State of New Mexico

Water Quality Control Commission

FINAL 08/11/08

2008-2010 State of New Mexico CWA §303(d)/§305(b) Integrated Report

Prepared by:
New Mexico Environment Department
Surface Water Quality Bureau
1190 St. Francis Dr.
Santa Fe, NM 87505
www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (as of June 2008)

Ron Curry, Chair
Environment Department
Designee: Jon Goldstein

John D'Antonio, State Engineer
Office of the State Engineer
Designee: Greg Lewis

Mark Fesmire, Director
Oil Conservation Commission
Designee: Glenn VonGonten

Dave Simon, Director
State Parks Division
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department
Designee: Cheryl Bada

I. Miley Gonzalez, Secretary
Department of Agriculture
Designee: Larry J. Dominguez

Bruce Thompson, Director
Department of Game and Fish
Designee: Mike Sloane

John B. Green, Chairman
Soil and Water Conservation Commission
Designee: Howard Hutchinson

Peter Scholle, Director
Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources
Designee: Peggy Johnson

Steve Glass, Representative
Municipal/County Governments

Alfredo Vigil, Secretary
Department of Health
Designee: Len Flowers

Maxine Goad, Member-at-Large

Edward Vigil, Member-at-Large

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

.

List of Appendices

List of Acronyms

µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
ADB	Assessment Database
BMP	Best Management Practice
CERTMAN	Certification Management System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWSRF	Clean Water State Revolving Fund
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECHO	Enforcement Compliance History Online Database
EDAS	Ecological Data Application System
EMAP	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
gpm	gallons per minute
GRTS	Grant Reporting and Tracking System
GWQB	Ground Water Quality Bureau
IR	Integrated Reporting
L	Liter
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg	Milligrams
MRG	Middle Rio Grande
NMAC	New Mexico Administrative Code
NMDGF	New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
NMDOH	New Mexico Department of Health
NMED	New Mexico Environment Department
NMSA	New Mexico Statutes Annotated
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Nonpoint Source
ONRW	Outstanding National Resource Water
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
ppb	parts per billion
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QMP	Quality Management Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
STORET	Storage and Retreival System
SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
SWPP	Source Water Protection Plan
SWQB	Surface Water Quality Bureau
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSI	Trophic State Index
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WQA	Water Quality Act (New Mexico)
WQCC	Water Quality Control Commission
WQMP	Water Quality Management Plan
WQS	Water Quality Standards
WQX	Water Quality Exchange

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Water Quality Protection in New Mexico

The protection of water quality in New Mexico is vitally important to the health and well being of humans, aquatic life, and wildlife. *State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters* [20.6.4 NMAC] establishes designated uses for surface waters. Designated uses include fish culture, municipal and industrial water supply, domestic water supply, irrigation and irrigation storage, recreation (including cultural, religious or ceremonial purposes), livestock watering, wildlife habitat and aquatic life. To protect these uses and fulfill the requirements set forth in the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the New Mexico Water Quality Act (WQA) numerous programs are employed to monitor, assess, protect and restore water quality throughout the state.

Similar to most states, New Mexico has utilized a targeted, rotational watershed approach to ambient water quality monitoring for the past decade to achieve comprehensive coverage of waters of the state. This approach has best served New Mexico's monitoring objectives in the past decade given the level of financial and staff resources at the time, and has provided:

- A systematic, detailed collection and review of water quality data that allows for more efficient use of human and budget resources;
- Information at a scale where implementation of corrective actions is feasible;
- An established order of rotation and predicted sampling year for each watershed, which allows easier coordination efforts with other programs and other entities interested in water quality; and
- Enhanced program efficiency.

This is an adaptive, on-going management approach, meaning watersheds are not ignored between intensive survey years.

New Mexico's Summary of Surface Water Quality Standards Designated Use Support

Information about surface water quality throughout New Mexico is based primarily on chemical, physical, biological, toxicological, and habitat data collected during:

- the New Mexico Environment Department's (NMED) rotational surveys,
- water quality monitoring of projects under the state's Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program,
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) surveys and studies,
- preliminary statewide studies of mercury in fish tissues,
- water quality compliance monitoring conducted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES),
- long-term water quality monitoring collected by the U.S. Geological Survey at stream gages, and
- review of physical and chemical data entered by various agencies into the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Storage and Retrieval database.

Additionally, other entities are invited to contribute quality environmental data to be used for assessment purposes during a public data solicitation effort as part of the development of this report.

From a total of over 6,800 categorized primarily perennial stream miles, almost 2,586 assessed miles, or 38%, have identified impaired designated or attainable uses while 54,074 out of a total of 83,410, or 65%, categorized publically-owned lake, reservoir, or playa acresdo not fully support designated uses. The State of New Mexico has issued fish consumption advisories for twenty-three lakes and reservoirs and two rivers due to elevated concentrations of various contaminants including mercury, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane, and polychlorinated biphenyls.

Cause and Sources of New Mexico's Water Quality Impairments

Temperature, sedimentation/siltation (stream bottom deposits), and nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators are the major causes of river and stream water quality impairments in New Mexico. Mercury in fish tissue, nutrients (eutrophication), and aluminum are the major causes of water quality impairments in lakes and reservoirs. This information is based on available data assessed against current designated, existing, and/or attainable uses utilizing New Mexico's Assessment Protocols. The vast majority of surface water quality impairments identified in New Mexico are due to nonpoint sources of water pollution. Probable sources of surface water quality impairment in New Mexico are diverse and include agricultural activities, grazing by wild and domestic animals, construction, habitat alterations, hydromodification, industrial and municipal discharges, waste disposal, storm water run-off, recreation, resource extraction, silviculture, spills, unpermitted discharges and atmospheric deposition. Lack of sustainable grassland, woodland and forest management, as well as invasive riparian species, and increasing recreation, are additional probable sources of water quality impairment in New Mexico. The probable source list included with any cause of impairment is intended to include any and all activities that could be contributing to the identified impairment. It is not intended to single out any particular land owner or single land management activity, and has therefore been labeled "Probable" and generally includes several possible items. Probable sources listed for any particular water body have not been proven to be the only source(s) of the identified impairment. It is generally based on qualitative field observations combined with knowledge of known land management activities that have the potential to contribute to the identified impairment.

Nonpoint sources of pollution, predominantly household septic tanks or cesspools, are the major sources of contamination of ground water. Nonpoint source contamination may be caused by diffuse sources such as large numbers of small septic tanks spread over a subdivision, residual minerals from evapotranspiration, animal feedlot operations, areas disturbed by mineral exploration and/or storage of waste products, urban runoff, or application of agricultural chemicals. Point source contributions to ground water contamination include publicly- and privately-owned sewage treatment plants with flows over 2,000 gallons per day, dairy lagoons, mines, food processing operations, industrial discharges, landfills, and accidental spills or leaks.

New Mexico's Water Quality Management Programs

New Mexico uses a variety of mechanisms including state, federal, and/or local programs to protect and restore the quality of its surface waters. The process of correcting impairments begins with the identification of an impaired waterbody on the CWA §303(d) *List of Impaired Waterbodies*, which is comprised of all Category 5 waters on the *State of New Mexico Clean*

Water Act §303(d)/§305(b) Integrated List (Integrated List). Once listed, a TMDL is developed and incorporated into the *New Mexico Statewide Water Quality Management Plan* (WQMP). This statewide plan broadly addresses water quality concerns and serves as an important planning tool for the prevention and correction of water quality impairments.

The principal mechanism used to protect waters from municipal and industrial point source discharges is the federal NPDES program. Currently, EPA issues and enforces NPDES permits for discharges in New Mexico and the State certifies permits to ensure that New Mexico's water quality standards are met pursuant to CWA §401. The NPDES permitting process, including certification by the State, ensures that permit limits for discharges into surface waters implement federal CWA and New Mexico WQA requirements, protect state water quality standards, and implement the WQMP. Once the NPDES permit is issued, New Mexico assists EPA with permit compliance tracking and on-site inspections.

NMED administers and enforces the Utility Operator Certification regulations for the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC) which requires that all drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities are operated by qualified operators. In many cases, wastewater treatment facilities discharging to impaired surface waters are required to meet stringent water quality based effluent limitations that increase the complexity of the treatment facility. Having qualified operators at wastewater treatment facilities is a key factor contributing to the quality of effluent discharge to a waterbody.

The state's Nonpoint Source Management Program works to prevent and correct water quality impairments from nonpoint sources of surface water pollution. NMED is the lead agency for this program, which utilizes a variety of state, local, and federal agency programs to achieve implementation of Best Management Practices to prevent and abate nonpoint source pollution. The program annually prioritizes its efforts and waterbodies listed as impaired receive higher prioritization. As part of this program, the state ensures through the CWA §401 certification process that water quality standards are protected and the water quality management plan is implemented through the CWA §404 dredge-and-fill permits issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The Wetlands Program also administers and participates in wetland restoration projects. All water quality programs have an associated outreach component to provide education and outreach for schools and interest groups wherever possible to help maintain, protect and restore New Mexico's water quality.

New Mexico relies on several programs, established under a variety of different legislative acts, to protect and maintain ground water quality. The major state statute dealing with water quality management is the WQA which specifically includes ground water within its scope. This Act created the WQCC and authorized it to adopt ground-water quality protection regulations and standards. The New Mexico Oil and Gas Act, Hazardous Waste Act, Ground Water Protection Act, Solid Waste Act, Emergency Management Act, Voluntary Remediation Act, and Environmental Improvement Act also contain provisions which are designed to protect ground water quality and which implement the ground water regulations and water quality standards directly or by reference. In addition, the state cooperates with local and federal governments on various programs relevant to ground water pollution control.

Integrated Report Highlights

In April 2005, the New Mexico WQCC approved revisions to New Mexico's water quality standards. Among other changes, these revisions increased the level of protection for

previously unclassified waters by assigning recreational and aquatic life protection designated uses to unclassified ephemeral, intermittent and perennial waters. Additionally, the state's first Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW) was designated during this triennial revision to the standards. In subsequent rulemakings, NM designated additional waters as ONRWs and expanded the antidegradation provisions of the WQS.

New Mexico continually searches for additional resources to enhance water quality programs throughout the state to support expanded, new, or innovative approaches to water quality monitoring. Incorporating probabilistic sampling designs into the statewide monitoring strategy, implementing a comprehensive fish consumption advisory program, expanding lake and reservoir monitoring efforts, and enhancing rotational watershed survey monitoring efforts to enable each watershed to be examined more frequently than approximately once every eight years are all initiatives that could greatly advance the state's water quality programs.

The state has also begun exploring the possibility of utilizing methods to determine regional ecosystem condition using biological indicators (e.g. fish and benthic macroinvertebrate community structure) as tools to assess aquatic ecological condition. In 2006, New Mexico started to collect supplemental quantitative habitat information and other data to support this type of assessment approach.

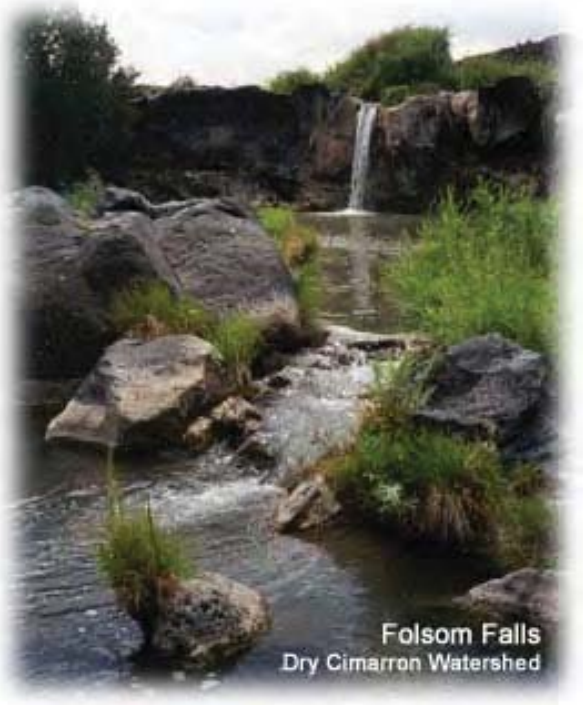
New Mexico is also working to reestablish a state wetlands program. Revitalization of the New Mexico wetlands program will focus the state's efforts toward identifying, monitoring, assessing, protecting and restoring wetland habitats. The overall goals of the wetlands program are to protect and restore New Mexico's remaining wetlands and riparian areas and to increase self-sustaining and naturally functioning wetlands and riparian areas. To meet these goals, the program is working to establish and administer "Wetlands Action Plans" with watershed groups. The program is also developing a wetlands inventory, collecting baseline monitoring information, identifying permanent monitoring sites, and assessing the status and function of wetlands.

New Mexico's ground water resources are also of vital importance and must be preserved for present and futures generations. Approximately 90% of the total population of the state depends on ground water for drinking water. New Mexico continues to implement ground water protection and abatement programs under state statutes. Recently, improvements to the state's ground water protection strategy were undertaken through adoption of a new human health standard for uranium in ground water and significant revisions to the state's liquid waste regulations which regulate treatment and disposal of small volumes of domestic wastewater (2000 gallons per day or less).

New Mexico has identified a number of issues of concern that affect the state's water quality management programs. These include clarifying application of the CWA, monitoring effects of nonpoint source improvements, improving analytical methods for detection of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), and timely review of water quality standards revisions. Congress and EPA's support and implementation of initiatives to address these issues will help New Mexico achieve the objectives of the CWA and to ensure clean water for human health and the environment.

PART A - INTRODUCTION

The *State of New Mexico Clean Water Act §303(d)/ §305(b) Integrated Report* (Integrated Report) is designed to satisfy the statutory requirements of Section 303(d) and the reporting requirements of Sections 305(b) and 314 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act [33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq*.], commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). It also serves to convey basic information on water quality and water pollution control programs in New Mexico to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the United States Congress, as well as to the general public.


Folsom Falls
Dry Cimarron Watershed

In accordance with the above stated statutory requirements, this report contains:

- an assessment of water quality;
- an analysis of the extent to which the CWA §101(a)(2) goal of surface water quality which provides for protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water is being achieved;
- an overview of progress in water pollution control and recommendations for further action; and,
- a description of the nature of nonpoint source pollution and programs for nonpoint source pollution control.

In previous New Mexico CWA §305(b) reports and §303(d) lists, five designated use determinations were possible: Full Support, Full Support Impacts Observed, Partial Support, Not Supported, or Not Assessed. In accordance with current EPA integrated listing guidance and in an effort to streamline the reporting of water quality status, New Mexico uses the designated use determinations of Fully Supporting, Not Supporting, and Not Assessed for each individual designated use to determine an integrated reporting (IR) category for every assessment unit on the Integrated List. New Mexico's IR categories are defined in Table 1. Waterbodies classified as Category 5 constitute the *CWA §303(d) List of Impaired Waters*.

These categories document attainment of applicable water quality standards, enable the development of monitoring strategies and corrective action strategies that effectively respond to the needs identified in the assessment process and ensure that the attainment status of each water quality standard applicable to a particular segment is addressed.

The format of this report has not changed significantly from the previous 2006-2008 version which was developed in accordance with EPA guidance (EPA 2005) in order to provide a common organizational structure and method of reporting water quality status so that Congress and members of the public could more easily review reports and lists from different states. This

2008-2010 version adheres to the same general EPA guidance per EPA's recommendation (EPA 2006).

Table 1. New Mexico's Integrated Report categories

Category	Description
1	All designated uses are supported
2	Available data and/or information indicate that some, but not all of the designated or existing uses are supported based on numeric and narrative parameters that were tested.
3	There is insufficient available data and/or information to make a support determination
4A	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported, but a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is NOT needed because TMDLs have been completed.
4B	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported, but a TMDL is NOT needed because other pollution control requirements are reasonably expected to result in attainment of the water quality standard in the near future.
4C	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported, but a TMDL is NOT needed because impairment is not caused by a pollutant
4N	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated use is not being supported, but a TMDL is NOT needed because impairment is not solely by natural causes (there must be evidence of no antropogenic contributions)
5A	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported and necessary TMDLs are underway or scheduled
5B	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported and a review of the water quality standard will be conducted to verify appropriateness
5C	Available data and/or information indicate that at least one designated or existing use is not being supported but additional data are necessary to verify the listing before TMDLs are scheduled

PART B - BACKGROUND

B.1 Scope of Waters included in Integrated Report

New Mexico is characterized by high mountains, expansive plains and plateaus, river gorges, and broad valleys. Land surface elevations in New Mexico vary from just under 3,000 feet above sea level at the Texas border in the southeastern portion of the state to just over 13,000 feet in the northern mountains. New Mexico is the fifth largest of the fifty states, with a total area of 121,607 square miles. Of this total, 33.9 % is federal land, 11.7% is State land, 10.4% is Native American land, and 44.0% is privately owned (BLM 2005). The state's climate is arid to semiarid. Average annual precipitation ranges from less than eight inches in desert valleys to over 30 inches in the mountains. About half of annual precipitation is received during the period with brief but intense summer storms, commonly referred to as the "monsoon season." Much of the winter precipitation falls as snow in the high mountains and as snow or rain at lower elevations. Average annual snowfall ranges from approximately 3 inches in desert and plains regions to well over 100 inches in mountain areas. Statewide, the annual average precipitation is much less than evaporation from open water surfaces (BOR 1976).

