe and healthy drinking water.	95.0% or more	90.9%	57.8%			90.9%
Number of drinking water systems serving drinking water that did not meet at least one standard compared to the total number of drinking water systems.	200/560 (35.7%)	390/551 (70.8%)	97/553 (17.5%)			390/551 (70.8%)
Number of community water system violations returned to compliance as a result of NMED assistance.	250	54	81			54
Number of superfund sites cleaned up as compared to the number of superfund sites remaining.	0/15					0/15

Number of employers that did not meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for at least one standard compared to the total number of employers.*	55.0%	0.1%	0.1%			0.1%

Note: Grey boxes in tables represent fields with no data reported because the respective measures are reported on a semi-annual or annual basis, rather than quarterly.

Our public health performance measures are described in detail in Appendix B. These explanations include additional definitions and assumptions to provide further insight into the significance of these measures.

*This data does not represent the percentage of all workplaces not complying with OSHA standards statewide because only a small percentage (approximately 0.6%) of workplaces are inspected each year. The measure conveys the effectiveness of targeting enforcement to establishments expected to have violations so that corrections can be made to protect workers. The program develops targeting systems, including emphasis programs, each year based on data identifying establishments considered high hazard by industry, illness/injury rate or other neutral selection criteria.

Director's Office: Emerging Contaminants Program Reaches 65% of Eligible Systems



ECP Sampling



ECP Sampling

Launched in November 2025, the Emerging Contaminants in Small or Disadvantaged Communities Program (ECP) under the Water Protection Division (WPD) works on assessing emerging contaminants, including regulated PFAS, in drinking and source water across New Mexico. Since contracts were signed in May 2025, 411 systems—about 65% of eligible Public Water Systems (PWSs) under the EPA grant— are participating in the program and 80% have completed at least one round of sampling, and another 85 PWSs are scheduled to be sample within the next month. Surface water systems sample quarterly and groundwater systems biannually, with all sampling expected to conclude by spring 2026. The program also supports community outreach through educational tools and assists PWSs facing exceedances in exploring remediation options. Current efforts include continued sampling and testing, data analysis, and the

development of a comprehensive technical, managerial, and financial database for PWSs. ECP is also collaborating with the Utility Operator Certification Program, local higher education institutions, and technical assistance providers to enhance workforce development for water system operations statewide.



Remote location

Environmental Protection Measures

Environmental protection is a set of mitigation techniques aimed at helping protect and manage different environmental issues. Environmental protection can be accomplished by reducing pollutants and other factors that contribute to the degradation of the environment. The table below provides an at-a-glance view of our progress toward our FY26 targets.

	FY26 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY26 Actual
Amount of volatile organic compounds emitted statewide, in tons per year (TPY).	90,986					
Amount of volatile organic compounds emitted illegally, TPY.	4,500					
Amount of nitrogen oxides emitted statewide, TPY.	123,215					
Amount of nitrogen oxides emitted illegally, in TPY.	6,000					
Quantity of nutrient-based pollutants reduced due to implementation of watershed restoration and on-the-ground improvement projects, in pounds.	1,275	9,962	9,962			9,962
Reduction in nonpoint source sediment loading attributed to the implementation of watershed restoration and on-the-ground improvement projects, in tons.	1,000	5,187	5,187			5,187
Number of nonpoint source impaired waterbodies restored by the Department relative to the number of impaired water bodies.	1/377 (0.3%)	1/377 (0.3%)	1/377 (0.3%)			1/377 (0.3%)

Number of underground storage tank sites cleaned up compared to the total number of leaking underground petroleum storage tank sites remaining. (Denominator fluctuates as sites reach no further action status after completed cleanup.)	5.0%	1/1021	.10%			01%
Number of completed cleanups of petroleum storage tank release sites that require no further action. (Cumulative over all time.)	2,050	9	0			9/983
Number of zero-emission vehicles registered in New Mexico	Explanatory	21,546	24,887			21,546
Number of liquid waste system violations resulting from complaints	Explanatory	2.0	0			2.0

Our environmental protection performance measures are described in detail in Appendix B. These explanations include additional definitions and assumptions to provide further insight into the significance of these measures.

EHB hosts Wastewater System Inspector Training



The Environmental Health Bureau's Liquid Waste Program hosted a successful two-day training session for onsite wastewater systems inspectors. The event was the largest in attendance in over 15 years with 55 private sector professionals and 28 EHB staff participating.

The National Association of Wastewater Technicians' (NAWT) Inspector Training Course (ITC) was led by Dave Gustafson. Gustafson is a highly respected engineer, researcher and instructor from the University of Minnesota.

This collaborative training initiative highlights the commitment of all professionals involved who want to improve their skills and understanding. Working together, EHB and the private sector professionals can

more effectively protect New Mexico's critical water resources and environment. The strong turnout and positive reception suggest a bright future for the field and its continuing education.

Compliance Measures

Environmental regulatory compliance is essential to protect the environment and prevent harm to human health. Inspections are a valuable tool for NMED to determine whether regulated entities are in compliance with applicable laws, rules or permits. The table below provides an at-a-glance view of our progress toward our FY26 targets. The "compliance" measures reflect the results of inspections conducted within the reporting period. The "violation" measures reflect all active violations among all permittees. This difference in denominators can cause large differences between the "compliance" and "violations" rates.

	FY26 Target (%)	Q1 (%)	Q2 (%)	Q3 (%)	Q4 (%)	FY26 Actual (%)
Air						
Percent of air emitting sources inspected.	25.0	110	40			110
Percent of air emitting sources in compliance.	85.0	63.6	75			63.6
Percent of air emitting sources in violation.	15.0	36.4	25			36.4
Cannabis and Hemp						
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittees inspected	85.0	31.0	24.1			31.0
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittee inspections showing compliance	90.0	77.8	78.6			77.8
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittees with active or ongoing violations	5.0	0.0	0.0			0.0
Groundwater						
Percent of groundwater permittees inspected.	100.0	50.0	5.7			50.0
Percent of groundwater permittees in compliance.	92.0	100.0	100.0			100.0
Percent of groundwater permittees in violation.	8.0	2.0	2.0			2.0
Hazardous Waste						
Percent of hazardous waste facilities inspected.	13.0	1.1	1.3			1.1
Percent of hazardous waste facilities in compliance.	90.0	0.9	0.8			0.9
Percent of hazardous waste facilities in violation.	5.0	0.2	1.3			0.2
Occupational Health and Safety						
Percent of high-hazard employers' facilities inspected	2.0	0.2	.1			0.2
Percent of all employers inspected	0.5	0.1	.1			0.1
Petroleum Tank Storage						
Percent of petroleum storage tank permittees Inspected	50.0	29.0	29.0			29.0
Percent of petroleum storage tank permittee inspections showing compliance	80.0	69.0	6.2			69.0
Percent of petroleum storage tank permittees with active or ongoing violations	5.0	108.0	70.0			108.0
Radiation Sources in Medical Equipment						
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources inspected.	20.0	8.8	2.8			8.8
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources in compliance.	90.0	96.9	62.0			96.9
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources in violation.	10.0	0.3	1.1			0.3
Restaurants and Food Manufacturers						
Percent of restaurants/food manufacturers inspected.	90.0	86.7	81.6			86.7
Percent of restaurants/food manufacturers in compliance.	88.0	81.7				81.7

	FY26 Target (%)	Q1 (%)	Q2 (%)	Q3 (%)	Q4 (%)	FY26 Actual (%)
			76.4			
Percent of restaurants/food manufacturers in violation.	15.0	3.9	3.8			3.9
Septic Systems						
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems inspected.	85.0	50.9	54.4			50.9
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems in compliance.	85.0	99.1	90.3			99.1
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems in violation.	13.0	0.9	0.4			0.9
Solid/Infectious Waste						
Percent of solid and infectious waste management facilities inspected.	85.0	13.0	22.2			13.0
Percent of solid and infectious waste management facilities in compliance.	90.0	6.5	20.0			6.5
Percent of solid and infectious waste management facilities in violation.	5	0.0	2.2			0.0
Surface Water						
Percent of surface water permittees inspected.	100.0	50.0	35.0			50.0
Percent of surface water permittees in compliance.	85.0	90.0	100.0			90.0
Percent of surface water permittees in violation.	N/A	4.0	4.0			4.0

Our compliance performance measures are described in detail in Appendix B. These explanations include additional definitions and assumptions to provide further insight into the significance of these measures.

Occupational Health and Safety Bureau of Compliance and Enforcement Division issue Willful-Serious Violations: An in-depth look at OHSB Compliance and Enforcement Amputation Inspection from Start to Finish



Sanitor employee cleaning and sanitizing in Kitchen 1

On April 2, 2025, Safety Compliance Officers (CO) Peggy Martin and Lawrence Montoya opened a safety referral inspection at Aliya's Foods, USA Inc. after the employer reported an employee forearm amputation while cleaning a dual horizontal mixer/cooking kettle. Aliya's Foods, USA Inc. is a food

manufacturing company based in Albuquerque, New Mexico with the parent company's primary plant based in Alberta, Canada.



Dual horizontal mixer/cooking kettle

The inspection investigation revealed that a Lock Out-Tag Out (LOTO) program was not utilized by employees while cleaning the electrically and pneumatically energized equipment. Sanitor employees were allowed to conduct cleaning of the industrial grade equipment without using a LOTO procedure, locks or tags. It was also discovered that LOTO training was not provided to all affected employees despite previously identified deficiencies in operational understanding and application. The injured employee of less than two months did not receive training on LOTO yet was working in an area with commercial equipment that required a LOTO procedure for the work he was expected to perform.

Further, a maintenance work order submitted by the Safety Director March of 2024 (1 year prior) identified equipment deficiencies including an inoperable safety interlock device. This resulted in unguarded auger rotation while the lid was open, and motors energized. The equipment was designed to have a safety interlock device which would deenergize motors thereby preventing augers from rotating when the lid was raised more than 1/2 inch. Although the work order was reviewed by supervisors and multiple managers, the equipment remained in use and in disrepair. Management did not take action to mitigate the workplace hazards associated with the kitchen equipment resulting in employees working in unsafe conditions. In all, management failed to protect staff from exposure to workplace hazards while cleaning and sanitizing equipment with rotating augers disregarding their own procedures and safety manuals. Additionally, the equipment was not guarded at the point of operation. A guard previously installed had been removed by a former employee.

The New Mexico Environment Department through the Occupational Health and Safety Bureau issued three citations on September 25, 2025: two Willful-Serious and one Serious with $312,887 in assessed penalties invoiced to Aliya's Foods, USA Inc. The employer contested the citations and requested an Informal Conference. Assistant General Counsel, Michael Prinz; Acting Compliance Program Manager, Melissa Romero; and Acting Section Chief, Gregory Marquez met with the company's legal counsel on October 15, 2025, to discuss settlement options. NMED Compliance & Enforcement Division Deputy Director, Robert Genoway provided concurrence with the terms of a settlement offered and agreed to by the employer. Each of the three citations remained as issued with a 30% penalty reduction. Acting Bureau Chief, Kristy Peck signed the settlement agreement on October 20, 2025, and the employer agreed to

those stipulated terms of settlement on October 21, 2025. The day after the employee amputation, all deficiencies listed on the work order were repaired.

Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau: Final Stage of Remediation Continues



New air sparges wells during pressurizing and monitoring.

On October 9, 2025, PSTB Staff Katherine MacNeil (Bureau Engineer) and Lane Andress (Project Manager) made another site visit to observe the pressurization of air sparge wells as part of the remediation system expansion at the Cañoncito Grocery site in To'Hajiilee, NM. The wells are designed to deliver concentrated oxygen into a subsurface clay where remaining petroleum contamination at the site persists. Pressurized air was introduced into each well to open additional flow paths for concentrated oxygen to penetrate deeper into the clay. Applied pressure and air flow were measured to determine when flow pathways in the clay opened and maintained at a steady flow rate to determine the optimal injection flow rates to use during system operation.



Pressurization at well head with pressure gauge and flow meter.

Economic Investment Measures

NMED is dedicated to making economic investments that promote public health, improve environmental protection, and foster compliance. Economic investment is critical to New Mexico's ability to continue to build resilient environments. The table below provides an at-a-glance view of our progress toward our FY26 targets.

	FY26 Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	FY26 Actual
Total grant dollars awarded to communities.	$65,000,000					
Number of brownfield acres of contaminated land cleaned up and available for reuse.	10					
Investments in water infrastructure, in dollars.	$30,000,000	$161,870,000	$7,500,000			$161,870,000
Number of new water infrastructure projects.	115	39	28.75			39

Our economic investment performance measures are described in detail in Appendix B. These explanations include additional definitions and assumptions to provide further insight into the significance of these measures.