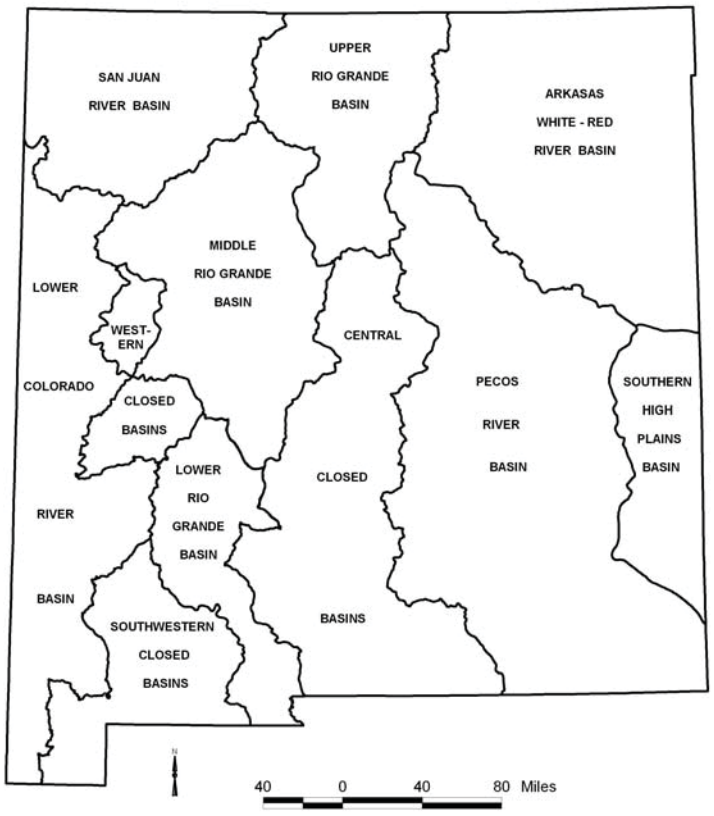


Figure 1. State of New Mexico Water Quality Basins

New Mexico's waters are located within eleven water quality basins (Figure 1). These surface waters include headwater portions of three of the nation's principal drainage systems: the San Juan River and Lower Colorado River basins contribute to the Colorado River, drainage from the Arkansas-White-Red River Basin contributes to the Mississippi River, and the three Rio Grande basins and the Pecos River basin contribute discharge to the Gulf of Mexico. Other streams in the state are in topographically closed basins and drain internally. Table 2 summarizes water resource information for the state.

Total annual stream flow averages over 5.7 million acre-feet. Precipitation falling within the state boundaries accounts for 3.3 million acre-feet of this total. Observed average precipitation for water years (October – September) during the period from 1971-2000 was 14.5 inches (NMOSE/ISC 2006). Other states, principally Colorado via the Rio Grande and the San Juan River, contribute the rest. Downstream states receive 3.6 million acre-feet from New Mexico (BOR 1976). The state's surface water supply is almost fully applied to beneficial uses under existing water rights or reserved for specified beneficial uses under water rights filings.

Table 2. Summary of New Mexico's Water Surface Resources

Topic	Value
State population[1]	1,969,915 people
State Surface Area[2]	121,607 sq mi
Number of water quality basins	11
Total number of stream miles[2]	108,649 mi
Perennial stream miles[2]	6,590 mi
Intermittent/Ephemeral stream miles[2]	99,332 mi
Ditch/canal miles[2]	2,727 mi
Stream miles bordering other states[2]	0 mi
Number of public lakes/reservoirs[2,3]	196
Acres of public lakes/reservoirs[2,3]	108,905 acres
Acres of freshwater wetlands[4]	740,600 acres

[1]United States Census Bureau 2007
[2]Estimates derived by SWQB are based on the lengths of arc segments and areas of polygons from the USGS National Hydrography Dataset. The SWQB/NMED GIS dataset of categoriez Assessed Water is a subset of the NHD dataset. Water resource information reported by EPA may also differ from information reported by SWQB. These differences can be attributed to the different topographical map scales each agency uses to develop these estimates. Additionally, the two agencies may have used GIS information that were updated from satellite or aerial photos taken at different times.
[3]This estimate includes publically-owned cirque lakes, playa lakes, and sink holes as well as lakes and reservoirs based on the USGS National Hydrography Dataset. Large reservoir estimates are based on the conservation pool.
[4]United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) 2000

The magnitude of ground water supplies in the state is estimated to be 20 billion acre-feet. Of this amount, an estimated three billion acre-feet of fresh water and 1.4 billion acre-feet of slightly saline water are recoverable. In some areas with significant ground water use, ground water levels have declined due to withdrawals in excess of recharge (BOR 1976).

B.2 Water Pollution Control in New Mexico's Surface Waters

Figure 2. New Mexico's Water Quality Management Framework

The New Mexico Water Quality Act (WQA) was adopted in 1967 to protect water quality in New Mexico. The New Mexico Legislature has revised the WQA [NMSA 74-6-1 *et seq*.] numerous times to improve the management and protection of New Mexico's water resources. Several of the revisions expanded the duties and powers of the New Mexico WQCC. These duties include adoption of water quality standards and the adoption of regulations "to prevent or abate water pollution in the State or in any specific geographic area or watershed of the state...or for any class of waters." Under the WQA, water is defined as "all water including water situated wholly or partly within, or bordering upon, the state, whether surface or subsurface, public or private, except private waters that do not combine with other surface or subsurface water." The WQCC is the State water pollution control agency for all purposes of the federal CWA and may take all necessary actions to secure the benefits of the WQA.

Under the authority of the WQA, the WQCC has adopted the basic framework for water quality management in New Mexico (Figure 2). A more detailed description of this framework is provided in the *New Mexico Statewide Water Quality Management Plan* (WQMP) (NMWQCC 2003). Because the WQCC has no technical staff of its own, responsibilities for water quality management activities are delegated to constituent agencies, primarily the NMED. Responsibilities for most water quality management activities involving surface waters are delegated to NMED's Surface Water Quality Bureau (SWQB).

NMED's Ground Water Quality Bureau (GWQB) is delegated responsibilities for activities involving ground water, and the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division is delegated responsibility regarding regulation of activities associated with oil and gas production. Several other state agencies conduct activities that impact water quality. These include, but are not limited to: State Engineer's Office; Interstate Stream Commission; Department of Game and Fish; New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department; Oil Conservation Commission; Soil and Water Conservation Districts; and New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Although the State currently conducts water quality planning on a statewide level, several individual program aspects are developed using a watershed-level focus in the context of the statewide planning efforts. NMED management strives to use a holistic planning and management strategy to protect or attain the desired uses and levels of water quality within a watershed. The fundamental programs within this water quality management approach are described below:

Surface Water Quality Standards Program

New Mexico's Surface Water Quality Standards Program maintains and refines the State's surface water quality standards (WQS). These WQS define the water quality goals for a waterbody by designating its uses, setting criteria to protect those uses, and establishing provisions to preserve water quality. New Mexico continually evaluates the WQS using applicable guidance documents, data, and other resources to identify areas that may need to be modified or added to refine and improve the WQS. In accordance with CWA §303(c), the state must hold a hearing to examine the WQS on a three-year basis. This process is known as the "triennial review" and is also governed by the WQA which assigns authority for the adoption of WQS to the WQCC.


Rio Santa Barbara

In April of 2005, following the triennial review process and a formal public hearing held in February and March 2004 on the matter, the WQCC approved proposed revisions to New Mexico's WQS. The amendments became effective for state purposes on May 23 and July 17, 2005. EPA approved the majority of these revisions on December 29, 2006. Numerous issues were addressed during this triennial review to improve protection of New Mexico's surface waters. Highlights from the amendments included:

- Adding default segments to protect non-classified ephemeral, intermittent and perennial waters for aquatic life, recreation, livestock watering and wildlife habitat;
- Revising piscicide application procedures (20.6.4.16 NMAC);
- Adding and revising segments for classified waters of the state;
- Revising Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW) provisions (20.6.4.9 NMAC) and designating the State's first ONRW – the Rio Santa Barbara;
- Transitioning from fecal coliform criteria to Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) criteria for recreational uses; and

- Replacing language/terms throughout the document to clarify intent, e.g, moving from "fishery" to "aquatic life," replacing "standard" with "criterion," and consolidating aquatic life subcategories.

Additionally, in December of 2005 the WQCC approved revisions to the WQS to designate the waters within the Valle Vidal as ONRW, which provides additional protection of water quality in those waters. The designation became effective on February 16, 2006. EPA approved this change on June 27, 2006. Antidegradation provisions related to ONRWs were approved by EPA on August 1, 2007. The next triennial review hearing is tentatively scheduled for fall 2009.

Point Source Regulation Program


El Rito Creek at Santa Rosa Municipal Discharge Pipe

Point source pollution results from discharge of contaminants through discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. The Point Source Regulation Program is responsible for enforcing the state regulations applicable to surface water quality protection and ensures that all discharges from municipal and industrial sources are properly regulated through the NPDES permit program or under the New Mexico Regulations for Ground and Surface Waters [20.6.2 NMAC]. Currently, EPA Region VI directly administers the NPDES program in New Mexico with support from the State's Point Source Regulation Program. EPA develops, issues and enforces the permits. The State's Point Source Regulation Program fulfills the State's responsibilities to provide review and certification of the federally-issued permit under CWA §401 which is necessary to ensure the permits are compatible with state and federal laws, protect the State's WQS and implement the WQMP. The program also assists EPA by providing information to the EPA, the regulated community and the public and by conducting compliance inspections on behalf of EPA. Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of NPDES permitted facilities by type, followed by number of permits and percent distribution. New Mexico certified 46 permits in 2006 and 31 permits in 2007. Additionally, the state conducted 101 NPDES compliance inspections in 2006 and 157 in 2007.

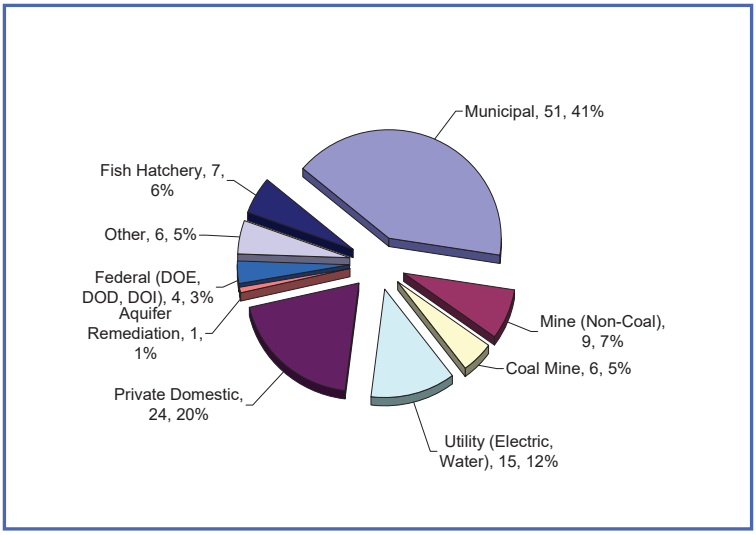


Figure 3. Distribution of NPDES Permits in New Mexico

Utility Operators Certification Program

The NMED administers the Utility Operators Certification Program pursuant to the New Mexico Utility Operator Certification Act [NMSA Sections 61-33-1 to 101]. This program is responsible for training, testing and certification of public water and wastewater system operators. The program is currently in the process of developing on-line training and testing for operators of small systems to improve program accessibility and to increase small system compliance with operator certification requirements. In 2007, the program received the national honor of "Program of the Year" presented by the Associated Board of Certifications. The UOC Program received this award by instilling a new data system, providing New Mexico Study manuals for operators, providing online services for operators, regulation changes, along with several other program changes.

The Program is currently working with the Utility Operators Certification Advisory Board to develop additional revisions that would specify the number of certified operators required at each of New Mexico's public water and wastewater systems.

Each year, in addition to providing technical assistance, Utility Operator Certification Program staff provide approximately 50 hours of instruction at training events for operator certification and renewal of certification. Approximately 950 certificate renewal applications were processed in fiscal year 2007 and approximately 1100 certification examination applications were processed in fiscal year 2007.

Nonpoint Source Management Program

Nonpoint source (NPS) pollution comes from many diffuse sources. NPS pollution is generally caused by rainfall or snowmelt moving over and through the ground. As the runoff moves, it picks up natural and human-caused pollutants, and deposits them into rivers, lakes wetlands and ground water. In New Mexico, the Nonpoint Source Management Program is a cooperative effort among watershed stakeholders and NMED, to educate others and implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the ability of nonpoint pollutants to enter surface and ground waters. The Nonpoint Source Management Program implements CWA §319(h) grant funded activities, focusing state resources on impaired watersheds where Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have been approved or are in development. Watershed restoration action strategies, or WRAS documents, are used by local watershed groups to develop watershed-scale restoration plans to mitigate NPS impairments and prioritize projects. The Nonpoint Source Management Program also coordinates with the United States Army Corps of Engineers to implement the state's CWA §401 certification responsibilities for §404 dredge-and-fill permits; and works with the New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department to implement portions of the New Mexico Mining Act pertaining to water quality. Workplans developed under the Nonpoint Source Management Program address a variety of efforts, including watershed association development, riparian area restoration, spill response, and treatment of abandoned mines. The program also relies on established resource protection, NPS pollution prevention programs, and activities of other land management/resource protection agencies. New Mexico identifies programs and activities that will facilitate the achievement of surface water quality criteria and uses a voluntary approach to implement water quality improvements.

Since 1998 the Nonpoint Source Management Program has implemented over 100 watershed restoration projects, developed 31 Watershed Restoration Action Strategies (WRAS) and formed 28 focused watershed groups in communities throughout the state. Figure 4 identifies

watersheds with WRAS' and/or TMDLs. New Mexico currently has approximately 24 NPS restoration and protection projects in progress. Eleven new projects were funded and initiated in fiscal year 2006 and nine new projects were funded and initiated in fiscal year 2007. Additionally, 137 CWA Section 401/404 water quality certifications/actions were completed in 2006 and 170 in 2007.

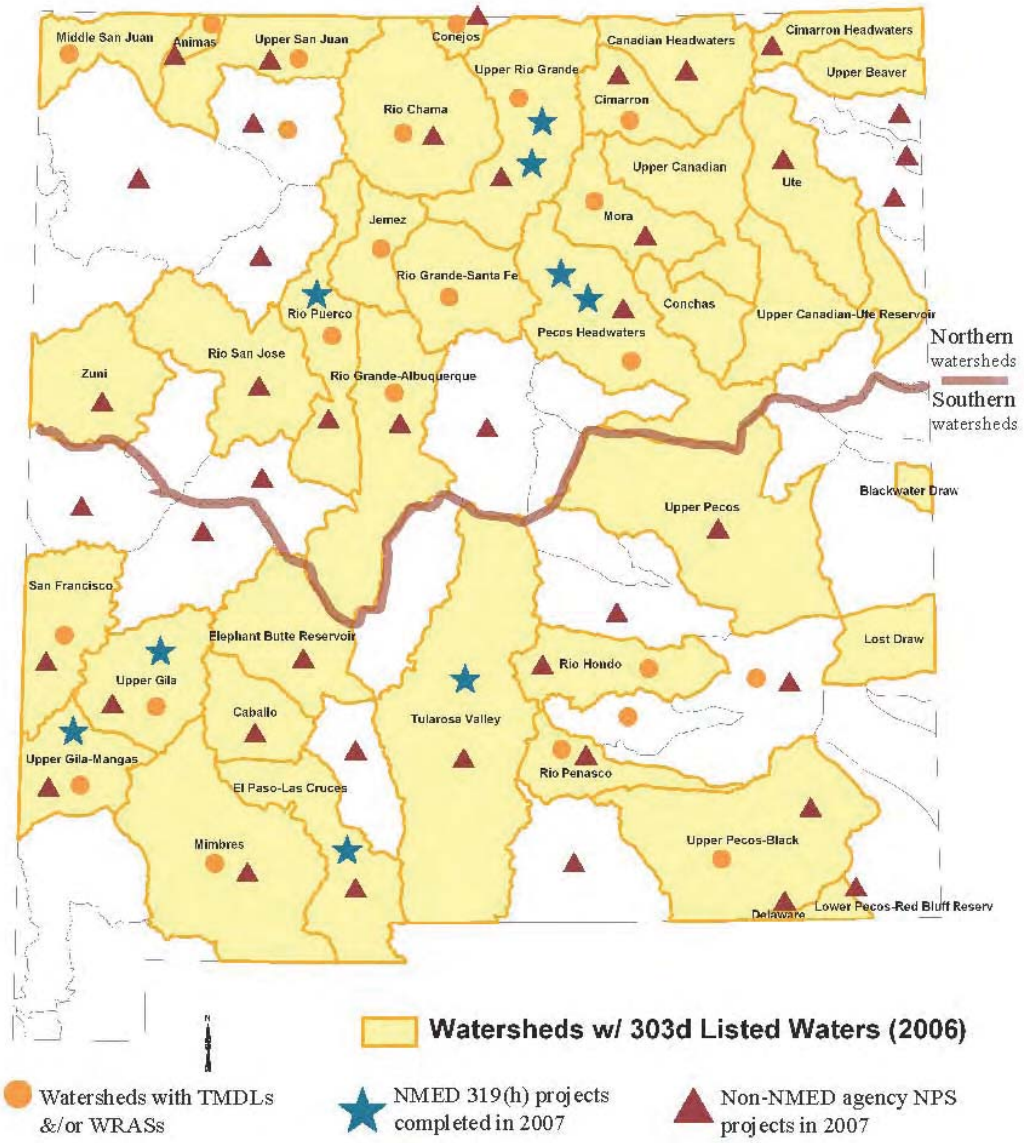


Figure 4. Watersheds in New Mexico with WRAS' and/or TMDLs

Additional information pertaining to the Nonpoint Source Management Program can be found in the *New Mexico Nonpoint Source Management Program* (1999). http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/NPS_Management_Plan-1999.pdf

Additional information on projects for specific years can be found in the *State of New Mexico Nonpoint Source Management Program Annual Reports*. http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/WPS/index.html

THE RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION INITIATIVE

The River Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (RERI) is an opportunity to protect and restore river systems across the state. This initiative is part of Governor Richardson's "Year of Water" legislative agenda, and is designed to sustain, re-establish and rehabilitate the integrity and understanding of New Mexico's river ecosystems through the enhancement of physical, chemical and biological characteristics. The initiative was funded in the amount of $2.5 million through a capital outlay bill during the FY2007 legislative session. $2.35 was passed through to NMED to administer, and $150,000 was awarded directly to Santa Clara Pueblo.

NMED issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) in May 2007. The RFP requested proposals for projects that restore instream ecosystem function and watershed health to major river basins. The RFP provided the following examples of activities that could be funded: physical habitat restoration within a stream; enhancement of environmental flow; improvement of riparian vegetative cover for the purpose of river restoration; reduction of pollutants to rivers; promoting the hydrologic interaction between the river channel and floodplain including bank lowering; and restoring dynamic channel processes such as accretion on new banks, bar building, channel widening, and channel sinuosity.

Projects were selected from 25 proposals totaling $11.92 million that were submitted by a variety of entities across the state. NMED led a technical and scientific review process that included representatives from: the New Mexico Departments of Agriculture; State Forestry Division of Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources; New Mexico Department of Game and Fish; Office of the State Engineer; US Army Corps of Engineers; and New Mexico State University. An emphasis was given to funding of physical projects with the ability to show tangible results and water quality improvements. The $2.35 million will fund 11 projects across the state on the Rio Grande, Pecos River, Rio Puerco, Gila River, Comanche Creek, Mora River, Rio San Jose, Santa Clara Creek, Cloverdale Creek, Rio de los Pinos, Bottomless Lakes, and Galisteo Creek. Contracts are for a four year cycle from state fiscal year FY2008 through FY2011. All RERI projects include monitoring, education and outreach, and long term stewardship plans. The projects occur on federal, state, tribal, and private lands.

The FY2008 legislature appropriated $2.8 million for RERI projects. NMED issued a RFP in May 2008 and 30 proposals totaling $8.03 million were submitted. Projects will be selected in August 2008.

For more information on RERI, refer to SWQB's webpage at:
http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/SWQB/RERI/index.html

Total Maximum Daily Load Program

Under CWA §303(d)(1), states are required to develop a list of waters within the state that are not supporting their designated uses established in the WQS and to establish a TMDL for each pollutant for those "impaired waters." A TMDL planning document is a written plan and analysis established to restore a waterbody and to ensure that WQS are maintained for that waterbody. A TMDL includes consideration of existing pollutant loads and reasonably foreseeable increases in pollutant loads. TMDLs are an integral part of New Mexico's WQMP. In 1996, two citizen advocacy groups, the Forest Guardians and the Southwest Environmental Center, sued EPA to force the development of TMDLs in New Mexico. As a result, a settlement agreement and consent decree were negotiated in 1997 that established a 20-year timeline for developing TMDLs for waters identified as impaired on the 1996-1998 *List of Impaired Waterbodies* [a.k.a. *CWA 303(d) List*]. To date, 269 actions have been taken to address impaired waterbodies through development of TMDLs or de-listing of a waterbody based on new water quality data or changes to the state's water quality standards. Since 2006, New Mexico has developed TMDLs for the Lower Rio Grande, Mora River, portions of the Canadian River, Rio San Jose, and Rio Puerco watersheds New Mexico has completed the TMDL requirements detailed in the consent decree.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program

Through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program, New Mexico maintains a revolving loan fund to provide a source of low-cost financing for a wide range of wastewater or storm drainage projects that protect surface and ground water. Funds may also be used for projects that control NPS water pollution, such as solid waste and septic tank installations.

The CWSRF program was established in 1986 pursuant to the Wastewater Facility Construction Loan Act and the CWA and provides very attractive low-interest loans that spread projects costs over a repayment period of up to twenty years. Repayments are cycled back into the fund and used to pay for additional clean water projects.

Other Water Pollution Control Programs

The WQA governs most of the programs that address water pollution control in New Mexico. However, because water quality is affected in so many diverse ways by so many different activities, the state has numerous other laws and programs that deal with water quality protection. The following is a list of additional programs that have a role in the protection of water quality:

- Department of Energy Environmental Oversight and Monitoring Program,
- Wastewater Revolving Loan Programs,
- Ground Water Management Program,
- Underground Injection Control and Public Water Supply Programs of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and
- Hazardous Waste Management, Petroleum Storage Tank and Solid Waste Management programs of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Coordination with Other State, Tribal and Local Agencies

What is a Stakeholder?

For the purposes of this report, stakeholder is defined as any organization, governmental entity, or individual that has a vested interest in or may be impacted by a given approach to environmental regulation, pollution prevention, energy conservation, etc.

A successful watershed protection approach is founded on cooperative interaction between the federal, state, local and Tribal levels of government, and between the public and private sectors. Other state agencies that conduct activities that impact water quality include, but are not limited to: the State Engineer's Office; Interstate Stream Commission; Department of Game and Fish; Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resource Department; Oil Conservation Commission; Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs); and New Mexico Department of Agriculture. Agencies responsible for implementing water quality management programs work to coordinate with appropriate stakeholders during development and implementation of water quality management activities. Coordination of water quality management activities focuses on informing and including stakeholders on water quality management related activities, seeking input, soliciting data and information, and working with stakeholders to implement solutions to water quality problems and concerns. Additionally, numerous stakeholder focus groups have been developed for specific issues and meet on a regular basis to foster coordination efforts. NMED participates in many of these groups to

address a variety of water quality issues. Examples of such groups include the New Mexico Municipal League, Environmental Quality Association, the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Health Coordinating Team and individual watershed groups' regular meetings such as the Middle Rio Grande Water Quality Workgroup.

Lower Rio Grande Program

The New Mexico Environment Department, NM Office of the State Engineer (OSE), and NM Interstate Stream Commission are working cooperatively to develop solutions to concerns regarding the quantity and quality of the water delivered to the State of Texas. Elevated salinity in the Rio Grande Project area, which extends from above Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mexico, to Fort Quitman, Texas, has long been recognized. The problems associated with elevated salinity are increasing due to rapid urban growth in the El Paso/Ciudad Juarez area, and increasing demand for potable water. Utilization of water resources in the Rio Grande Project area is restricted where highly saline water results in reduced potable water supplies, smaller crop yields, and soil and groundwater deterioration.

NMED SWQB has designed and implemented a salinity monitoring network in the Lower Rio Grande (LRG) from 2005 to present. The network is designed to improve our understanding of salinity and the processes effecting changes in salinity in the Rio Grande from above Elephant Butte Reservoir at San Marcial, downstream to Courchesne Bridge near El Paso, Texas. The LRG program conducts water quality investigations targeted on salinity control solutions; identifying sources of salinity; focusing response efforts in this critical border region; and providing the technical basis for an effective salinity control program.

SWQB's water quality studies support recent university research that has identified natural sources as the principal salinity contributor in the area, offering hope for intercepting salinity before it impacts water supplies. In response to these findings, New Mexico's Lower Rio Grande Program initiated a multi-state effort to create a Rio Grande salinity management program, patterned after the successful Colorado River Salinity Control Forum. Lowering salinity levels in groundwater and surface water will increase available potable water supplies in the critical Texas-New Mexico border region.

In 2007 the NMED and NMISC facilitated the formation of Rio Grande Salinity Management Coalition (Coalition) consisting of water managers, the Rio Grande Compact Commission, and water user groups from Colorado, New Mexico and Texas. As a first step, Coalition has initiated a project with ISC, NMED and the US Army Corp of Engineers to develop a strategy for managing salinity in the Rio Grande Project area.

For more information on Lower Rio Grande salinity issues, refer to OSE's webpage at: http://www.ose.state.nm.us/special_projects_rgpsmw_menu.html

Water Quality Improvements in New Mexico

All of the programs described above have had significant positive impacts to the control of water pollution in New Mexico. Various qualitative and quantitative procedures have been used to measure the effectiveness and accomplishments of New Mexico's water quality management programs. However, these program assessments are influenced and complicated by the dynamic nature of aquatic ecosystems. In many instances water quality improvements are not immediately evident due to slow vegetative growth rates and other ecological factors. Actual improvements within the water column may not be noticeable for years, or even decades. Due to this "ecological lag time," other indicators of improvement are being explored to compliment water chemistry data, such as the development of protocols to assess water quality based on biological, geomorphological, or habitat measures.

Currently, the primary means of determining the success of water quality improvements is accomplished by:

- conducting compliance evaluations as part of the NPDES permit program and
- monitoring water quality trends in waterbodies where impairments were previously identified and improvement measures were implemented.

The Point Source Regulation Program has been successful in improving and/or protecting water quality, illustrated by the fact that such a small percentage of water quality impairments identified in New Mexico's streams and rivers are attributed to point sources of water pollution. However, poorly operated or maintained treatment plants continue to cause adverse localized effects on water quality, in part due to limited funding to implement technological improvements or upgrades to treatment facilities. Figure 5 summarizes the current status of compliance with NPDES permits for New Mexico facilities (except for facilities on the Navajo Nation which are regulated by the Nataion Nation EPA and EPA Region 9) based on information obtained from EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online Database (ECHO). ECHO reports 32 permits for major facilities and 100 permits for minor facilities. Data are limited for minor permits in New Mexico, because EPA does not enter the data for minor facilities to the same extent as major (larger) facilities. All five alleged current significant violations at major permitted facilities were water quality related.

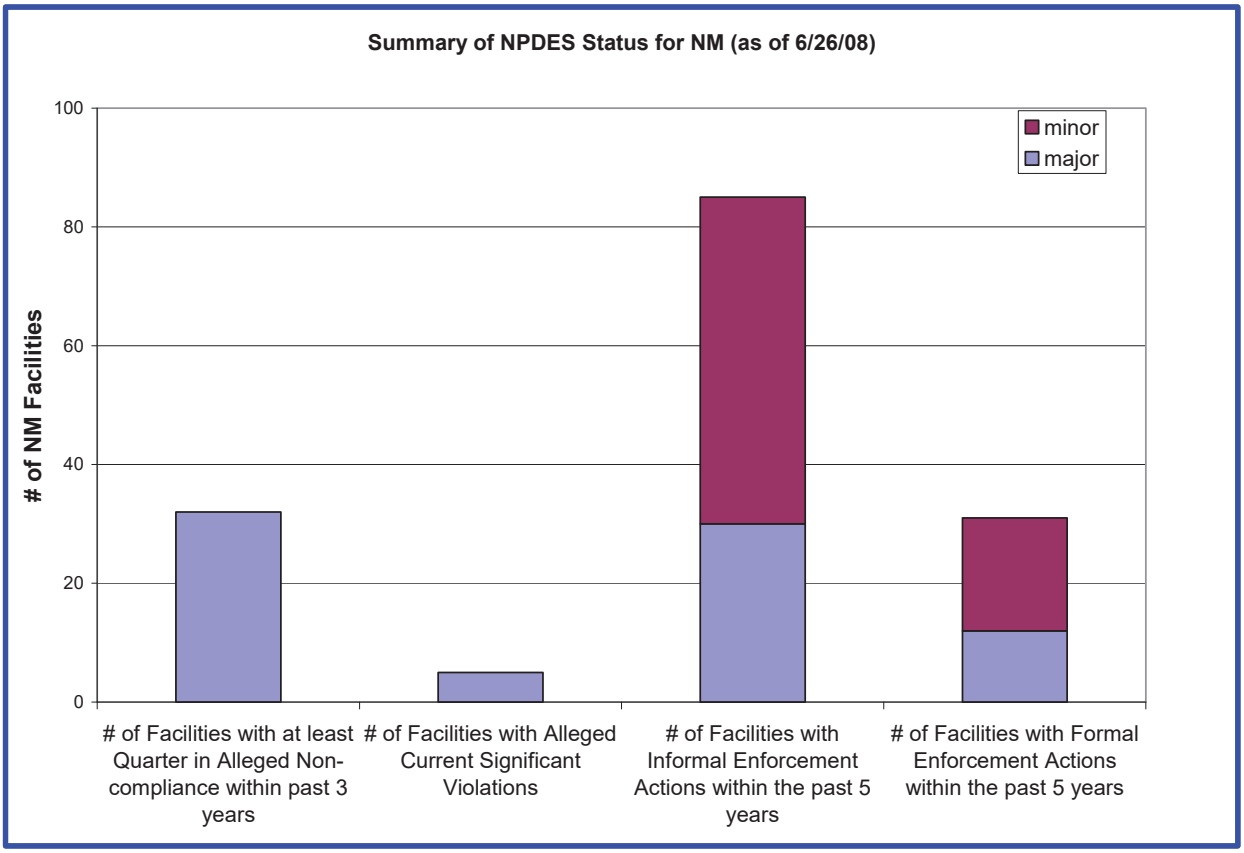


Figure 5. Summary of NPDES Compliance in New Mexico (excluding facilities on the Navajo Nation)

The majority of water quality impairments identified in New Mexico's streams and rivers are due to nonpoint sources of water pollution. Nonpoint source pollution can be directly related to land use practices on a broad geographic scale. In New Mexico, nonpoint sources of pollution include but are not limited to: malfunctioning septic systems, hydromodification, construction activities, streambank/riparian habitat modification, roads, recreational activities, urban stormwater run-off, agriculture, livestock grazing, silviculture, and resource extraction.

The New Mexico Nonpoint Source Management Program uses the WRAS process for coordinating watershed restoration efforts, fostering watershed associations, partnering with stakeholders, and implementing BMPs to reduce NPS pollution. Through a combination of incentive programs, partnerships, education and outreach activities, New Mexico encourages responsible parties to implement BMPs to control or reduce the degree of water quality impairments. Table 3 summarizes New Mexico's efforts to reduce each category of NPS pollution.

Table 3. Example BMPs implemented throughout New Mexico

NPS Pollution Category	Examples of BMPs implemented in New Mexico to address Specified Type of NPS Pollution
Grazing	• Alternate watering sources (trick tanks, upland dirt tanks, and upland wells) • Planned/rotational grazing • Fencing (pasture cross fencing and creation of additional pastures for improved stock rotation methods and riparian exclosure fencing) • Development of springs • Cattle guards • Herding • Creating ponds • Forest thinning/brush clearing
Fire Suppression/Fuels Management	• Forest thinning / fuels reduction • Post wildfire watershed rehabilitation • Meadow rehabilitation
Streambank Modification/ Hydromodification	• Streambank Stabilization - Revetment (e.g. vanes, j-hooks) - Grade control (e.g. cross vanes) - Grazing exclosures or planned grazing - Terracing / revegetation of slopes - Installing vortex weirs - Replacing culverts - Brush control
Loss of Riparian Habitat	• Habitat restoration and rehabilitation - Removal of non-native plant species - Planting native vegetation • Grazing exclosures or planned grazing
Urban Stormwater	• Education/Outreach activities • Develop stormwater management plan at local level • Propose new ordinance and/or development codes • Propose new construction standards • Install swales, French drains, detention ponds • Collect and treat runoff
Construction	• Sediment Control Structures (silt fences, hay bales, sediment retention ponds) • Heavy equipment cleaning and spill kits • Conduct construction activities during no-flow or low-flow conditions • Composted mulch berms and socks
Agriculture	• Residue Management (Contour strip cropping, stubble munching, conservation tillage) • Improved irrigation practices (low output sprinklers, tailwater recovery, vegetation control) • Agricultural Chemical Handling Facilities • Nutrient Management (split fertilizer applications, nutrient balancing, crop rotation) • Minimize pesticide impacts (biological control mechanisms, using least toxic substances, apply in accordance with label instructions and legal requirements)
Resource Extraction	• Sediment Control Structures (silt fences, hay bales, sediment retention ponds) • Treatment of acid mine drainage • Stabilizing, relocating, and channeling runoff around mine and mill tailings
Silviculture	• Road management (closures, reducing new road construction, reclaiming old roads, properly maintaining existing roads to reduce or prevent erosion, reseeding trails and landings) • Manage timber harvesting activities to protect steep slopes • Prescribing size, location, time of year, and size of harvesting activities • Erosion control structures
Septic Systems	• Identify and replace malfunctioning systems • Outreach to encourage preventative maintenance • Connect to centralized wastewater treatment system
Recreational Activities	• Revegetation of impacted areas • Trail maintenance/reconstruction • Provide and maintain waste and sanitation facilities • Limit off road vehicle use • Restrict vehicular access to riparian areas • Recreational area closure or relocation • Education/Outreach

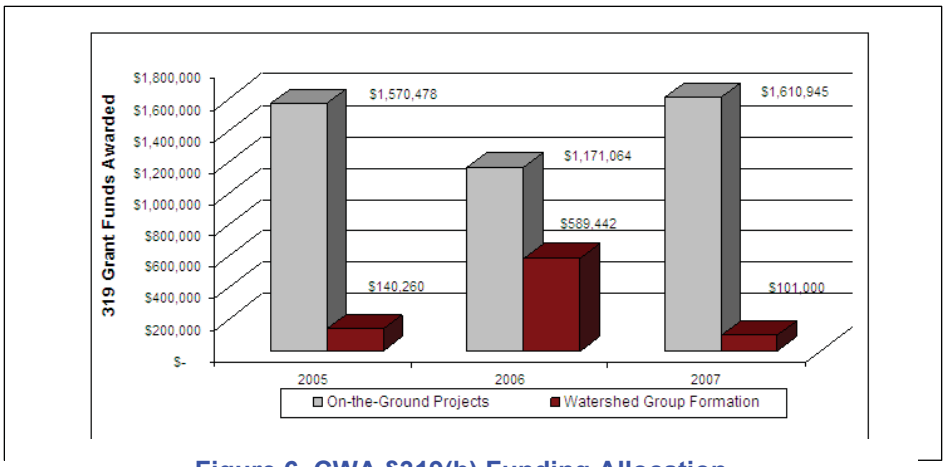


Figure 6. CWA §319(h) Funding Allocation

For the past several years the state of New Mexico has received approximately $2,500,000 to administer and implement the Nonpoint Source Management Program through the CWA §319(h) program. These funds are enhanced through the 40% in-kind match required for all recipients of CWA Section 319(h) grants. Figure 6 depicts how funds were allocated between on-the-ground projects and watershed group formation for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. Figure 7 depicts the funding distribution for on-the ground projects and the types of NPS pollution addressed for projects completed in 2007. Other funding for implementation of the Nonpoint Source Management Program is obtained from a combination of federal, state, local, and private sources. Refer to the *New Mexico Nonpoint Source Management Program Plan* (1999) for additional information on how the NPS Management Program is coordinated and implemented throughout the state.