Climate Change Bureau presents testimony to the Environmental Improvement Board on the Clean Transportation Fuel Program



Robles, Royal, and Anaya attorney Kelsea Sona and Colin Murphy, the Co-Directors of the Low Carbon Fuel Policy Research Initiative at the University of California-Davis Institute of Transportation Studies discuss strategy with NMED attorneys Dylan Villescas and Kelly Villanueva, as well as NMED Climate Change Bureau Chief Claudia Borchert and Permitting Section Manager Angela Raso

In a September NMED Weekly Activity Report (WAR), the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) submitted on September 2nd its Notice of Intent (NOI) to present technical testimony to the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board (EIB) on the Clean Transportation Fuel Program (CTFP). CTFP is a cooperative, market-based program that:

1. Establishes a statewide standard to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels produced, imported, or dispensed for use in New Mexico by 20% by 2030 and 30% by 2040 below 2018 levels, as required under codified under New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA) 1978, Sections 74-1-3, 7(A)(15), 8(A)(15), and 18; and

2. Creates a marketplace for regulated parties to buy, trade, and sell credits based on whether fuels are above or below that standard to achieve the statewide targets. The first two weeks of the hearing on EIB 25-23 (R), took place at the Willie Ortiz Building from September 22 to October 3, 2025. Additional hearings will begin on November 17 and will continue as necessary.

NMED spent more than a year preparing for the CTFP hearing, submitting 107 exhibits after extensive internal and contractor-supported work totaling 6.7 staff years, or 13,400 staff hours, including major contributions from the Climate Change Bureau, Environmental Protection Division, and Office of General Counsel, along with 231 meetings with external stakeholders. The hearing opened on September 22 with testimony from NMED-EPD Director Michelle Miano and counsel from Robles, Royal, and Anaya, followed by a multi-day presentation from NMED-CCB leadership and technical experts, including academic and consulting partners. NMED concluded its testimony on September 25–26 with its technical panel, after which the EIB heard from environmental advocates, industry representatives, and members of the public during the second week of proceedings.

Operational Measures

NMED is committed to modernizing and improving operational efficiency while reducing operational costs with no loss in customer service. Increasing operational efficiency enables NMED to provide greater services to the public, industry, and our employees. The table below provides an at-a-glance view of our progress toward our FY26 targets.

	FY26 Target	FY26 Actual
Percent of NMED financial transactions completed online by the public or regulated community.	50%	
Total dollars collected by NMED and transferred to the general fund resulting from successful prosecutions and/or settlements stemming from non-compliance with laws, rules, or permits administered by the Department.	$750,000	

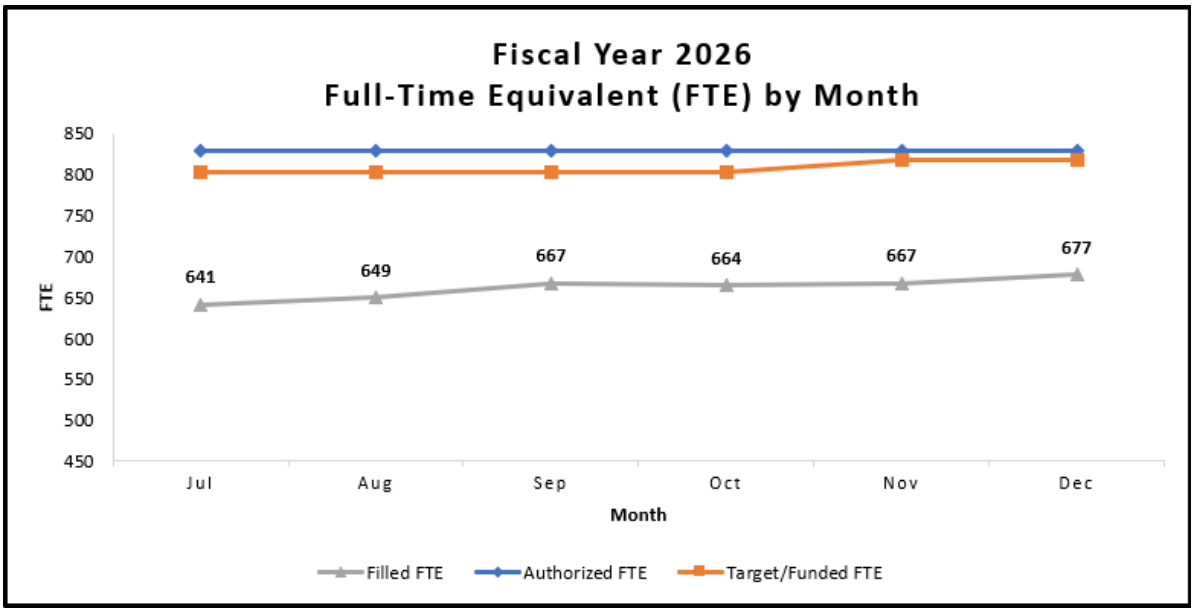
In FY25, NMED collected and deposited in the State's General Fund nearly $1.9 million in penalties assessed against municipalities, corporations and federal entities. Assessments were performed by the Air Quality Bureau, Hazardous Waste Bureau, Drinking Water Bureau and Occupational Health and Safety Bureau. In FY25, the Office of General Counsel (OGC) hired five new attorneys to alleviate the workload of over 500 matters, of which 243 are enforcement. In FY26, OGC expects to fill four more attorney positions, two in Air Quality, to assist NMED and the various bureaus in rulemakings and compliance and enforcement.

Funded Vacancy Rate by Month													
FY26 Target	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	FY26 Actual
8.0%	20.2%	19.2%	16.9%	17.3%	18.4%	17.1%							

Our operational performance measures are described in detail in Appendix B. These explanations include additional definitions and assumptions to provide further insight into the significance of these measures.

NMED reduced its vacancy rate by 106% over the course of FY25, and during the first and second quarters of FY26, NMED saw a net gain of 36 filled positions. This represents a 5.6% increase in the number of positions filled over the two quarters, from 641 to 677. Hiring to fill vacancies across the agency was supported by increased recruitment efforts by the Human Resources Division and an increased number of applicants from Federal entities, pursuing opportunities to apply their government experience and skills at NMED.

With the budget passed during the 2025 legislative session, the Department's FY26 budget included funding to increase salaries to appropriately compensate employees based on their education and experience in accordance with state regulations. NMED expects this will support the agency's efforts to fill positions, realign workloads to support employees and maintain an extraordinarily low vacancy rate.



NMED Staff Workload Snapshot

Based on existing staffing levels and assuming 235 workdays per year, it would take most NMED programs multiple years to conduct inspections to ensure compliance with *all* permitted or licensed facilities. Each year NMED carefully assesses, based on available resources, how to best regulate and assure compliance of businesses that are subject to laws passed by the Legislature, regulations adopted by state boards and commissions, and permits and licenses issued by the Department. With tens of thousands of regulated entities, NMED's employees, across programs and bureaus, carry a significant workload.

Appendix A

NMED Program Workload Data

Regulatory Permitting and Enforcement Programs

Division	Bureau	Program	Known Regulated Universe / Number of Permits	Authorized Permitting & Enforcement FTE	Filled Permitting & Enforcement FTE	% Time Permitting	% Time Enforcement	Regulated Entities/Permits per Filled Permitting & Enforcement FTE	As of Date
EHD	EHB	Liquid Waste, Food Safety, & Pool and Spa Programs	15,819	50.5	56.5	25%	75%	340	10/8/2025
EHD	OHSB	Compliance Program	66,746	25.0	20.0	0%	100%	3,337	10/6/2025
EPD	AQB	Permitting and Enforcement	3,169	45.0	31.0	78%	22%	102	6/30/2025
EPD	RCB	Radiation Protection Program	1,811	10.0	7.0	95%	5%	467	10/8/2025
RPD	HWB	Compliance and Tech. Assistance Program	2,506	9.7	7.7	0%	100%	358	10/15/2025
RPD	HWB	Permitting Program	17	34.0	24.0	100%	0%	1	10/24/2025
RPD	PSTB	Prevention/Inspection - Delivery Prohibition	1,709	17.0	16.0	0%	100%	106	10/3/2025
RPD	PSTB	Remedial Action Program	972	18.0	10.0	0%	0%	97	10/3/2025
RPD	SWB	Permitting and Enforcement Program	933	16.0	12.0	50%	50%	78	10/15/2025
WPD	DWB	Public Water System Supervision	1,040	14.0	11.0	90%	10%	95	10/15/2025
WPD	GWQB	Agriculture Compliance Section	200	4.0	3.0	90%	10%	67	10/1/2025
WPD	GWQB	Mining Environmental Compliance Section	40	12.0	11.0	90%	10%	4	10/1/2025
WPD	GWQB	Pollution Prevention Section	446	18.0	16.0	90%	10%	28	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Dredge/Fill Permits	76	4.0	4.0	15%	5%	19	10/1/2025

WPD	SWQB	NPDES permit compliance	6,160	7.0	5.0	50%	50%	1,232	10/1/2025

Non-Regulatory Programs

Division	Bureau	Program	Permittees / Facilities	Known Universe Category	Authorized FTE	Filled FTE	Workload per filled FTE	Descriptor	As of Date
EHD	OHSB	Consultation Program	68,291	Employers	7.0	2.0	9,756	Employers per Consultation Program FTE	10/23/2025
RPD	HWB	Incident Coordination	365	Emergency calls	1.3	1.0	365.0	Emergency calls per Incident Coordination FTE	10/23/2025
RPD	SWB	Recycling and Illegal Dumping Grants	21	FY26 grants	5.0	4.0	5	FY26 grants per Recycling and Illegal Dumping Grants FTE	10/15/2025
WPD	CPB	Technical Section	603	Infrastructure Projects	7.0	6.0	101	Infrastructure Projects per Technical Section FTE	10/15/2025
WPD	DWB	Engineering	1,054	Public Water Systems	3.0	3.0	351	Public Water Systems per Engineering FTE	10/14/2025
WPD	DWB	Infrastructure Funding Support	1,054	Infrastructure Funding Support	2.0	1.0	1,054	Infrastructure Funding Support per Infrastructure Funding Support FTE	10/14/2025
WPD	DWB	Sustainable Water Infrastructure	1,054	Public Water Systems	15.0	11.0	96	Public Water Systems per Sustainable Water Infrastructure FTE	10/14/2025
WPD	DWB	Utility Operator Certification	2,173	Utility operators	7.0	3.0	724	Utility operators per Utility Operator Certification FTE	10/14/2025
WPD	GWQB	Remediation Oversight Section	146	Sites	10.0	7.0	20.9	Sites per Remediation Oversight Section FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	GWQB	Superfund Oversight Section	29	Sites	11.0	9.0	3.2	Sites per Superfund Oversight Section FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Water Quality Standards	6,703/191,999	Perennial stream miles in NM	4.0	4.0	1,676/48,000	Perennial stream miles in NM per Water Quality Standards FTE	10/1/2025

Division	Bureau	Program	Permittees / Facilities	Known Universe Category	Authorized FTE	Filled FTE	Workload per filled FTE	Descriptor	As of Date
WPD	SWQB	Water Quality Standards Program	191,999	Non-perennial stream miles in NM	4.0	4.0	48,000	Non-perennial stream miles in NM per Water Quality Standards Program FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Monitoring Program	6,703	Perennial stream miles in NM	5.0	5.0	1,341	Perennial stream miles in NM per Monitoring Program FTE	10/1/2025
			191,999	Non-perennial stream miles in NM			38,400	Non-perennial stream miles in NM per Monitoring Program FTE	10/1/2025
			173	Number of Significant Lakes and Reservoirs			35	Number of Significant Lakes and Reservoirs per Monitoring Program FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	TMDL & Assessment	681	Number of assessed river/stream reaches	5.0	4.0	170	Number of assessed river/stream reaches per TMDL & Assessment FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Wetlands Protection	1,152,122	Acres of freshwater wetlands in NM	4.0	4.0	288,031	Acres of freshwater wetlands in NM per Wetlands Protection FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Nonpoint Source Pollution - Planning & Restoration	3,223	Number of sub-watersheds	10.0	10.0	322	Number of sub-watersheds per Nonpoint Source Pollution - Planning & Restoration FTE	10/1/2025
WPD	SWQB	Effectiveness Monitoring	243	Number of impaired river/stream reaches	1.0	1.0	243	Number of impaired river/stream reaches per Effectiveness Monitoring FTE	10/1/2025