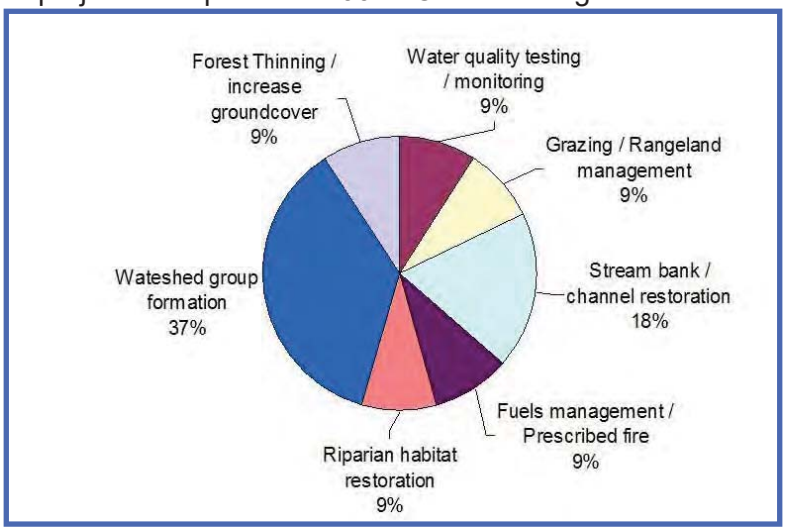


Figure 7. CWA §319(h) Funding Distribution by NPS Pollution Category, 2007

By implementing the Nonpoint Source Management Program New Mexico is working to achieve measurable results of reduced NPS pollutant loadings and the resultant reduced number of NPS impaired waterbodies, successful implementation of TMDLs and WRASs and protected ground water resources for municipal, domestic and agricultural uses. Due to the widespread distribution and dynamic nature of nonpoint source pollution, reducing pollution sources requires the concerted effort of all people who spend time in the watershed. Individuals and communities must understand how human activities affect water quality and learn how to actively participate in reducing sources of pollution to protect water resources.

B.3 Cost/Benefit Assessment of New Mexico's Surface Water Quality Management Programs

Protecting and conserving water quality to ensure adequate, safe and reliable water resources for the long term is a high priority for New Mexico. Each year New Mexico makes significant investments in water quality management programs and water quality improvements. The quality of the state's water resources has an impact on every citizen and impacts the potential economic growth and success of the state.

Each year states are faced with the challenge of addressing a vast array of diverse and complex water quality issues with limited financial resources. As resources become even more limited and as the complexity of environmental needs continues to expand, there is great pressure to "do more with less" in order to meet the mandates of state and federal legislative and regulatory requirements. It is therefore essential that states evaluate information regarding the fiscal implications and potential benefits of their water quality programs. The information presented in this section focuses on the water quality management programs implemented by NMED (with some supplemental outside information), and constitutes a subset of New Mexico's overall investments in water quality programs. As referenced throughout this document there are numerous additional local, state and federal resources that directly or indirectly impact the state's water quality.

Resources Applied to Water Quality Management

Investing in water quality management programs enables New Mexico to understand the status of water quality throughout the state, identify water quality problems, implement measures to address those problems and improve water quality in a systematic, organized, and economically efficient manner. Table 4 summarizes the estimated amount of funds annually spent through SWQB implementing NMED's comprehensive water quality management program. This table is based on the state fiscal year 2008, which is defined as July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008. In-kind match provided locally as in-kind support for nonpoint source and wetland projects, and by the State Laboratory Division for analysis of water quality samples, are not included in this table. It is important to note that all of these costs are estimated and will vary significantly from year to year. Also, beginning in 2006, the CWA §104(b)3 Grants for water quality research and investigations as well as supplemental §104(b)3 funds for TMDL development are no longer available to states, resulting in a substantial decrease in funding previously used for water quality management programs in New Mexico.

Table 4. Estimated Annual Funds Spent on New Mexico's Surface Water Quality Management Programs implemented through NMED SWQB

Water Quality Management Program	Federal	State	Total
Monitoring & Assessment Program (Includes TMDL Development, State Fish Advisory, and Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program – Water Quality Study#)	$835,100	$353,800	**$1,188,900**
Point Source Regulation Program (includes NPDES and Utility Operators Certification Program)	$537,000	$776,000	**$1,313,000**
Nonpoint Source Management Program	$3,909,200	$347,900	**$4,257,100**
Wetlands Program	$372,200	$89,900	**$462,100**
Water Quality Standards Program	$178,500	$75,000	**$253,500**
Lower Rio Grande Water Quality Study*	--	$193,900	**$193,900**
Governor Richardson's River Ecosystem Restoration Initiative*	--	$2,354,300^	**$2,354,300**
Total	**$5,832,000**	**$4,190,800**	**$10,022,800**

NOTES: # For the MRGESACP WQ Study, the SWQB is a contractor receiving federal funding to conduct baseline monitoring. SWQB may or may not receive additional federal funding for this work.
* = These projects are state-funded special initiatives that may or may not receive continued funding.
^ = This amount covers projects selected for implementation from state FY08-11.

Capital Investments in Municipal Facilities

Table 5 summarizes the approximate annual costs for operating and maintaining various sizes of wastewater treatment facilities in New Mexico. The majority of these operation and maintenance costs are funded through fees included in monthly water/sewer rates. Many entities do not include replacement cost in their rate structure and therefore, New Mexico is encouraging communities to utilize the Asset Management approach to rate setting. Asset Management is a management

Table 5. Estimated Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs for Wastewater Treatment Facilities in New Mexico

Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility Size	Estimated Annual Operation and Maintenance Costs
Small WWTP < 1 MGD	$300,000 per year
Med WWTP 1-4 MGD	$780,000 per year
Large WWTP > 5 MGD	$1,500,000 per year

Source: Utility Operator Certification Program

concept that helps wastewater treatment systems prepare for both anticipated and unexpected problems by evaluating the system's current physical situation, and the system's financial and managerial situation. It requires entities to make fundamental decisions about the water system's purpose, structure, and functions. For more information refer to the *Asset Management: A Handbook for Small Water Systems* (USEPA 2003).

To address funding of construction and improvement costs for treatment facilities owned by municipalities, New Mexico has established a comprehensive program to provide funds (loans or grants) to local governments. The program is administered through the Construction Programs Bureau of NMED. The program is responsible for managing the timely construction and administrative completion of publicly funded water, wastewater, and solid waste projects, and ensuring that projects are environmentally sound, of high quality, and free of waste, fraud, and abuse. Investments in infrastructure to improve the quality of waste streams are a critical component of the state's water quality management program. Table 6 summarizes the programs and indicates the amounts distributed in fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Table 6. Summary of Improvement and Construction Costs for New Mexico Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Program	Description	Funds Disbursed in FY 2006	Funds Disbursed in FY 2007
State Appropriations Program	State Legislature special appropriations for construction of community water supplies and wastewater facilities projects	(water) $6,080,516.11 (wastewater) $5,150,427.28	(water) $11,929,680.91 (wastewater) $10,820,847.27
CWA State Revolving Fund Program	Revolving loan fund to provide a source of low-cost financing for a wide range of wastewater or storm drainage projects that protect surface and ground water. Funds may also be used for nonpoint source water pollution control projects, such as solid waste projects and septic tank installations	$11,172,241.84	$22,119,378.78
New Mexico Colonias Construction Grants Program	The Clean Water Act, as amended, authorized $20 million to be set aside to address the wastewater treatment needs of the New Mexico Colonias. The federal money was matched by $8.7 million in State appropriations. The funds were fully expended in FY06.	$1,791,075.10	$0
Rural Infrastructure Program	The Rural Infrastructure Act (Chapter 75, Article 1 NMSA 1978) created the Rural Infrastructure Program (RIP) in 1988. The purpose of the RIP is to provide financial assistance to local authorities for the construction or modification of water supply facilities. The Rural Infrastructure Act was amended in 2001 to include construction or modification of wastewater facilities.	$435,370.18	$1,763,525.91
	Water Related Projects TOTAL	**$24,629,630.51**	**$46,633,432.87**

For more information on water and wastewater construction programs, refer to the Construction Programs Bureau webpage at: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/cpb

Benefits of the expenditures described above can be seen in direct and indirect improvements in the quality of life in New Mexico communities. The state's water quality programs, including expenditures for pollutant reducing infrastructure, result in increased public awareness regarding the need for water quality protection, prevention of water quality degradation from point and NPS sources of pollution, protection of aquatic life and habitat in receiving streams, reduction of pollutant loads that could have financial and public health impacts in areas where surface water is a source of drinking water, and sustainable resource management practices.

B.4 Special State Concerns and Recommendations

New Mexico has identified the following significant issues within the State that affect its water quality management programs. Following the discussion of each issue is a brief description of recommendations of actions that are necessary to achieve the objectives of the CWA.

Clarifying Application of the Clean Water Act

Nationwide, states are concerned about erosion of the federal CWA authorities and the declining ability of states and EPA to protect waters that are not traditionally 'navigable.' Few of the waters in New Mexico, or in most parts of the arid southwest are navigable in the traditional sense of the word, but these waters are valuable as resources nonetheless and are vital to the health, welfare and economy of the State. In New Mexico, closed basins cover approximately 20 percent of the land area of the state. Additionally, as much as 90 percent of the state's surface waters are 'non-perennial.' In arid states these closed basin and 'non-perennial' waters are important resources, providing water for domestic, municipal and industrial supply, recreation, irrigation, livestock, aquatic life and wildlife. These resources are important not only locally, but contribute significantly to interstate commerce by supporting the production and sale of goods (e.g., agricultural products) or through provision of attractive recreational (tourism) opportunities.

The state of New Mexico recommends that Congress adopt legislation to clarify protection for waters of the United States, regardless of the water's navigability. Additionally, such legislation should ensure CWA protection for the broadest range of waters, with special consideration given to the importance of 'non-perennial' waters to arid states.

Monitoring Effects of Nonpoint Source Improvements

Congress and EPA have been moving toward measuring success of nonpoint source pollution programs (Section 319 of the Clean Water Act) based on full attainment of all designated uses. In the West, the majority of nonpoint source concerns are associated with runoff from vast areas of mountains, rangelands, irrigated farmlands, and extensive road networks. Additionally, establishment and/or reestablishment of adequate groundcover to prevent overland flows of sediment-laden waters is dependent upon adequate precipitation, proper land management, and other factors that may be beyond the control of water quality agencies. Depending on the specific sources of impairment, it can take decades to realize the effects of BMPs designed to control nonpoint source pollution.

Effectiveness of nonpoint source pollution prevention and restoration programs should be measured based on incremental improvements in the health of the watershed and the quality of receiving waters. Appropriate reporting tools should allow photo documentation and other qualitative assessments in addition to analytical data. Congress should allocate additional money to fund effectiveness monitoring.

Improving Analytical Methods for Detection of Polychlorinated Biphenyls

The U.S. EPA has been considering approval of EPA Analytical Method 1668, Revision A: Chlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Congeners in Water, Soil, Sediment, and Tissue by high resolution gas chromatograph/ high resolution mass spectrometer. EPA's Semi-Annual Regulatory Agenda statements appear to support approval of the 1668A method. The agenda states that "[t]his method is necessary for the implementation of water quality-based permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) of the Clean Water Act. Water quality-based permits are necessary when technology-based controls do not ensure that a particular water body would meet the State's water quality criteria. At present there is no EPA analytical method for determination of these PCBs at the levels of concern." The analytical methods currently approved by EPA in 40 CFR Part 136 are outdated and inadequate (due to a lack of analytical sensitivity) to protect federally required and approved state water quality criteria. Without adequate analytical tools, New Mexico and other states are unable to effectively protect their health-based water quality standards criterion for PCBs. New Mexico is faced with waters listed as "impaired" for PCBs on its CWA §303(d) list and has found it necessary to issue fish consumption advisories on the basis of PCB contamination. Unaddressed, this issue will become an ever-increasing public health concern for New Mexico and the Southwest in general. The Southwest region is experiencing extended droughts and continued population growth and is seeing increased proposed and actual use of surface waters for municipal water supplies. Approval of Method 1668A should be straightforward because the method was developed by EPA and intended "for use in data gathering and monitoring associated with the Clean Water Act".

Congress should direct EPA to take prompt and direct action to "approve" Method 1668A in accordance with a prescribed schedule made available to states and the public. Method 1668A has been in use for more than 7 years. This method was peer reviewed in 1999 and an interlab study was conducted in 2003. Peer review of the interlab study is the remaining task prior to formal promulgation of Method 1668A into 40 CFR Part 136 through rulemaking.

Timely Review of Water Quality Standards Revisions

Water Quality Standards have evolved into complex documents. Amendments are often subject to much state and public scrutiny. As required in the CWA, EPA must also approve amendments to state water quality standards. EPA does not meet the CWA deadlines for review of state water quality standards amendments. Delay in receiving EPA approval on water quality standards amendments can cause delays in other parts of the surface water quality program such as development of biennial integrated reports to Congress, development of TMDL strategy documents, and NPDES permits.

EPA staff should be an active participant with states and other stakeholders in the development of draft revisions to WQS so that review time for final WQS amendments is significantly reduced.

PART C - SURFACE WATER MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

C.1 Monitoring and Assessment Program

The state of New Mexico has adopted a ten-year surface water quality monitoring and assessment strategy. This strategy is summarized in *State of New Mexico Summary of Surface Water Quality 10-Year Monitoring and Assessment Strategy* (2005). This section provides an overview of the Monitoring and Assessment Program strategy. Figure 8 describes the iterative process New Mexico implements as part of the Monitoring and Assessment Program.

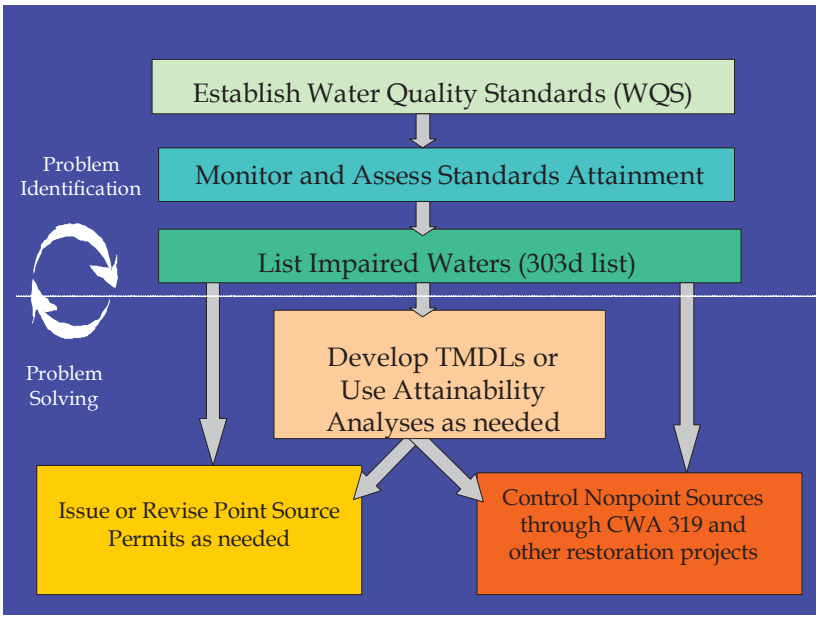


Figure 8. New Mexico's Monitoring and Assessment Process

Monitoring Objectives

The purpose of the monitoring and assessment program is to serve all water quality management needs to the extent possible given available resources, state priorities and strategic goals. The primary monitoring objective is to collect data of sufficient quality to achieve the following program goals:

- Provide information for the development or refinement of water quality standards;
- Evaluate attainment of water quality standards;
- Provide information for the development of NPDES permit limits;
- Evaluate compliance of effluent discharges with NPDES permit limits;
- Assess designated use attainment for reporting purposes;
- Develop load and waste load allocations and associated TMDLs;

- Evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures implemented to control NPS water quality impairments;
- Evaluate the effectiveness of wetland restoration projects and provide information to develop standards for wetlands;
- Evaluate the quality of surface water in response to citizen complaints, fish kills, spills and emergencies; and
- Provide information to the public on the condition of New Mexico surface waters.

Monitoring Design

New Mexico's Water Quality Monitoring Program integrates a variety of sampling designs depending on monitoring objective(s) and the question(s) to be answered.

Rotating intensive watershed surveys are used to identify water quality problems and associated data needs. This type of design employs a structured, cyclic water quality survey and planning process. Using this approach, a select number of watersheds are intensively monitored each year with an established return frequency of approximately every eight years, depending on staff and monetary resources. These efforts identify waterbodies where water quality problems exist and serve to prioritize and re-direct the water quality monitoring program.

To determine water quality trends throughout the state, New Mexico uses a fixed station monitoring design to supplement intensive watershed survey data. New Mexico, in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), currently monitors water quality at 33 stations at representative points on the state's major stream systems as well as various perennial tributaries. This fixed station surveillance network provides long-term data to determine spatial and temporal variation of water quality parameters of interest.

Additional targeted monitoring designs are employed as the need arises to address special concerns such as citizen complaints, fish kills, or illegal dumping. Water quality assessment monitoring is often conducted above and below point source discharges to assess the impact of the discharge or to provide information necessary to calculate water quality based effluent limits.