Appendix B

Public Health Measures	Definitions and Assumptions
Percent of the population breathing air meeting federal health standards.	“Meeting federal health standards” means meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for air pollutants. “Population” means 32 percent of the total population of New Mexico since 35 percent of the total population live in 20 counties without air monitors and 33 percent of the total population live in Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque which operate their own air monitoring sites and monitors and do not contribute to the NMED data set. Therefore, 32 percent of the population will be used as the denominator when calculating the percent of the population in the 10 monitored counties breathing air meeting federal health standards.
Percent of the population served safe and healthy drinking water.	"Community water system" means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents. "Safe and healthy drinking water" is defined as drinking water served by a community water system that meets primary health-based drinking water standards. Health-Based Standards are standards that fall into one of three categories: 1) maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) that specify the highest allowable contaminant concentrations in drinking water; 2) maximum residual disinfectant levels (MRDLs) that specify the highest concentrations of disinfectants allowed in drinking water; and 3) treatment technique requirements that specify certain processes intended to reduce the level of a contaminant. The numerator will exclude the population served by systems with unresolved violations from prior quarters and will be based on the compliance status of each community water system at any time during the quarter. The denominator is the total number of people served by community water systems.
Number of drinking water systems serving drinking water that did not meet at least one standard compared to the total number of drinking water systems	"Drinking water system serving drinking water that did not meet at least one standard" is a community water system with one or more violations of primary health-based drinking water standards. See above for "community water system" definition. The numerator will exclude population served by systems with unresolved violations from prior quarters; also, the numerator will be based on compliance status of each community water system at any time during the quarter. The denominator is the total number of people served by community water systems.
Number of community water system violations returned to compliance as a result of NMED assistance.	See above for "community water system" definition. "Violations" means all violations, including monitoring, reporting, public notice, and exceedances. "Returned to compliance" means that a violation has gone from non-compliant status to compliant status in the data system of record (i.e., Safe Drinking Water Information System). Note that there can be a lag between when the system addresses the violation and when NMED documents that the system returned to compliance.
Number of superfund sites cleaned up as compared to the number of superfund sites remaining.	“Superfund site” means an entire Superfund Site on the National Priorities List, including all operational units. As of September 30, 2021, there are 15 Superfund Sites in New Mexico. Superfund Site clean-ups take many years, and it is common for Sites to remain on the National Priorities List for decades. As a result, most years the number of Superfund Sites cleaned-up will be zero. If, in a given year, a Superfund Site is partially delisted (e.g., one operational unit is delisted and one or more remains) we will note this in the narrative, but a partial delisting will not count toward this measure.
Number of restaurants/food manufacturers that did not meet at least one standard compared to the total number of restaurants/food manufacturers.	"One standard" means having at least one priority violation during an annual inspection. "Priority violations" are the highest risk violations that indicate the greatest risk of consumers possibly becoming ill as a result of eating food from the restaurant/food manufacturer. The denominator is the number of facilities for which NMED made a compliance determination during the quarter, following an inspection of the facility. The denominator does not include facilities for which the program made a compliance determination without conducting an inspection (e.g., based on records review).

Number of employers that did not meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements for at least one standard compared to the total number of employers.	"Number of employers that did not meet OSHA requirements" includes all employers issued at least one citation for violation(s) of OSHA standards (numerator). "Total number of workplaces" includes all employers found in compliance (case closed with no citations) and employers issued citation(s) during the fiscal year (denominator).

Environmental Protection Measures	**Definitions and Assumptions**
Amount of volatile organic compounds emitted statewide, in tons.	This measure will use the annual calendar year volatile organic compounds (VOCs) emissions inventory which includes actual emissions (i.e., routine, start up, shut down, maintenance, malfunction (SSM/M)) and all illegal VOC emissions. The tons per year reported at the end of the fiscal year will constitute emissions for the previous calendar year. Qualified sources are defined in 20.2.73.300.B(1) as “Any source which emits, or has the potential to emit, 5 tons per year or more of lead or lead compounds, or 100 tons per year or more of PM10, PM2.5, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, or volatile organic compounds shall submit an emissions report annually”. NMED will assume for this performance measure that legal emissions are from sources in NMED's jurisdiction, which excludes Bernalillo County and Tribal areas.
Amount of volatile organic compounds emitted illegally, in tons.	“Illegal emissions” are those that exceed permitted (allowable) limits. This is a reporting of the illegal total tons of VOC emissions for comparison to total tons of emissions. The tons per year reported at the end of the fiscal year will constitute emissions for the previous calendar year. NMED will assume for this performance measure that illegal emissions are from sources in NMED's jurisdiction, which excludes Bernalillo County. This measure assumes all excess emissions reported to NMED by regulated facilities are in violation of state and federal law. Note: nonpermitted sources are not required to report excess emissions because they do not have an “allowable” limit.
Amount of nitrogen oxides emitted statewide, in tons.	This measure will use the annual calendar year nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions inventory which includes actual emissions (i.e., routine, start up, shut down, maintenance, malfunction (SSM/M)) and all the illegal NOx emissions. The tons per year reported at the end of the fiscal year will constitute emissions for the previous calendar year. See above for “qualified sources” definition. NMED will assume for this performance measure that legal emissions are from sources in NMED's jurisdiction, which excludes Bernalillo County and Tribal areas. The data is collected from permitted and registered industrial facilities (point sources).
Amount of nitrogen oxides emitted illegally, in tons.	See above for “illegal emissions” definition. This is a reporting of the illegal total tons of NOx emissions for comparison to the total tons of emissions. The tons per year reported at the end of the fiscal year will constitute emissions for the previous calendar year. NMED will assume for this performance measure that illegal emissions are from sources in NMED's jurisdiction, which excludes Bernalillo County. This measure assumes all excess emissions reported to NMED by regulated facilities are in violation of state and federal law. Note: nonpermitted sources are not required to report excess emissions because they do not have an “allowable” limit.
Quantity of nutrient-based pollutants reduced due to implementation of watershed restoration and on-the-ground improvement projects, in pounds.	“Nutrient-based pollutants” are nitrogen and phosphorus. “Pounds of nitrogen” are measured as Total Nitrogen. “Pounds of phosphorus” are measured as Total Phosphorus. NMED will count load reductions toward this measure when NMED confirms individual project completion. The data do not include pollutant load reductions resulting from programs and projects not represented in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS). Due to the requirement for NMED to report to EPA once annually, along with the cycle for implementation of water quality restoration projects that generate pollutant reductions, numbers reported for this measure mid-year may not demonstrate progress toward annual targets.
Reduction in nonpoint source sediment loading attributed to implementation of	“Nonpoint source sediment loading” means the amount of sediment (in pounds) that is carried by rain and snowmelt and deposited in aquatic environments from many diffuse (i.e., nonpoint) sources over a specific period (e.g., day, year, etc.). “Nonpoint source pollutant” means a pollutant released into the aquatic environment from a wide area and many diffuse sources. NMED will count