New Mexico is also exploring the possibility of incorporating probabilistic monitoring design into the water quality monitoring program by integrating monitoring designs developed by EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). EMAP is an approach to determining regional ecosystem condition that uses biological indicators (e.g. fish and benthic community structure) as integrators of aquatic ecosystem condition. A basic component of the sampling design element of EMAP is selection of sampling sites using a statistics driven process. EMAP can be used to establish baselines for health of aquatic ecosystems and assess trends in conditions. In 2006, New Mexico started to collect habitat information using established EMAP forms. New Mexico is evaluating the benefits of adding the probabilistic monitoring sampling design component to its monitoring program as part of a comprehensive update to our 10-year monitoring strategy, tentatively expected to be complete by December 2008.

Core and Supplemental Indicators

Water quality trends and impairments are determined based on five broad types of monitoring data: biological integrity, chemical, physical, habitat, and toxicity. Each type of data yields an assessment that may then be integrated with other data types for an overall assessment. Depending on the designated use, one data type may be more informative than others for making an assessment. Currently, chemical, physical, biological, habitat, toxicological, fish tissue and bacteriological data are the core indicators used by New Mexico to determine designated use impairments.

New Mexico's Core Water Quality Indicators

Biological integrity data are objective measurements of aquatic biological communities (usually aquatic insects, fish, or algae) used to evaluate the condition of an aquatic ecosystem. Biological data are best used when deciding whether waters support aquatic life uses.

Chemical data include measurements of key chemical constituents in water, sediments, and fish tissue. Examples of these measurements include metals, oils, pesticides, and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Monitoring for specific chemicals helps states identify the causes for impairment and helps trace the source of the impairment.

Physical data include characteristics of water such as temperature, flow, dissolved oxygen, and pH. Physical attributes are useful screening indicators of potential problems, often because they can have an impact on the effects of chemicals.

Habitat assessments include descriptions of sites and surrounding land uses, condition of streamside vegetation, and measurement of features such as stream width, depth, flow and substrate. These data are used to supplement and interpret other kinds of data.

Toxicity testing is used to determine whether an aquatic life use is being attained. Toxicity data are generated by exposing selected organisms such as fathead minnows or daphnia ("water fleas") to known dilutions of water taken from the sampling location. These tests can help determine whether poor water quality results from toxins or degraded habitat.

Quality Assurance

New Mexico is committed to maintaining a quality system that provides confidence in the quality of environmental data, results and decisions produced by the various water quality programs. Water quality management programs are implemented in accordance with the most current and EPA approved version of *Quality Management Plan for Water Quality Management Programs* (QMP). The QMP documents the quality system for planning implementing, documenting, and assessing the effectiveness of activities supporting water quality management programs. All data collected by the Water Quality Monitoring Program are collected and handled in accordance with the most current version of the EPA approved *Quality Assurance Project Plan for Water Quality Management Programs* (QAPP) (NMED/SWQB 2008a). This plan describes the quality assurance procedures, quality control specifications, and other technical activities that must be implemented to ensure that the results of the project or task to be performed will meet project specifications. By establishing a quality system, New Mexico ensures that water quality management decisions are based on a systematic process and on data of known and acceptable quality. This also ensures that the public funds expended in these efforts are soundly invested.

Data Management

Numerous different data management tools are utilized for the various data types and water quality management programs in New Mexico. The tools consist primarily of varying brands of database, geographic information systems (GIS), spreadsheet, statistical and word processing computer software packages. To facilitate the integration of all of these tools, waterbodies are georeferenced, or categorized, based on geographic location. Additional categories are applied to waterbodies, such as assessment unit, watershed size/area, designated uses, ecoregion, elevation, habitat type, etc., to facilitate data comparability and communication within and

among the assorted data management tools used by various water quality management programs. Once a surface waterbody has been sufficiently georeferenced and categorized, all available data and pertinent information can be integrated and used for all water quality management programs to guide water quality monitoring priorities, assessment activities and management decisions.

New Mexico's Data Management Tools

Surface Water Quality Bureau's (SWQB) Water Quality Database – Microsoft® Access-based database application used by the New Mexico Environment Department's Surface Water Quality Bureau to house water quality data (primarily chemical, physical and flow data) collected as part of New Mexico's Water Quality Monitoring Program.

Assessment Database (ADB) - A relational database application for tracking water quality assessment data, including use attainment, and causes and sources of impairment.
The ADB supports three principal functions:

- Improve the quality and consistency of water quality reporting
- Reduce the burden of preparing reports under Sections 305(b), 303(d), 314, and 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Improve water quality data analysis

The ADB provides user-friendly data entry forms and automates the production of reports that New Mexico submits to EPA through the CWA Sections 303(d)/305(b) reporting process.

Ecological Data Application System (EDAS) - A data management and analysis tool used to facilitate biological monitoring of water quality. It incorporates a range of functions from relational storage of data to calculation of metrics to the creation of export files (including ability to upload data to the STORET database).

STORET (short for STOrage and RETreival) - The EPA data management system that contains water quality information for the nation's waters. STORET is an operational system actively being populated with biological, chemical, and physical data on surface and ground water collected by federal, state and local agencies, Indian Tribes, volunteer groups, academics and others. All 50 States, territories, and jurisdictions of the U.S. are represented in the system. SWQB uploads all validated and verified chemical/physical data to STORET on a quarterly basis. EPA plans to convert from STORET to a new system entitled Water Quality Exchange (WQX) in the near future.

Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) - The Nonpoint Source Program's main reporting vehicle for the CWA §319 program. GRTS is a data management system that enables EPA and States to describe the progress they have made in implementing the national Nonpoint Source Pollution program. GRTS electronically tracks projects and activities funded with CWA §319(h) funds.

Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) - EPA's comprehensive database that provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide. Information available through this database includes, but is not limited to: status of compliance inspections; detected violations; information regarding enforcement actions.

SWQB's NPDES database - Microsoft® Access based database that helps the Bureau track the status of NPDES permits and the state's certification. The database contains information about individual permits in relation to waterbody assessment units for integration into Bureau projects such as TMDL development and watershed assessment/planning activities. This database does not contain all of the data available through EPA's NPDES data management systems.

The CERTMAN (CERTification MANagement System) - Web-based application and database containing information pertaining to the Utility Operator Certification Program. Users can access operator contact information, certification status and exam results.

Data Analysis/Assessment

Data are analyzed in a variety of different manners depending on the objective(s) of the analysis. Computer software packages such as Microsoft Excel and Statistica are used to examine water quality trends, relationships and results. Data are assessed against the most current version of the EPA approved *State of New Mexico Standards for Interstate and Intrastate Surface Waters* [20.6.4 NMAC]. All data available that are considered to be of good quality are assessed to determine designated use attainment status by using the protocols described in the *State of New Mexico Procedures for Assessing Standards Attainment for the*

Integrated 303(d)/305(b) Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report [Assessment Protocol] (NMED/SWQB 2008b).

Reporting

Data analysis and assessment results are reported in numerous documents. The most comprehensive and inclusive reporting mechanism is this biennial report, the *State of New Mexico CWA §303(d)/§305(b) Integrated Report*. Other documents that report results include, but are not limited to the following:

- Survey Summaries (present results of rotational watershed surveys),
- TMDL planning documents (present wasteload and load allocations),
- Special Project Summaries (present results from special projects),
- Nonpoint Source Annual Report or Project Summary Reports (present results pertaining to the impacts of NPS Implementation Projects),
- Watershed Restoration Action Strategies (WRAS), and
- Use Attainability Analyses (present information regarding attainable designated uses).

Programmatic Evaluation

New Mexico, in consultation with EPA Region VI, conducts periodic reviews of each aspect of its monitoring program to determine how well each program serves its water quality decision needs. The monitoring program is evaluated to determine how well each of the program elements is addressed to determine how necessary changes and additions should be incorporated into future monitoring and funding cycles. In particular in 2007, SWQB contracted with the Midwest Biodiversity Institute to conduct a review of the biological monitoring and assessment portion of its water quality program.

New Mexico recognizes the importance of a nationally consistent approach for evaluating state monitoring programs and strives to incorporate methods and practices that support national consistency with other state water quality monitoring efforts. Additionally, New Mexico has an extensive outreach policy that consistently involves the public, attracting input from experts from other government agencies and academic institutions on how the program functions.

General Support and Infrastructure Planning

Currently New Mexico receives sufficient resources to support a basic monitoring program that enables all watersheds to be intensively monitored approximately once every eight years with a limited amount of supplemental monitoring for special projects or emergency situations. Each year the state strives to monitor two to three watersheds.

New Mexico continually searches for additional funding sources to enhance water quality programs throughout the state to support the following objectives:

- Incorporate probabilistic sampling designs components into the statewide monitoring strategy,
- Develop and implement a fish consumption advisory program,
- Expand NPDES compliance monitoring efforts to support New Mexico's authorization for the NPDES program,
- Expand lake and reservoir monitoring efforts,

- Expand the number of core indicators used to determine designated use attainment status,
- Expand intensive watershed survey monitoring efforts to enable each watershed to be examined more frequently than approximately once every eight years.

Figure 9 provides New Mexico's water quality monitoring schedule projected to 2011 based on the current monitoring design. This monitoring schedule may be adjusted as the SWQB updates the 10-year monitoring strategy by the end of 2008.

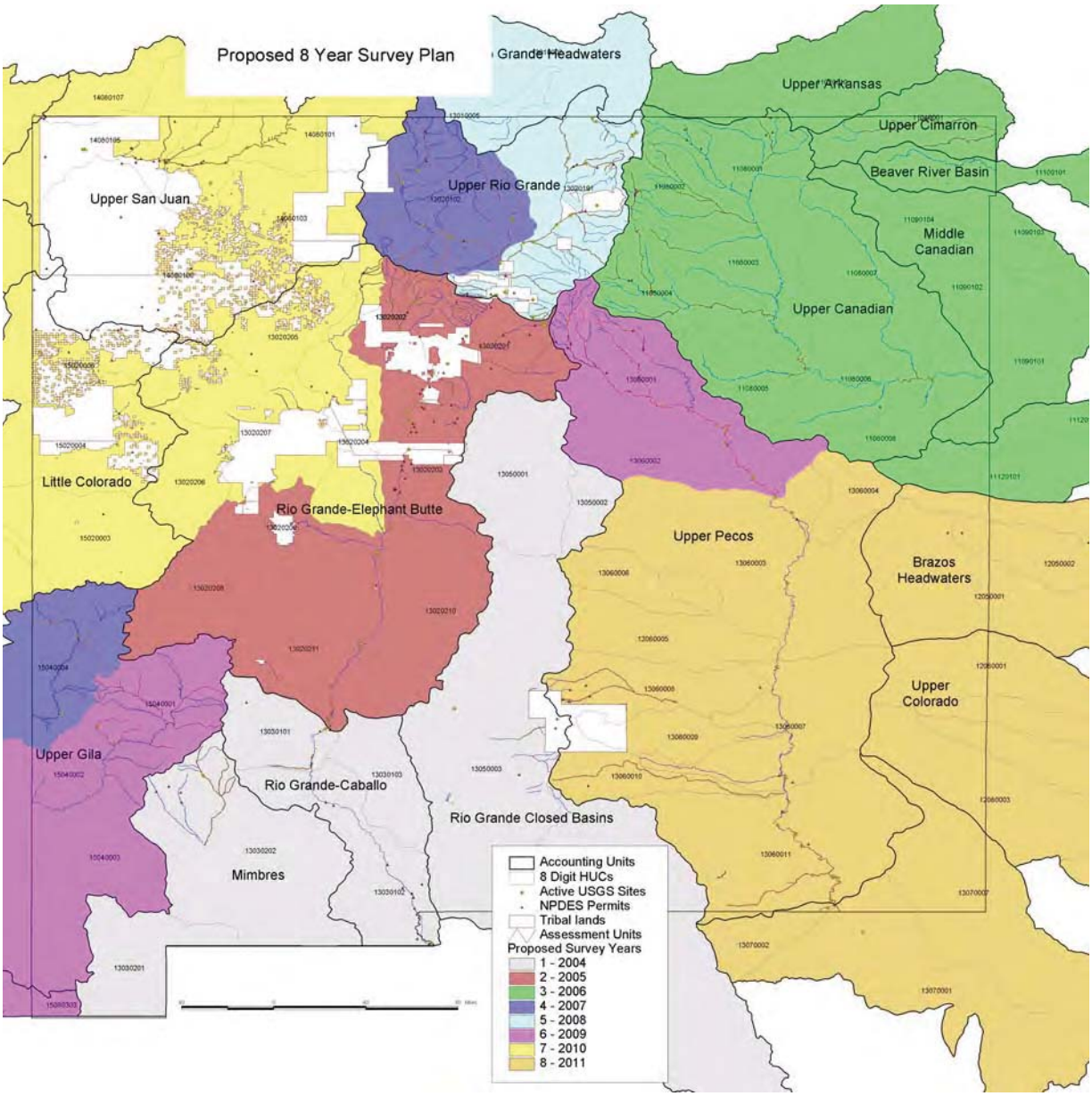


Figure 9. New Mexico's Water Quality Monitoring Schedule

C.2 Assessment Methodology

The assessment methodology described in the *State of New Mexico Procedures for Assessing Standards Attainment for the Integrated §303(d)/§305(b) Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report* [*Assessment Protocol*] (NMED/SWQB 2008b) constitutes the decision process that New Mexico employs to determine to which attainment category a segment belongs. The *Assessment Protocol* describes how all readily available data and information are identified and considered, the basic quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) criteria used to evaluate outside sources of data, and the analytical approaches used to infer segment condition. The assessment methodologies described in the *Assessment Protocol* are reviewed each reporting cycle to ensure the methods are consistent with applicable water quality standards, incorporate new guidance provided by EPA, and clarify assessment protocols. For the 2008-2010 reporting cycle, enhancements included procedures to determine whether or not data were collected during stable conditions, reference to techniques for blank-corrected procedures for ultra-low level methods such as EPA 1668A for PCB congeners, and clarification regarding how to assess temporally-dependent data.

Each time the *Assessment Protocol* is significantly revised, or every other listing cycle regardless of significant changes, the public has an opportunity to provide comments through the public participation process that includes a 30-day public comment period with proper notification. The *Assessment Protocol* used to develop the 2008-2010 Integrated List (Appendix A) were released for 30-day public comment.

All readily available data less than five years old are used to determine whether the applicable water quality standards are attained. Data greater than five years old may also be considered on a case-by-case basis. Outside sources of data are solicited via a public notice process prior to developing the CWA §303(d) *List of Impaired Waterbodies*. All data submitted from outside sources must meet the state's QA/QC requirements to be used in the water quality standards attainment decision process.

The types of data considered in the water quality standards attainment decision process include, but are not limited to the following and must meet the state's QA/QC requirements:

- NMED SWQB chemical, physical, biological, habitat, or toxicological monitoring data collected during rotational watershed surveys using approved or otherwise accepted quantitative methods;
- Chemical/physical data from recent studies by NMED or other organizations, contractors, or individuals;
- USGS water quality data that have met USGS QA/QC requirements (i.e., provisional data will not be used to make use determinations);
- Benthic macroinvertebrate, fish community, and/or fish tissue data collected by NMED or other organizations, contractors, or individuals;
- General Aquatic Wildlife Survey, Rapid Bioassessment Protocols, Thalweg-Watershed Area Link, or other biological/habitat data collected by NMED and other organizations, contractors, or individuals;
- NPDES Discharge Monitoring Report data;
- NPDES storm water permit compliance monitoring data;
- In-stream water quality data from other NMED bureaus such as the Drinking Water, Ground Water, and/or Department of Energy Oversight bureaus;
- Citizen or volunteer monitoring data from a program with a state approved QA/QC plan.

C.3 Water Quality Assessment Results

As encouraged by EPA, New Mexico has housed assessment information in the EPA-developed ADB for the last several listing cycles. Use of this database allows us to automatically generate the complete Integrated List and the Category 5 *CWA §303(d) List of Impaired Waters*, as well as a variety of cause, source, and impairment category summary reports. The results are organized by water body type (Rivers/Streams followed by Lakes/Reservoirs) and presented in the following sections.

Rivers and Streams

Water Quality Attainment Status and Categorization of New Mexico's Rivers and Streams

Table 7. Integrating Reporting Categories for New Mexico's Rivers and Streams

Category	Total Size (miles)	Number of River/Stream Assessment Units
1	619.8	27
2	2,104.6	164
3	565.4	61
4A	758.1	50
4B	0	0
4C	184.3	12
5	2,585.6	155

NOTE: This information was generated using New Mexico's version of EPA's ADB database. Category 5 above is a composite of New Mexico Categories 5A, 5B, and 5C.

New Mexico's surface waters assigned to one of the five integrated reporting categories as defined in Table 1 are summarized in Table 7. Individual IR categories are presented for every assessment unit on the Integrated List in Appendix A.

The second largest grouping of assessed lotic (i.e., flowing) assessment units in New Mexico fall under Category 2. These 165 assessment units cover approximately 2,105 stream miles. Assessment units are listed in this category if there are data and information that meet requirements of the assessment and listing methodology to support a determination that some, but not all, uses are attained based on numeric and narrative water quality criteria that were tested. Attainment status of the remaining uses is unknown because there are no reliable monitored data with which to make a determination.

The largest grouping is Category 5 waters. These 155 assessment units cover approximately 2,586 stream miles. These assessment units, along with the Category 5

lake/reservoir water bodies, comprise New Mexico's CWA §303(d) waters. A list of Category 5 only waters was generated from ADB and is included in Appendix A.

TMDL planning documents have been developed for 50 stream reaches in New Mexico that are still noted as impaired, covering approximately 753 stream miles. Several of these stream reaches have TMDLs for more than one parameter. There are 61 stream reaches (covering approximately 565 miles) noted as Category 3. Assessment units are listed in this category when data to support an attainment determination for any use are not available, consistent with requirements of the state's assessment and listing methodology. Reasons for this generally include access issues, monitoring and/or analytical logistics (such as the short 6-hour holding time for fecal coliform and *E. coli* samples), as well as staff and financial constraints. SWQB has resolved the problem of 6-hour holding times by implementing a method to perform *E. coli* analyses in the field with a mobile testing unit.

All of New Mexico's TMDLs are incorporated into the state's Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and available on the SWQB web site: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/TMDL/index.html.

New Mexico's Summary of Designated Use Support for Rivers and Streams

New Mexico's water quality standards designated use summaries for each river/stream assessment unit are presented in Table 8. These results are primarily based on water quality monitoring conducted by the NMED as part of intensive watershed surveys, fixed station monitoring and targeted monitoring. These data are supplemented by outside sources of data shown to be of sufficient quality.

In New Mexico, the CWA goal of "fishable" is now reported under the various aquatic life uses currently in New Mexico's WQS (20.6.4. NMAC), and the "swimmable" goal is reported under primary and secondary contact uses. EPA developed this method through a consensus approach to reduce inconsistencies in states' reports. Overall, 13 of the state's 17 assessed designated uses in streams and rivers have been identified as impaired by point and/or nonpoint sources of pollutants.

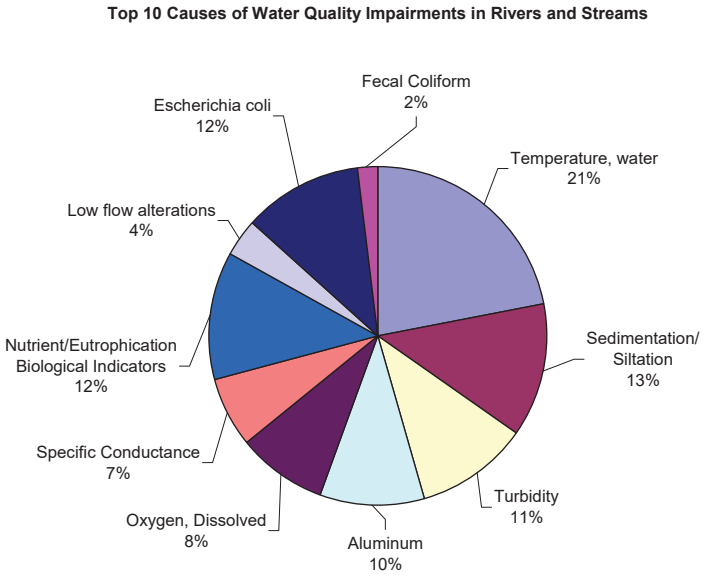
Table 8. Designated Use Support for New Mexico's Rivers and Streams (Reported in miles)

Designated Use	Total Size	Size Assessed	Size Fully Supporting	Size Not Supporting	Size Not Assessed
Aquatic Life	509.85	98.71	64.18	34.53	411.14
Coldwater Aquatic Life	962.25	767.53	302.67	464.74	194.72
Domestic Water Supply	2,568.95	2,250.81	2,175.27	75.54	318.14
Fish Culture	1,974.65	1,844.72	1,844.72	0	129.93
High Quality Coldwater Aquatic Life	2,514.94	2,255.46	751.66	1,503.8	259.48
Industrial Water Supply	1,095.79	1,025.84	1,025.84	0	69.95
Irrigation	6,111.27	5,630.48	5,552.94	77.54	480.79
Irrigation Storage	12.32	12.32	12.32	0	0
Limited Aquatic Life	67.95	50.08	6.85	43.23	17.87
Livestock Watering	6,817.78	4,485.72	4,422.78	62.94	2,317.6
Marginal Coldwater Aquatic Life	988.11	981.66	510.08	471.58	6.45
Marginal Warmwater Aquatic Life	1,753.58	1,565.87	982.91	582.96	187.71
Municipal Water Supply	926.38	839.5	839.5	0	86.88
Primary Contact	751.1	97.31	88.31	9	653.79
Secondary Contact	6,240.92	2,605.27	1,913.01	692.26	3,635.65
Warmwater Aquatic Life	1,360.66	1,271.54	887.59	383.95	89.12
Wildlife Habitat	6,817.78	5,969.21	5,879.3	89.91	848.57

Causes of Surface Water Impairment for Rivers and Streams

New Mexico's impairment cause summary for river/stream assessment units are presented in Figure 10. These are primarily based on water quality monitoring conducted by the NMED as part of intensive watershed surveys, fixed station monitoring and targeted monitoring. These data are supplemented by outside sources of data shown to be of sufficient quality. The ADB-generated summary report is provided in Appendix B. Standard EPA cause categories included in ADB were used to label the graphic. See the above-referenced appendix for subcategory information.

Excessive temperature, sedimentation/siltation, and nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators are the identified the top three causes of impairment of designated uses in New Mexico's streams and rivers based on current WQS, available data, and current assessment procedures. Aluminum is also a primary cause based on the current chronic criterion of 0.87 µg/L. It is believed that this criterion may not be achievable in many areas of the state where aluminum is naturally occurring in highly erodible geology. New Mexico is considering this issue as a topic in certain watersheds for upcoming triennial reviews. The noted dissolved oxygen (DO) and nutrient/eutrophication impairment may be somewhat redundant as one of the potential results of excessive nutrients and enrichment is lower DO. SWQB is currently implementing several nutrient criteria development projects that in part will address this redundancy in the future through improved monitoring and assessment methodologies. SWQB also plans to revisit the current sedimentation/siltation assessment protocol to attempt to improve impairment determinations due to sedimentation.



Cause of Impairment (Subcategory from ADB)	Stream Miles Impaired
Temperature, water	1,150.93
Sedimentation/Siltation	665.15
Turbidity	576.9
Aluminum	523.03
Oxygen, Dissolved	445.19
Specific Conductance	352.95
Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	635.43
Low flow alterations	194.41
Escherichia coli	604.17
Fecal Coliform	97.53

NOTE: See Appendix B for complete list of categories and subcategories generated from ADB.

Figure 10. Causes of Surface Water Impairment for New Mexico's Rivers and Streams

The associated water quality criteria for contact use support were changed from fecal coliform to *E. coli* during the 2005 triennial review. These historic fecal coliform listings will be retained until *E. coli* data are collected to determine whether there is any impairment of contact uses. *E. coli* data must be collected before TMDL development can occur. SWQB has been actively sampling E. coli during watershed surveys since the last listing cycle with a mobile E. coli sampling unit that resolves the 6-hour holding time issue. Implementation of this sampling method has resulted in the identification of more contact use impairment than during previous listing cycles.

Sources of Surface Water Impairment for Rivers and Streams

New Mexico's impairment source summary for river/stream assessment units are presented in Figure 11. These are primarily based on staff observation and other information as described in earlier sections. The ADB-generated report that was used to generate the below figure is included in Appendix B. Standard EPA cause categories included in ADB were used to label the graphic. See the above-referenced appendix for subcategory information.

The probable source list included with any cause of impairment is intended to include any and all activities that could be contributing to the identified impairment. It is not intended to single out any particular land owner or single land management activity, and has therefore been labeled "Probable" and generally includes several possible items. Probable sources listed for any particular water body have not been proven to be the only source(s) of the identified impairment. It is generally based on qualitative field observations combined with knowledge of known land management activities that have the potential to contribute to the identified impairment. Probable sources are primarily based on observations made by field staff for assessment units sampled during rotational watershed surveys. The probable sources identified are then incorporated into the Assessment Database (ADB) where they are quantified based on the stream lengths for each assessment unit identified with a classification of a particular probable source of impairment. ADB generates summary reports that break down sources of impairment into major and sub-categories. This complete report is contained in Appendix B. In most instances, more than a single source contributed to water quality impairment. Where waterbodies have more than one source of impairment, the associated waterbody length is entered in each category.

Rangeland grazing, loss of riparian habitat, natural sources, and streambank modification /destabilization are the leading probable sources of impairment in New Mexico's rivers and streams. Natural sources could include contributions from the surrounding geology, wildlife grazing, impacts from waterfowl, temporary or prolonged drought, etc. These occurrences are believed to contribute to localized water quality problems in certain areas of the state.

On-site treatment systems (such as septic tanks) are noted as a source of impairment. These primarily domestic systems can lead to water quality problems if they are installed in close proximity to other systems, improperly installed or poorly maintained. To help address this problem, state regulations applicable to the treatment and disposal of small volumes of domestic wastewater (2000 gallons per day or less) were significantly revised, effective July 2005. Additional minor amendments took effect April 2007. See the section entitled "Updated Liquid Waste Regulations" for details.

Consistent with other western states, point source discharges play a quantitatively minor role in the impairment of the state's streams and rivers compared to non point sources. The vast majority of all water quality impairment identified in New Mexico's streams is due to NPS water pollution. While poorly operated or maintained treatment plants may have severe adverse localized effects on water quality, the available data indicate that the state, working with EPA and permittees, has been largely successful in reducing point source impacts on the state's surface waters.

Sources of Impairment (Subcategory from ADB)	Stream Miles Impaired
Rangeland Grazing	2,275.36
Loss of Riparian Habitat	1,121.37
Natural Sources	1,222.33
Streambank Modifications/Destablization	895.02
Highway/Road/Bridge Runoff (Non-construction Related)	575.49
Flow Alterations from Water Diversions	735.81
Source Unknown	553.37
On-site Treatment Systems (Septic Systems and Similar Decencentralized Systems)	624.59
Municipal Point Source Discharges	663.68
Recreation Related (Incl. Off-Road Vehicles)	644.85

NOTE: See Appendix B for complete list of categories and subcategories generated from ADB.

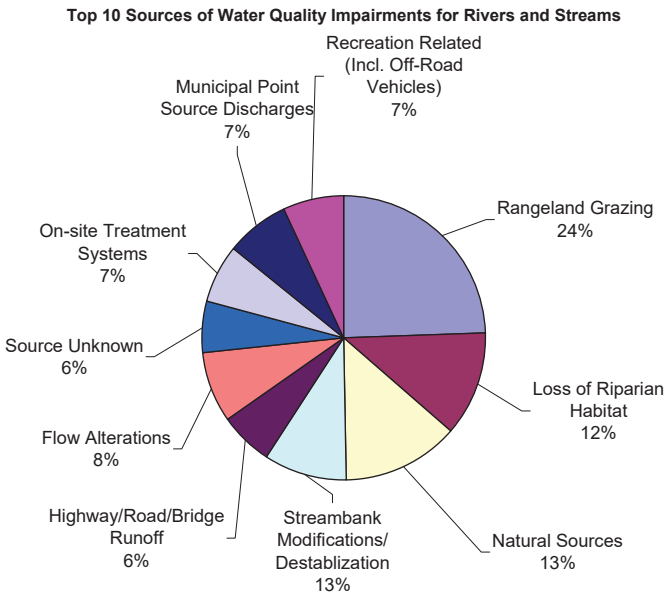


Figure 11. Sources of Surface Water Impairment for Rivers and Streams

Lakes and Reservoirs

Water Quality Attainment Status and Categorization of New Mexico's Lakes and Reservoirs

The development of an adequate monitoring and assessment program for lakes still lags far behind New Mexico's river and stream monitoring programs. SWQB needs to acquire the resources to increase lake and reservoir monitoring in order to prepare for subsequent TMDL development and to provide water quality information to the public who utilize these lakes and reservoirs. A more robust program is needed to confirm the current cause and source impairment information regarding lakes and reservoirs with more scientifically-rigorous quantitative data and information.

Table 9. Summary of Impairment Reporting Categories for New Mexico's Lakes and Reservoirs

Category	Total Size (acres)	Number of Assessment Units
1	1,221.94	13
2	7,488.58	38
3	20,625.98	114
4A	0	0
4B	0	0
4C	0	0
5	54,073.58	31

NOTE: This information was generated using New Mexico's version of EPA's ADB database. Category 5 above is a composite of New Mexico Categories 5A, 5B, and 5C.

Table 9 shows the number of New Mexico's lakes and reservoirs assigned to each IR categories as defined in Table 1. Individual IR categories are presented for every assessment unit on the Integrated List in Appendix A.

Over 20,000 acres (114 lakes or reservoirs) are grouped under Category 3. Assessment units are listed in this category when current data to support an attainment determination for any use are not available, consistent with requirements of the state's assessment and listing methodology. Reasons for this generally include access issues, monitoring and/or analytical logistics (such as the short 6-hour holding time for fecal coliform and *E. coli* samples), as well as staff and financial constraints. SWQB has resolved the problem of 6-hour holding times by implementing a method to perform *E. coli* analyses in the field with a mobile testing unit. Many of these lakes that are "Not Assessed" are very small in size, such as high elevation cirque lakes. These types of lakes are logistically difficult to sample because they require long steep hikes. SWQB sampled a representative subset of cirque lakes during 2007 as part of a nutrient criteria development grant. Also included in this category are a large portion of the over 23,000 acres of playa lakes that were part of a SWQB special study in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the EPA provided specific CWA §314 monitoring funding. Attainment status for playas where adequate resources have not been available to re-monitor in more recent years was changed to "Not Assessed" during this listing cycle because these data are over 15 years old.

By size, the majority of assessed lentic (i.e., not flowing) assessment units in New Mexico fall under Category 5. These 31 waterbodies comprise approximately 54,000 acres. Over 90% of these acres are freshwater reservoirs vs. natural lakes. New Mexico has very few natural lakes compared to on-line and off-line reservoirs. These assessment units, along with the Category 5 river/stream water bodies, comprise New Mexico's CWA §303(d) waters. A list of Category 5 only waters was generated from ADB and is included in Appendix A. New Mexico has not yet begun developing lake TMDLs, as noted by the fact that no lakes or reservoirs are displayed under Category 4A. Upon completion of the few remaining TMDLs in the settlement agreement, SWQB plans to explore the feasibility of developing lake TMDLs.

There are 95 water bodies (covering 2,000 acres) noted as Category 3. One major challenge regarding both lake monitoring and subsequent lake TMDL development has been the loss of specific CWA §314 funds. In the past, states received this funding specifically targeted for lake monitoring, such as for the playa study mentioned above. Now states must carve out adequate funding for lake monitoring and assessment. Now states must carve out adequate funding for lake monitoring from their core CWA §106 funds.

New Mexico's Summary of Designated Use Support for Lakes and Reservoirs

New Mexico's WQS designated use summaries for each lake/reservoir assessment unit are presented in Table 10. These results are primarily based on fixed station water quality monitoring conducted by the NMED as part of rotational watershed surveys, as well as best professional judgment and qualitative assessments. These data are supplemented by outside sources of data shown to be of sufficient quality. Overall, 8 of the state's 18 assessed designated uses in lakes and reservoirs have been identified as impaired by point or nonpoint sources of pollutants.

Table 10. Individual Designated Use Support Summary for New Mexico Lakes and Reservoirs (Reported in acres)

Designated Use	Total Size	Size Assessed	Size Fully Supporting	Size Not Supporting	Size Not Assessed
Aquatic Life	29,119.47	2,712.77	1,793.65	919.12	26,406.7
Coldwater Aquatic Life	25,564.2	25,276.8	1,165.72	24,111.08	287.5
Domestic Water Supply	2,401.77	2,239.49	905.68	1,333.81	162.28
Fish Culture	2,434.52	2,276.74	2,276.74	0	157.78
High Quality Coldwater Aquatic Life	1,794.06	1,653.19	273.49	1,379.7	140.87
Industrial Water Storage	13,151.19	13,151.19	13,151.19	0	0
Industrial Water Supply	5,585.58	5,422.44	5,422.44	0	163.14
Irrigation	8,522	7,648.57	7,648.57	0	873.43
Irrigation Storage	41,803.64	41,803.64	41,803.64	0	0
Livestock Watering	83,070	52.292.65	55,292.65	0	27,777.35
Marginal Coldwater Aquatic Life	963.96	803.89	595.19	208.7	160.07
Marginal Warmwater Aquatic Life	24.561.11	1,646.37	17.64	1,628.73	22,914.74
Municipal Water Storage	13,151.19	13,151.19	13,151.19	0	0
Municipal Water Supply	6,570	6,367.5	6,367.5	0	202.5
Primary Contact	49,028.53	47,105.99	47,105.99	0	1,922.54
Secondary Contact	34,151.6	6,040.02	6,040.02	0	28,111.58
Warmwater Aquatic Life	47,002.25	44,172.2	2,370.31	41,801.89	2,830.05
Wildlife Habitat	83,070	62,760.29	62,760.29	0	20,309.71

Causes of Surface Water Impairment for Lakes and Reservoirs

New Mexico's impairment cause summary for lake/reservoir assessment units are presented in Figure 12. These are primarily based on water quality monitoring conducted by the NMED as part of rotational watershed surveys, fixed station monitoring and targeted monitoring. These

data are supplemented by outside sources of data shown to be of sufficient quality. The ADB-generated report that was used to generate the below figure is included in Appendix B. Standard EPA cause categories included in ADB were used to label the graphic. See the above-referenced appendix for subcategory information.

Cause of Impairment (Subcategory from ADB)	Acres Impaired
Mercury in Fish Tissue	52,654.17
Nutrient/Eutrophication Biological Indicators	4,412.94
Arsenic	1,517.57
Aluminum	3,760.75
DDT in Fish Tissue	3,058.67
Copper	11.6
Oxygen, Dissolved	1,392.44
PCB in Fish Tissue	1,038.35
pH	129.31
Temperature, water	185.94

NOTE: See Appendix B for complete list of categories and subcategories generated from ADB.