watershed restoration and on-the-ground improvement projects.	load reductions toward this measure when NMED confirms individual project completion. The data do not include pollutant load reductions resulting from programs and projects not represented in EPA GRTS. Due to the requirement for NMED to report to EPA once annually, along with the cycle for implementation of water quality restoration projects that generate pollutant reductions, numbers reported for this measure mid-year may not demonstrate progress toward annual targets.
Number of nonpoint source impaired waterbodies restored by the Department relative to the number of impaired water bodies.	See above for "nonpoint source pollutant" definition. "Impaired waterbody" means a surface water of the state (i.e., stream, river, lake, wetland) is not meeting the applicable surface water quality standards for one or more pollutants. In other words, the concentration of the pollutant(s) is higher than the levels established to protect fish, recreation, irrigation, and other uses. Full restoration of a waterbody takes years and typically many combined projects to address the causes of the impairment. Despite successful efforts to restore certain waterbodies and remove them from the impaired waters list, the total number of impaired waterbodies will increase over time due to: (1) monitoring and assessment of more waterbodies; and (2) the general trend for changing land uses over time, combined with impacts of climate change.
Number of underground storage tank sites cleaned up compared to the total number of leaking underground petroleum storage tank sites remaining.	"Cleaned up" means that soil and groundwater contaminants of concern have met the applicable state's standards. "Underground storage tank" means a single tank or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that are used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and the volume of which, including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto, is ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. "Petroleum storage tank" means a storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils. "Leak" means any spilling, emitting, discharging, escaping, or disposing of a regulated substance due to the failure of components of a storage tank system to contain a regulated substance as designed. A leak may or may not result in a release to the environment. "Petroleum" means crude oil, crude oil fractions, and refined petroleum fractions, including gasoline, kerosene, heating oils, and diesel fuels. This measure does not reflect ongoing work to clean up sites to achieve No Further Action (NFA) status. Also, this measure does not report NFA releases from above ground storage tanks.
Number of completed cleanups of petroleum storage tank release sites that require no further action.	"No Further Action" is a technical determination issued by NMED that documents that the owner or operator of a site has met all applicable WQCC and EIB remediation standards and that no contaminant will present a significant risk of harm to public health, safety, welfare, and the environment. "Completed cleanups" is another term for "No Further Action." See above for "petroleum storage tank" definition. "Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing of a regulated substance from a storage tank system into the groundwater, surface water or soil. See above for "petroleum" definition. This measure does not reflect ongoing work to clean up sites to achieve NFA status.
Number of zero-emission vehicles registered in New Mexico*	Clean cars mean both battery electric vehicles (BEVs) and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs). By identifying all the clean cars registered in the state, the performance measure encompasses new and used vehicles. New Mexico Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) provides Atlas Public Policy vehicle information number (VIN) quarterly for all vehicles registered in New Mexico. Atlas Public Policy decodes the NM MVD VIN data to identify which vehicles are classified as clean vehicles. Atlas Public Policy posts the clean vehicle data with a visual interpretation on a public, New Mexico-specific dashboard (https://atlaspolicy.com/evaluatenm/).
Number of liquid waste system violations resulting from complaints*	A "complaint" is a negative report regarding a particular liquid waste system. A "liquid waste system violation" pertains to a new or modified liquid waste system that has been inspected and found to not meet regulatory requirements and could not be issued a final approval.

Compliance Measures	Definitions and Assumptions
Air	
Percent of air emitting sources inspected.	“Inspected” means a full compliance evaluation, either on-site or off-site (with photographic verification of equipment and other physical verifications required) that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. Inspections include evaluation of all appropriate regulatory requirements and permit conditions. "Air emitting source" means a source of air pollutants, usually an industrial facility, that is included in the Air Quality Bureau (AQB) list of sites to inspect in the universe of sources that may be included in a given annual Compliance Monitoring Strategy (CMS) Plan.
Percent of air emitting sources in compliance.	"Air emitting source" means an industrial facility that is included in the annual CMS Plan that is subject to approval by the EPA. “In compliance" means, upon completion of an on-site or off-site evaluation by NMED, the air emitting source meets all the requirements of permit(s), state regulations and federal regulations that apply to the facility and its operations. The denominator is the number of facilities for which NMED made a compliance determination during the quarter, following an inspection of the facility. The denominator does not include facilities for which the program made a compliance determination without conducting an inspection (e.g., based on records review).
Percent of air emitting sources in violation.	See above for "air emitting source" definition. "In violation" means that one or more potential violations were discovered through analysis of state or federal regulatory requirements or permit conditions. Numerator is all permittees with one or more potential violations that remain unresolved (i.e., permittees with an ongoing violation). Denominator is the total number of regulated entities (permittees/facilities).
Groundwater	
Percent of groundwater permittees inspected.	“Inspected” means an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. "Groundwater permittees" means a person or facility with an active discharge permit issued by the NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau (GWQB) under the authority of Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) regulations found at 20.6.2 NMAC, 20.6.6 NMAC, and 20.6.7 NMAC; this term does not include sites under abatement pursuant to WQCC regulations unless the facility is abating groundwater contamination under discharge permit. The numerator is the number of permittees inspected during the reporting period; the denominator is total regulated permittees. The denominator will be set on July 1 each year and quarterly inspection activity will vary. This measure will be tracked and reported cumulatively across quarters.
Percent of groundwater permittees in compliance.	See above for "groundwater permittees" definition. "In compliance" means that GWQB inspected the facility and determined that no violations of the permit conditions or regulations were found at the time of inspection. See above for which permits are included in this measure. This measure will provide a compliance rate as a snapshot in time (one quarter only). The numerator is the number of permittees inspected in past quarter that are in compliance with applicable requirements and permit conditions. The denominator is the number of permittees for which a compliance determination was made during the quarter following an inspection of the permittee. The denominator does not include facilities for which the program made a compliance determination without conducting an inspection (e.g., based on records review).
Percent of groundwater permittees in violation.	See above for "groundwater permittees" definition. "In violation" means a permittee with a violation that has not yet been resolved. This will include permittees that are working on ongoing corrective actions but have not completed them. See above for which permits are included in this measure. Numerator is the number of facilities with an unresolved violation, regardless of whether the violation was identified during the reporting quarter. Denominator is the total number of regulated facilities/entities.
Hazardous Waste	