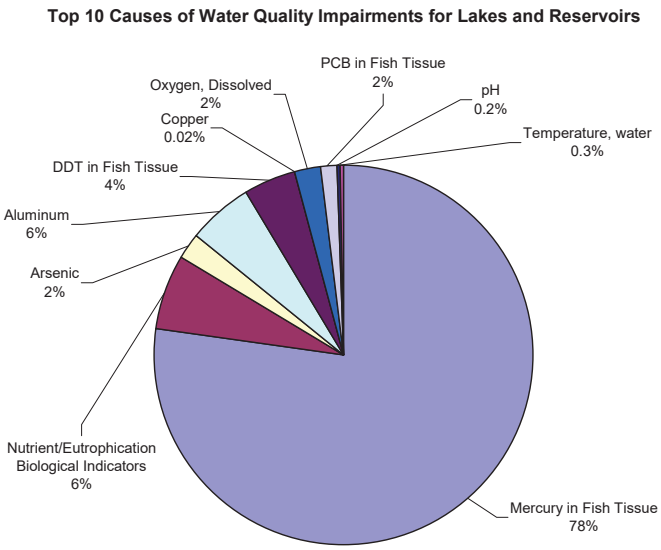


Figure 12. Causes of Surface Water Impairment for Lakes and Reservoirs

Mercury in fish tissue, nutrient/eutrophication, and aluminum are the identified major causes of impairment of designated uses in New Mexico's lakes and reservoirs based on current WQS, available data and current assessment procedures. Per EPA guidance, EPA considers fish or shellfish consumption advisories and supporting fish tissue data to be existing and readily available data that demonstrate non-attainment of CWA goals stating that waters should be "fishable" (CWA §101(a), EPA 2005). New Mexico currently has fish consumption advisories based on Mercury, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) and PCB levels in fish tissue (NMDOH *et al*. 2001, 2006a, 2006b). Therefore, all waterbodies listed in the advisory are listed as impaired. The Integrated List will be updated whenever advisories are revised or added. For additional information, see Section C.6 of this document. Aluminum is a primary cause based on the current chronic criterion of 0.87 µg/L which may not be attainable in some areas of the state due to natural local geology.

Sources of Surface Water Impairment for Lakes and Reservoirs

New Mexico's impairment source summary for lake/reservoir assessment units are presented in Figure 13. The probable source list included with any cause of impairment is intended to include any and all activities that could be contributing to the identified impairment. It is not intended to single out any particular land owner or single land management activity, and has therefore been

labeled “Probable” and generally includes several possible items. Probable sources listed for any particular water body have not been proven to be the only source(s) of the identified impairment. It is generally based on qualitative field observations combined with knowledge of known land management activities that have the potential to contribute to the identified impairment. Probable sources are primarily based on staff observation and other information as described in earlier sections. The ADB-generated report that was used to generate the below figure is included in Appendix B. Standard EPA cause categories included in ADB were used to label the graphic. See the above-referenced appendix for subcategory information.

Sources of Impairment (Subcategory from ADB)	Acres Impaired
Atmospheric Deposition - Toxics	51,756.87
Rangeland Grazing	5,656.5
Loss of Riparian Habitat	4,267.5
Streambank Modifications/destablization	4,251.19
Impervious Surface Runoff	3,840.06
Natural Sources	6,197.5
On-site Treatment Systems (Septic Systems and Similar Decencentralized Systems)	1,357.62
Wildlife Other than Waterfowl	1,333.81
Subsurface (Hardrock) Minining	1,333.81
Contaminated Sediments	1,038.35

NOTE: See Appendix B for complete list of categories and subcategories generated from ADB.

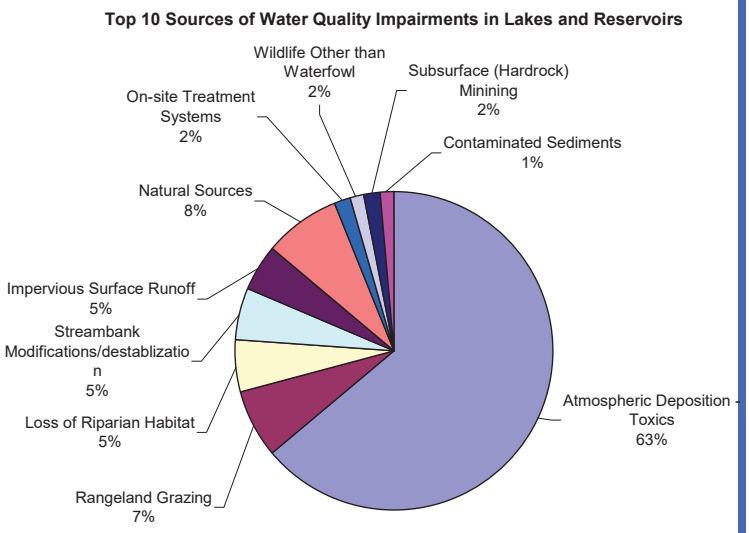


Figure 13. Sources of Surface Water Impairment for Lakes and Reservoirs

Atmospheric deposition, natural sources, rangeland grazing, and loss of riparian habitat are the leading probable sources of impairment in New Mexico’s lakes and reservoirs. The acres impaired due to the atmospheric deposition of toxics is the largest documented probable source because this probable source is included with all “Mercury in Fish Tissue” listings around the state.

Natural sources could include contributions from the surrounding geology, wildlife grazing, impacts from waterfowl, temporary or prolonged drought, etc. These occurrences are believed to contribute to localized water quality problems in certain areas of the state. There is some

potential redundancy between probable source categories Natural Sources and Wildlife Other that Waterfowl.

On-site treatment systems (such as septic tanks) are noted as a source of impairment. These primarily domestic systems can lead to water quality problems if they are improperly installed or poorly maintained.

Consistent with other western states, point source discharges play a quantitatively minor role in the impairment of the state's lakes and reservoirs. The vast majority of all water quality impairment identified in New Mexico's lakes and reservoirs is due to nonpoint sources of water pollution.

New Mexico's Lake Monitoring Program

Lake and reservoir monitoring in New Mexico is conducted to (1) collect information for standards development and to determine the trophic status for lakes or reservoirs where little or no physical, chemical, or biological information exits; (2) update information with regard to trophic status of previously studied lakes or reservoirs; and (3) assess for attainment of existing uses and designated uses. Lake surveys generally consist of three-season sampling efforts from one or two stations. Surveys for small lakes are usually conducted during the period of maximum stress to the aquatic ecosystem.

The state has identified 196 publically-owned lakes, reservoirs, and playas that cover approximately 108,000 surface acres. These waterbodies consist of large mainstem reservoirs, mountain cirque lakes, and small fishing impoundments ranging in size from less than one acre to a 40,000-acre reservoir (Elephant Butte Reservoir at maximum storage pool). Regardless of size, all lakes are used extensively in water-scarce New Mexico. Even the smaller lakes provide drinking water for livestock watering and habitat for wildlife, are used by migratory waterfowl or provide important recreational opportunities for boating, swimming, fishing, and aesthetic pleasure in municipal, rural, and wilderness settings.

Although all surface waters of the state are considered important, New Mexico has prioritized the following lakes, reservoirs and playas as significant for monitoring purposes as funding resources allow:

- lakes over twenty acres, due to their many and varied uses,
- high mountain cirque lakes, regardless of size because they serve as sensitive indicators of potential acidic precipitation as well as nonpoint sources of pollution,
- lakes smaller than twenty acres where fish kills or pollutants have threatened designated use attainment, and
- various playa lakes in New Mexico due to their unique ecological character and location in some of the most arid portions of the state.

Trophic state is established as part of lake water quality monitoring efforts. Although trophic state alone is not used in New Mexico for use attainment determination, it is an important tool which helps relate the relative condition of a lake to its designated use support, and also leads to a better understanding of what probable cause or causes may be contributing to water quality problems within a lake. Trophic states were evaluated using the Carlson trophic state indices (TSIs). The lakes were categorized using a continuum from oligotrophy to eutrophy. The

univariate Carlson index used to assess trophic state is based on Secchi disk depth, *chlorophyll a*, and total phosphorus concentrations.

New Mexico's Lake Monitoring and Assessment Program

Willaims Lake

New Mexico conducted a total of thirty-three lake water quality surveys during the 2006 and 2007 sampling seasons, initially to collect nutrient data from a wide variety of large reservoirs, small lakes, and high mountain cirque lakes. Additional sampling events and parameters were added. These combined data provided both the data necessary to further SWQB's CWA Section 104(b)(3) lake nutrient criteria development goals as well as the data needed to determine use attainment status at these thirty-three lakes.

Each of the Carlson TSI values for a given lake has been separately evaluated with preferential consideration given to chlorophyll concentrations. Trophic state boundaries are consistent with the EPA index: i.e., trophic state values exceeding 47 indicate a eutrophic lake and values less than 42 indicate oligotrophic lakes (EPA 1974, EPA 1979).

Classification systems simplify the dynamic concept of trophic state. Among the assumptions of the classification indices are that algae are the most important primary producers and nutrient loading is responsible for the productivity within the lake (EPA 1974, EPA 1979). The Carlson index is of limited applicability for lakes with significant non-algal turbidity or nitrogen limitation, where aquatic macrophytes are the dominant primary producers, or where zooplankton grazing controls algal abundance. The biological data and total nitrogen/total phosphorus ratios for each lake are also used to help evaluate the utility of the trophic index for classifying lakes in New Mexico. Table 11 displays the number of lentic waters evaluated within New Mexico categorized in each trophic class based on data collected and assessed through 2007.

Table 11. Trophic Status of New Mexico Lentic Waters

Trophic Class	Description	Number of Evaluated Lentic Waters
Oligotrophic	Clear water; low levels of nutrients and high levels of oxygen	5
OligoMesotrophic	Hypolimnia (lower, colder layer of lake) of shallower lakes may become anoxic	18
Mesotrophic	Water moderately clear; increasing probability of hypolimnetic anoxia during summer	27
MesoEutrophic	Capable of producing and supporting moderate levels of plant and animal life	10
Eutrophic	Anoxic hypolimnia, macrophyte problems possible	47
HyperEutrophic	Light-limited productivity; dense algae and macrophytes	3
Dystrophic	Acidic brown water, lacking in oxygen, and unable to support much plant or animal life	1

Lake Acidification

No lakes in New Mexico are known to consistently have pH values less than 5.0 standard units; therefore, there is no current need to develop methods to neutralize or restore buffering capacity. Lakes most likely to be susceptible to acidic precipitation are characterized by alkalinities less than 5-10 mg $CaCO_3$/L, have small watersheds, and are located on granitic bedrock at high elevations. Data from fourteen such lakes indicated that, based on the characteristics listed above and of the lakes reviewed, the Truchas Lakes and Santa Fe Lake are potentially the most susceptible to acidification due to low buffering capacity (Lynch *et al*., 1988). Further data for these and other alpine lakes are needed to establish acidification trends in any high-elevation lake in New Mexico. The high elevation cirque lakes in New Mexico are all contained within National Forest boundaries. The United States Forest Service (USFS) has developed a monitoring plan to perform tracer studies to identify the sources of possible acid precipitation falling in the state's major high-mountain areas.

Control Methods

Programs and measures to control potential pollution sources to New Mexico's lakes include the NPDES for point source discharges; the federal dredge-and-fill permits (CWA §404); discharge plans required under the state ground water regulations; state review of federal actions under the consistency provisions of CWA §401; and agreements between NMED and other state and federal agencies to implement NPS pollution control measures.

C.4 CWA §303(d) List – Impaired Waters in New Mexico

Assessment units noted as Category 5A, 5B, or 5C on the Integrated List comprise New Mexico's CWA §303(d) list of impaired waters. A Table of Contents listing of Category 5 only waters was generated from ADB and is included in Appendix A. To see details on a particular impaired assessment unit, refer to the particular assessment unit entry on the full Integrated List (Appendix A). The causes and sources of these impairments are summarizes by waterbody type (rivers/streams vs. lakes/reservoirs) in the above sections. An associated Record of Decision (ROD) document is maintained by SWQB as well. The ROD is a historical record of impaired surface waters (i.e., Category 5 waters) provided to reviewers and users of the list and EPA to help track listing and de-listing information used in the development of New Mexico's Integrated CWA §303(d)/§305(b) list. EPA does not require this document and does not officially approve or disapprove its contents.

New Mexico's Integrated List also includes a projected "TMDL Schedule" for all assessment unit – parameter impairment pairs. These dates indicate the state's priority ranking and which TMDLs are targeted for development in the upcoming years. These proposed dates are primarily based on the SWQB's current rotational monitoring schedule, consent decree deadlines, date since last intensively surveyed, and upcoming NPDES permit renewals. If listed as Category 5A, this is the proposed year of TMDL completion. If listed as Category 5B or 5C, new data should be collected by this date. At that point, either a TMDL should be developed, or the category changed accordingly. These dates on the Integrated List, as well as the "Monitoring Schedule" date, are dependent upon personnel and financial resources which change on an annual basis.

CWA §303d List of Impaired Water Record of Decision is available at:
http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/SWQB/303d-305b/2008-2010/index.html

C.5 New Mexico's Wetlands Program

The United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service has identified approximately 740,600 acres of existing wetlands in New Mexico (USDA/NRCS 2000), which represents only a portion of the wetlands determined to be in existence in the early 1800's. Historically, the value of wetland habitats was not fully appreciated, so wetlands were utilized for what were considered more productive uses: agriculture, flood control structures, stockyards and livestock production, residential and industrial development, and oil and gas production. As a result, New Mexico has lost a significant portion of these types of habitats.

Among the threats to New Mexico's wetlands are development, ground water pumping lowering shallow water tables, the use of wetlands for storm water control, gravel mining, invasive exotic plant and animals, channelization, and agriculture. As an example, channelization has severely impacted many of New Mexico's wetlands by limiting, and in many cases eliminating, the water/land relationship that would normally have allowed the establishment of wetland vegetation along the river corridors which in turn supported healthy wetlands ecosystems. Instead, river banks and floodplains are starved of overbank flooding events, natural river shifting and meandering processes are interrupted, materials transport and deposition

processed are accelerated, and vegetation communities are altered. The results include the loss of riverine wetland functions such and natural flood attenuation, nutrient cycling, habitat connectivity, particulate retention, dynamic and long-term surface water storage, moderation of ground water flow or discharge, and maintenance of vertebrate and invertebrate communities and habitat structure. Channelization can also result in severe bank erosion and gully formation causing sediment build up in rivers and reservoirs and the loss of habitat for native fisheries, waterfowl and wildlife.

Another area of concern relating to the degradation of wetland areas, primarily playas, is contamination from the disposal of brine and associated residues of oil and gas production. In the southeastern part of New Mexico, there are many economically and ecologically valuable playas that serve as critical oasis-like over-wintering habitat for migratory birds within the important Central Flyway. In particular, these waters provide habitat for the Northern Pintail which is a highest priority waterfowl species according to the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (USFWS 2004), and for 15 priority species of shorebirds listed in the US Shorebird Conservation Plan for the Central Plains/Playa Lakes (Brown et. al 2001). These playas are also used by other wildlife such as pronghorn antelope, for irrigation and livestock watering, and provide recreational opportunities such as hunting and bird-watching.

The Wetlands Program administers wetland restoration and program development grants received from the US Environmental Protection Agency under the CWA §104(b)(3). The overall goals of the Wetlands Program are to protect and restore New Mexico's remaining wetlands and riparian areas and to increase self-sustaining and naturally functioning wetlands and riparian areas. The Wetlands Program emphasizes the role of wetlands in prevention and reduction of water quality impairments and providing habitat and life requirements for wildlife. The objectives of the Program include the following:


Cranes near Bosque del Apache Wetlands

- conduct baseline monitoring and identification of wetlands and to implement wetlands restoration projects;
- promote maintenance of instream flow to support streamside and floodplain wetlands as well as provide other water quality benefits;
- promote agricultural water use management and measurement and to support wetlands as filtration systems for agricultural runoff;
- promote land management techniques to restore wetland-supporting beaver habitat;
- increase wetland acreage in New Mexico by the restoration and protection of wetland corridors;
- develop and implement hydrogeomorphic classification and assessment of wetlands throughout the state of New Mexico with assistance from the New Mexico Wetlands Workgroup;
- ensure adequate protection of closed basin and isolated wetlands at the State level;
- participate in and administer wetland restoration projects; and
- participate in wetland/riparian education and outreach for schools and interest groups.

The monitoring goals of the Wetlands Program include developing and using monitoring protocols and criteria to verify wetland degradation, impacts and recovery; documenting wetland gains and losses; documenting results of wetlands creation, restoration and enhancement projects; and developing an inventory of wetlands resources and prioritization of wetlands projects and protection within specific watersheds. The results of New Mexico's Wetlands Program monitoring efforts will help expand and refine the state WQS to include narrative and numeric criteria and designated uses that are specific to wetlands. These measures will be used to ensure that the biological, chemical and physical integrity of all New Mexico wetlands are adequately protected.

Developing a wetlands inventory, collecting baseline monitoring information, identifying permanent monitoring sites and assessing the status and function of wetlands are parts of an integrated monitoring framework performed on the watershed scale as part of the "Wetlands Action Plan" Program. These monitoring tasks provide information needed for establishing strategies, policies and management interventions to maintain wetland ecosystem character and ecosystem functions. An inventory of wetlands can be used to collect information to describe the ecological character of wetlands; monitoring of wetlands provides information on the extent of any change; and assessment considers the pressures and associated risks of adverse change in ecological character. All three are important and interactive data gathering exercises and are considered as linked elements of an overall integrated framework which, when implemented, provides for identification of key features of the character of wetlands within a watershed. Taken together, they provide the information needed for establishing strategies, policies and management interventions to maintain the defined wetland ecosystem character and hence ecosystem services.

Wetlands activities currently being implemented as part of the Wetlands Program include the implementation of the Wetlands Action Plan Program in which Wetlands Action Plans are developed for and by watershed groups. The Wetlands Program is in the process of developing a ten-year monitoring strategy for wetlands and collecting rapid assessment data for select classes of wetlands. A number of restoration projects are occurring statewide and are funded by the EPA Region 6 CWA Section 104(b)(3) Program Development grants. Project activities include restoration of wet meadows and waterfowl habitat on the Rio Grande along the central flyway, restoration of bosque on private land parcels, reestablishment of natural flooding, increasing wetland plant diversity and habitat diversity, removal of exotic vegetation, restoration of springs, planning for open-space and conservation easements to protect wetlands resources including buffer zones, restoring beaver habitat, restoring high mountain fen wetlands, river restoration to address transportation maintenance issues, and conservation of playas and closed basin wetlands. These projects implemented with assistance through NMED SWQB are located statewide as noted in Table 12 and Figure 14. The Wetlands Program maintains the New Mexico Statewide Wetlands Roundtable consisting of State and Federal agency and tribal participation.