Percent of hazardous waste facilities inspected.	“Inspected” means an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. "Facilities" tracked under this measure include hazardous waste generators, transporters, and treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
Percent of hazardous waste facilities in compliance.	See above for "facilities" definition. “In compliance” means that there were no violations of the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Management Regulations (HWMR) 20.4.1 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) found at the time of inspection. This percentage will be calculated based on the number of compliant facilities out of the total number of facilities inspected.
Percent of hazardous waste facilities in violation.	See above for "hazardous waste facilities" definition. “In violation” means the facility was found to be out of compliance with the New Mexico HWMR 20.4.1 NMAC at the time of inspection. Numerator is the number of facilities with an unresolved violation, regardless of whether the violation was identified during the reporting quarter. Denominator is the total number of regulated facilities/entities.
Petroleum Storage Tanks	
Percent of petroleum storage tank facilities inspected.	“Inspected” means an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. "Facilities" tracked under this measure include hazardous waste generators, transporters, and treatment, storage and disposal facilities.
Percent of petroleum storage tank facilities in compliance after inspection.	“In compliance” means that there were no violations in the New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) found at the time of inspection. This percentage will be calculated based on the number of compliant facilities out of the total number of facilities inspected.
Percent of petroleum storage tank facilities with active/ongoing violations.	“In violation” means the facility was found to be out of compliance at the time of inspection.
Radiation Sources in Medical Equipment	
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources inspected.	“Inspection” means an official examination or observation including, but not limited to, tests, surveys and monitoring to determine compliance with rules, regulations, orders, requirements and license or registration conditions of the department. In other words, an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. “Ionizing radiation” means a form of energy that acts by removing electrons from atoms and molecules of materials that include air, water, and living tissue. “Non-ionizing radiation” means a form of radiation with less energy than ionizing radiation. Unlike ionizing radiation, non-ionizing radiation does not remove electrons from atoms or molecules of materials that include air, water, and living tissue. The denominator is the total regulated entities.
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources in compliance.	See above for “ionizing radiation” and “non-ionizing radiation” definitions. “In compliance" means no violations of state regulations were found during onsite or virtual inspections. The denominator is the number of facilities for which NMED made a compliance determination during the quarter, following an inspection of the facility. The denominator does not include facilities for which the program made a compliance determination without conducting an inspection (e.g., based on records review).
Percent of ionizing/non-ionizing radiation sources in violation.	See above for “ionizing radiation” and “non-ionizing radiation” definitions. "In violation" means a violation of at least one state regulation was found during and on-site or virtual inspection. Numerator is the number of facilities with an unresolved violation, regardless of whether the violation was identified during the reporting quarter. Denominator is the total number of regulated facilities/entities.
Restaurants and Food Manufacturing	
Percent of restaurants/food manufactures inspected.	“Inspected” means an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate. The denominator is the total regulated entities with scheduled inspections within the quarter being reported.

Percent of restaurants/food manufactures in compliance.	"Compliance" means an inspected facility did not have priority violations during an annual inspection. "Priority violations" are the highest risk violations that indicate the greatest risk of consumers possibly becoming ill as a result of eating food from the restaurant/food manufacturer. The denominator is the number of facilities for which NMED made a compliance determination during the quarter, following an inspection of the facility. The denominator does not include facilities for which the program made a compliance determination without conducting an inspection (e.g., based on records review).
Percent of restaurants/food manufactures in violation.	"Violation" means having at least one priority violation during an annual inspection. See above for "priority violations" definition. Numerator is the number of facilities with an unresolved violation, regardless of whether the violation was identified during the reporting quarter. Denominator is the total number of regulated facilities/entities.
Cannabis and Hemp	
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittees inspected.	“Inspected” means a routine, annual on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, if appropriate.
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittees showing compliance.	"Compliance" means not having priority violations during an annual inspection. "Priority violations" are the highest risk violations that indicate the greatest risk of consumers possibly becoming ill as a result of eating or consuming cannabis edibles or hemp finished products.
Percent of cannabis and hemp permittees with active/ongoing violations.	"Violation" means having at least one priority violation during an annual inspection. "Priority violations" are the highest risk violations that indicate the greatest risk of consumers possibly becoming ill as a result of eating or consuming cannabis edibles or hemp finished products.
Occupational Health and Safety	
Percent of high-hazard facilities inspected	Bureau management and administrative staff develop targeting systems, including emphasis programs, each year based on data identifying establishments considered high hazard by industry, illness/injury rate or other neutral selection criteria. Management assigns cases to compliance officers who enter inspection and violation data in OIS in accordance with the New Mexico Field Operations Manual (FOM).
Percent of all employers inspected	The intent of this measure is to display the number of employers issued at least one citation for OSHA standard violations compared to the total number of employers inspected during the reporting period.
Septic Systems	
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems inspected.	“Inspected” means an on-the-ground compliance inspection that is conducted to inform a compliance determination and support enforcement actions, not including photo or virtual inspections. A liquid waste system inspection includes, for the purpose of this measure, an inspection of a new or modified system that has been installed, complete and not ready for a compliance inspection. This measure does not include compliance-based inspections. The denominator is total number of systems inspected as a result of the installation of a new or modified system.
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems in compliance.	“Compliance” of a new or modified liquid waste systems means the system has been inspected on-site and found to meet regulatory requirements during the initial inspection and may be issued a final approval. The denominator is the total number of systems inspected as a result of the installation of a new or modified system by department personnel, not including photo and unpermitted system inspections.
Percent of new or modified liquid waste systems in violation.	“Violation” of new or modified liquid waste systems are those that have been inspected and have been found to not meet regulatory requirements and could not be issued a final approval. The system installation requires a re-inspection before final approval. The denominator is the total number of systems inspected as a result of the installation of a new or modified system by department personnel, not including photo and unpermitted system inspections.
Surface Water	

Percent of surface water permittees inspected.	“Inspected” means an off-site or on-site compliance inspection that is conducted to evaluate compliance with the EPA permit and support EPA enforcement actions, if appropriate. "Surface water permittees" refers to NPDES surface water discharge permittees. The numerator is the number of permittees subject to NMED-led inspections completed that quarter; the denominator is the number of NMED-led inspections planned for the fiscal year through SWQB’s commitment to EPA Region 6. This measure represents surface water discharge inspections NMED conducts on behalf of EPA Region 6, which is currently the permitting authority for these regulated entities in New Mexico.
Percent of surface water permittees in compliance.	See above for "surface water permittees" definition. "In compliance" means the permittee scored a 3 or higher on their facility evaluation rating on a scale of 1 (very unreliable programs) to 5 (very reliable programs). The denominator is the number of permittees for which NMED issued a final Facility Evaluation Rating during the quarter, following an NMED-led inspection of the permittee. The numerator is the number of permittees for which final inspection reports were issued with a Facility Evaluation Rating of 3 or higher during the quarter.
Percent of surface water permittees in violation.	See above for "surface water permittees" definition. "In violation" means that EPA issued an enforcement action against an inspected facility. Numerator is the number of facilities with an unresolved violation, regardless of whether the violation was identified during the reporting quarter. Denominator is the total number of regulated facilities/entities. “Enforcement action” is an EPA-issued administrative order or administrative penalty order. If SWQB completes an inspection report during the 1st quarter, that facility may not be in the numerator for percent in violation for the 1st quarter because the noncompliance determination may not be made until another quarter. This facility would end up in the numerator for the percent in violation measure in the quarter when the EPA issues the enforcement action.

Economic Investment Measures	**Definitions and Assumptions**
Total investment of grants dollars awarded to communities, year to date.	"Investment" means the action of investing money to a particular undertaking with the expectation of a worthwhile result. “Grant dollars” means money from state or federal funds. “Communities” means a physical location of census tracts or a neighborhood bounded by certain streets and geophysical features. “Awarded” means funds given to communities. This performance measure will include data from many sources, including but not limited to: Solid Waste Bureau’s Recycling and Illegal Dumping (RAID) grants, the Construction Program Bureau (CPB)’s Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF) and Rural Infrastructure Program (RIP). These data do not include tracking funds as they are reimbursed or capital outlay funds. Also, these data do not include funds awarded to contractors or areas without populations.
Number of brownfield acres of contaminated land cleaned up and available for reuse.	“Brownfield acres” means brownfields sites that utilize the Brownfield Revolving Loan Fund (BRLF) program or a national brownfield grant to fund assessment or clean-up. "Cleaned up and available for reuse” means the acres are remediated and “Ready for Anticipated Use (RAU),” a technical determination that environmental conditions at the site are protective of human health and the environment based on current use(s) or planned future use(s). This measure will not report on sites being regulated through the State Cleanup Program.
Investments in water infrastructure, in dollars.	"Investments" means actual disbursements from CWSRF, RIP and Capital Outlay to communities for water infrastructure projects. "Water infrastructure" includes drinking water, wastewater, stormwater and any other projects eligible for CWSRF or RIP, and any Capital Outlay projects appropriated to NMED and managed by the CPB. These data are reported by quarter, not as a rolling total of dollars from quarter to quarter. It is important to note that the number of new Capital Outlay projects in a given year is dependent on legislative appropriation. Disbursements from programs not managed directly by CPB are not included in this measure, so a total amount of financial impact to the state from water programs CPB only participates in as a contractor are not included.

Number of new water infrastructure projects.	"New water infrastructure project" means Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF), Rural Infrastructure Program (RIP) and capital outlay projects with a funding agreement executed during the reporting period (i.e., quarter). Capital outlay funding agreements are a consequence of appropriations made to the NMED by the Legislature. Because this measure does not capture disbursements from programs not managed directly by NMED CPB, reporting of this measure does not reflect the total amount of financial impact to the State of New Mexico from all water infrastructure financing programs.

Operational Measures	**Definitions and Assumptions**
Total dollars collected by NMED and transferred to the general fund resulting from successful prosecutions and/or settlements stemming from non-compliance with laws, rules, or permits administered by the Department.	Enforcement actions are administrative or judicial actions initiated by NMED in response to some information that a regulated entity is violating a statute and/or rule (regulation) for which NMED has legal enforcement authority, or a permit administered by NMED. NMED administers permits pertaining to the following: air quality, water quality, drinking water quality, solid waste, hazardous waste, liquid waste, food safety, ionizing radiation, hemp (warehousing, extraction processing, manufacturing), and public recreation water safety. NMED has enforcement authority for all these matters, in addition to occupational health and safety. The intent of this measure is to display the success of enforcement actions and litigation, as well as the benefit to the entire state via general fund revenue generation. Ideally, the target is zero since compliance with state rules and permits is always required. Realistically, and as the compliance and violation performance measures indicate, NMED is likely to see violations that merit civil penalties in all regulatory programs. Note that NMED may transfer penalties to the general fund from actions initiated by NMED, the Attorney General, a federal agency, etc.
Vacancy rate by month.	The intent of this measure is to track NMED's effort to achieve our budgeted vacancy rate. A negative trend will convey greater staff retention and increased hiring to reduce our vacancy rate. “Vacancy rate” is calculated by subtracting the number of filled full-time equivalent (FTE) positions from the number of budgeted FTE positions (i.e., 662 for FY23) and dividing by the number of authorized FTE positions. Note that as FTE goes down, vacancy rate increases.
Percent of NMED financial transactions completed online by the public or regulated community.	A “financial transaction” facilitates the utilization of ACH and credit card payments for NMED license permitting, loan payments, corrective action fees, certification renewal fees, and other compliance, primacy, and regulatory fees which NMED bills to the constituent and regulated community via email, paper mail, or at the Wells Fargo portal, who pay directly to Wells Fargo, who processes the payment, and the money is deposited into individual program’s Wells Fargo account. The intent of this measure is to drive NMED's modernization, cost-saving efforts, and improved customer service (e.g., online transactions require different resources than in-person or by mail). A positive trend will convey that a greater share of financial transactions is being completed online, directly resulting from modernization, human capital, and cost-saving efforts to improve efficiency and provide enhanced customer service. The following transactions are not being measured here: legal settlements, compliance agreements, State of New Mexico budgets, federal and state grants, inter/intra agency transfers, and special revenue funds.