Table 12. Active Wetlands Projects in New Mexico by County

Project	County
Stewart Meadows	Rio Arriba
Cedro Creek	Bernalillo
El Restauro	Rio Arriba
Galisteo Wetlands	Santa Fe
Rio de las Vacas	Sandoval
Valles Caldera	Sandoval
DOT Implementation	Catron
Santa Fe County	Santa Fe
Wetlands Action Plan Phase 1	Statewide
Wetlands Action Plan Phase 2	Grant, San Juan, Curry, Lea, Sandoval
Monitoring & Assessment Phase 1 and 2	Statewide,Taos and Rio Arriba
Hyperspectral Imagery	Taos, Rio Arriba
Macroinvertebrate sampling	Taos, Rio Arriba
Playas of Curry County	Curry
La Cienega de San Vicente	Grant
Cebolla Canyon	Cibola
Riverside	Sierra, Dona Ana,Socorro

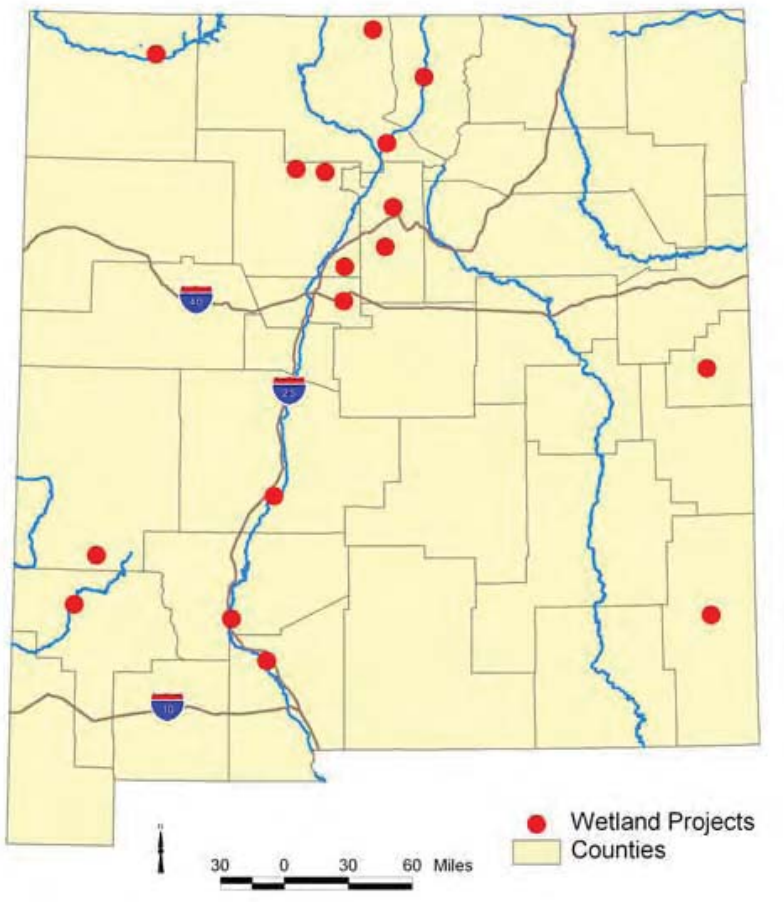


Figure 14. Location of Active Wetland Projects in New Mexico

C.6 Public Health Issues

The relationship between water quality and human health is greatly influenced by environmental conditions. New Mexico faces many water quality challenges related to public health issues, including: (1) pathogens resistant to standard water treatment methods, (2) chemical and biological contaminants, (3) aging or inadequate water system infrastructure, and (4) emergency- or disaster-related events. To address these challenges New Mexico implements a comprehensive Drinking Water Program, monitors and assesses waterbodies for compliance with human health criteria through the Water Quality Management Program, and is expanding and refining the Fish Consumption Advisory Program (through coordination with the New Mexico Department of Game (NMDGF) and Fish and the New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH).

Excess nitrates and biological contamination are the primary contaminants in drinking water supplies that can cause adverse health effects. Excess nitrates above the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) can cause methemoglobinemia (also known as “blue baby syndrome) which occurs when the ingested nitrate interferes with the ability for blood to carry oxygen to body tissues. An analysis of the NMED DWB’s database indicated that for 2001 - 2005, 14 (42%) of the 33 counties in New Mexico had one or more public water systems that violated the MCL for nitrate. Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Curry, and Lee counties all had more than 10 nitrate violates during this period and Lee county, in southeastern New Mexico, had the highest percentage of water systems violating the MCL (Espinoza/NMDOH, 2006). There were no reported cases of methemoglobinemia in 2002 through 2005, however, health officials were not required to report this condition to the NMDOH during this period. As of June 30, 2006, infant methemoglobinemia and other suspected environmentally-induced health conditions were added to the notifiable conditions list. This step will help enhance surveillance efforts.

Biological contamination of drinking water systems is monitored by routinely checking for total coliforms. The presence of total coliforms in drinking water could indicate the presence of fecal coliforms, or *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), one of the fecal coliform organisms. Fecal coliforms are organisms that are present in intestinal systems of all warm-blooded animals. Most are not dangerous to humans, but some may cause adverse health effects such as vomiting and diarrhea. Additionally, fecal contamination may indicate the presence of other disease causing organisms (bacteria, parasites, and viruses). Enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* was first identified in 1982 and became a nationally reportable disease in 1993. The most commonly reported serotype is *E. coli* O157:H7. This type of *E. coli* produces a Shiga toxin that can cause severe damage to the lining of the intestine, and complications can result in serious kidney damage (Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome – HUS). Infection with this organism is most commonly associated with the ingestion of undercooked beef and other foods contaminated by cattle feces. However, waterborne transmission has also been documented. There were 25 reported cases of enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* infection in New Mexico in 2005, 12 of which were attributable to E.coli O157:H7. Fifty-three percent of the cases were in males and summer was the season with the greatest onset of disease. Boil Water Advisories were issued for the affected communities in six counties during 2005 (Espinoza/NMDOH, 2006). When a Boil Water Advisory is issued, the NMDOH provides educational materials for the public and advises district public health officials to be on alert for cases of gastrointestinal illness.

The NMDOH monitors reported diseases and organisms that are potentially water related in an effort to help ensure the safety of New Mexico's public drinking water. These diseases and organisms include: Camplyobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, *E.coli*, Giardiasis, Hepatitis A,

Salmonellosis, and Shigellosis. These diseases and organisms can also be transmitted through food or person-to-person contact. There were 309 of 909 estimated waterborne, person-to-person, or animal-to-person reported cases in 2005; however, there was no evidence that any of these cases were related to a public water system (Espinoza/NMDOH, 2006). New Mexico remains vigilant for any potential incidents, paying particular attention to water systems with a history of problems meeting federal drinking water quality standards.

For more information water related public health concerns, refer to the NMDOH's water quality webpage at http://www.health.state.nm.us/eheb/drinking%20water.html.

Drinking Water Program

NMED administers the Drinking Water Program which ensures that the requirements of the SDWA are implemented appropriately.

The SDWA, which is administered by the Drinking Water Bureau in the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Development Division of NMED, establishes the standards for drinking water throughout the state. These standards set limits for harmful contaminants, including pesticides, volatile organics, radiochemical, chemical and bacteriological contaminants, all of which are tested for in the region's ground and surface water.

Testing for surface water sources is assigned an alternate sampling frequency, to reflect the different characteristics of a surface water source when compared to a groundwater source, i.e., there is more frequent sampling of surface water sources due to the potential for rapid change in water quality.

New Mexico RIVERS used for Drinking Water:

- San Juan (3),
- Animas (3),
- Rio Puerco,
- La Jara Creek,
- Rio Tesuque,
- Fresnal Creek,
- Rio Ruidoso,
- Eagle Creek,
- Rio Chama,
- Cimarron River (2),
- El Rito Creek,
- Navajo River,
- Rio de Vallecitos,
- Los Pinos River

New Mexico LAKES/RESERVOIRS used for Drinking Water:

- Navajo Lake,
- Conchas Lake,
- Bonito Lake,
- Nichols & McClure Reservoir (City of Santa Fe),
- El Vado Lake,
- Lake Maloya,
- Eagle Nest Lake,
- Storrie Lake,
- Cimarroncita Reservoir,
- Miami Lake,
- Uracca and Phillips Reservoirs (Philmont Scout Ranch)

Assessments of surface water sources' vulnerability to contamination have been completed for all public water systems utilizing surface water sources. The New Mexico Source Water Assessment and Protection Program evaluates surface water sources on the following criteria: Stream Flow Rate or Reservoir Size; Surface Water Intake Construction and Integrity; Intake Method (Direct or Indirect); and Average Daily Turbidity of the surface water source. Sources of contamination were also identified within the ten mile segment upstream of each intake, to a distance of one half mile on either side of the source. The identified sources of contamination were evaluated based on: The Chemical Properties of the Associated Contaminants; the Likelihood of Release; the Number and Proximity to the surface water

source; and the Chemical Monitoring History.

The following issues illustrate some of New Mexico's challenges of supplying safe and sufficient water to its residents:

- EPA revised the radionuclides rule, effective December 8, 2003. The revised rule regulates uranium for the first time. The MCL is 30 ppb for uranium in public water systems. Initial monitoring to determine compliance with the new MCL for uranium must be conducted by December 31, 2007. Historical data indicate this new rule will affect approximately 70 public water systems in New Mexico. In addition, EPA lowered the Arsenic MCL from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb. The new 10 ppb MCL went into effect January 23, 2006. The lower MCL affects 77 public water systems in New Mexico.

  Currently, most options available to reduce arsenic and uranium levels are likely to require significant capital funding and may increase operation and maintenance costs for the affected systems. This will place tremendous burdens on local budgets. Installation of treatment systems may also increase the need for higher training levels for certified operators and may generate a waste stream that requires permitting.

- Since 1996, New Mexico has experienced extended periods of drought, which has affected some public drinking water systems and supplies. If drought conditions continue, impacts will be more widespread. Drought- related impacts to public water systems include partial or total loss of water source; increased levels of naturally occurring regulated contaminants due to increased depth-to-water in wells; increased turbidity in surface water systems; and the inability to add users to a public water system due to precarious or declining water quantity availability.

- Many systems in need of technical improvements have been unwilling to take on a loan, despite the favorable terms offered by several government funding sources. This is due, in part, to the availability of state and federal grants and other "free money. However, these "free money" sources have rarely been sufficient to cover the total cost of a community's water system project needs. Some systems, therefore, are in a perpetual state of technical inadequacy.

Table 13. New Mexico's Strategies to meet SDWA Requirements

Issue	Strategy
Monitoring Compliance with Drinking Water Standards	New Mexico works with communities, state officials and other entities to refine, develop and implement adequate sampling and testing procedures to determine if public water supplies meet federal/state drinking water standards. In addition, New Mexico has programs in place to ensure that community systems are well designed, and that water sources and storage and distribution facilities are safe from contamination and operated appropriately. Currently, 82% of community water systems in New Mexico are operated by a certified operator.
Developing Compliance Strategies	New Mexico is collaborating with water systems to develop compliance strategies for the new arsenic and uranium standards. Plans may include blending of existing water sources, obtaining a new water source, and/or installing treatment technologies to lower the contaminant level. Water systems unable to comply with the new arsenic standard can apply for an exemption or variance from the standard. Thirty-one applications for an extension have been received. To date, nine arsenic exemptions have been approved and three were disapproved. The remainder of the exemptions are awaiting action by the system and will most like remain incomplete and therefore disapproved. New Mexico has received no applications for a variance. No authority to issue exemptions or variances was authorized for the Radionuclides Rule.
Regionalizing Public Water Systems	NMED is participating in a multi-agency effort to support the appropriate regionalization of public water systems due to the tremendous infrastructure needs and chronic management problems with small systems. There have been 27 groups of water systems identified throughout New Mexico that have the potential to regionalize.
Financial Assistance	NMED encourages systems to take advantage of the SDWA State Revolving Loan Fund and the Rural Infrastructure Program to fund water supply projects. These are statewide programs that provide grants and loans to small communities to construct and rehabilitate water systems. The Drinking Water Bureau and the New Mexico Finance Authority overhauled the approach in 2005 by revising the manner in which projects are solicited and the project ranking and filtering process. This new approach is incorporated into the development of the annual *Comprehensive and Fundable Priority Lists* for the Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund and will provide additional motivation for New Mexico communities to improve their capacity in the hope of obtaining a low-interest loan.
Technical and Administrative Assistance	NMED contracts with the New Mexico Rural Water Association for technical assistance and the Rural Community Assistance Corporation for managerial, financial and regionalization assistance. This assistance is available to communities statewide.
Water Conservation Fee	New Mexico implements a water conservation fee to provide funding for testing required by the SDWA. The fee requires water systems to pay $0.03 per one thousand gallons of potable water produced. Implemented in 1993, the water conservation fee program not only provides conservation measures, but also allows for the issuance of waivers from monitoring to public water systems when water sources are identified as not being vulnerable to contamination. As a result of this effort, the statewide capacity for conducting water analyses has expanded with contracts issued to laboratories outside of the state laboratory system.
Addressing Loss-to Leakage Problems	New Mexico is developing a more effective statewide water conservation program to address loss-to-leakage problems experienced by many small systems. It is not unusual to see a loss-to-leakage rate of between 20-40% in some systems. Technical assistance for leak detection is provided by New Mexico Rural Water Association.
Compliance/Enforcement Tools	NMED issues Notices of Violation and Administrative Orders to systems that do not comply with applicable regulations. These actions usually result in system compliance. If these actions are not successful, formal enforcement may occur, often including financial penalties for non-compliance.
Source Water Protection Plans	New Mexico encourages systems to develop and implement a Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP). To date, 39 SWPPs have been developed. Any significant proactive action (previous or new) taken by the water system is recognized as substantial implementation of a SWPP

As drinking water standards become increasingly difficult to achieve and standards for naturally occurring contaminants in ground water become more stringent, ground water that can meet regulatory requirements with little treatment becomes less available. Although relatively little surface water is used in New Mexico for drinking water purposes, diminishing ground water resources and increasing demand dictate that surface water will be relied upon more heavily in the future. For example, the City of Albuquerque is constructing a new surface water plant on the Rio Grande designed to utilize their San Juan-Chama surface water rights to supplement

and/or replace their existing groundwater sources. The City of Santa Fe is also currently in the process of developing the infrastructure needed to use surface water from the Rio Grande for drinking water purposes. Additionally, a new surface water treatment plant in Doña Ana County is in the planning stages to supply water to the Las Cruces area.

Some of the strategies to address these issues and meet the requirements of the SDWA, are described in Table 12.

Water Quality Standards Program – Human Health Criteria

Human health criteria are implemented through the Water Quality Standards Program described in Section B.2. Human health criteria are numeric values developed to protect the health of humans who consume aquatic life such as fish or shellfish. Under CWA §304(a), water quality criteria are based solely on data and scientific judgments about the relationship between pollutant concentrations and environmental and human health effects; they do not consider economic or social impacts.

Fish Consumption Advisory Program

Fish are a lean, low-calorie source of protein; however, some fish may contain chemicals that could pose health risks. When contaminant levels may be unsafe, consumption advisories recommend that people limit or avoid eating certain species of fish caught in certain places. The NMDOH, NMDGF, New Mexico State Parks, and NMED work together to implement New Mexico's Fish Consumption Advisory Program.

Recently, data derived from EPA's National Fish Tissue Study and the Cooperative PCB Study Group (consisting of NMED, Los Alamos County, United States Department of Energy, and Los Alamos National Laboratory) have raised concern about fish tissue contamination in New Mexico. These data suggest that contaminants such as PCBs and DDT, an organochlorine pesticide, and its derivatives, as well as mercury, may be present in concentrations that could pose an unacceptable health risk for people who eat fish from some New Mexico waters. Partly as a result of these studies, New Mexico is revitalizing and expanding the Fish Consumption Advisory Program.

New Mexico's Fish Consumption Advisory Program is in the process of developing a fish tissue monitoring strategy. This strategy involves screening a select number of sites for chemical contamination where sport, subsistence, or commercial fishing is conducted. Site selection will be prioritized based on areas where it known that a large number of fish are harvested and where there are known or suspected contamination issues. This screening will help identify those sites where fish tissue contamination may pose significant health risks to human consumers.

Fish consumption advisories relay fish tissue contamination issues to the public. These advisories are only guidelines and do not constitute legal restrictions that prevent people from eating contaminated fish from New Mexico lakes and streams. Fish consumption advisories pertain to consumption of fish only and imply nothing about the potential contaminant-related health risks associated with activities such as camping, swimming, or boating and handling fish.

Currently, statewide advisories have been issued for several reservoirs concerning mercury in fish tissues (NMDOH, et al., 2001). Several additional fish consumption advisories have also

been issued concerning total DDT in Brantley Reservoir (NMDOH, et al., 2006b, 2006c) and PCBs in Abiquiu and Cochiti reservoirs and in the Rio Grande (NMDOH et al., 2006a). In 2006, as a result of the fish advisory issued for Brantley Reservoir, the New Mexico Game Commission restricted fishing in Brantley Reservoir to "catch and release" only.

All New Mexico fish consumption advisories are available online at:
http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/advisories/index.html

PART D - GROUND WATER MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

D.1 Introduction to Ground Water in New Mexico

New Mexico's ground water resources are of vital importance in sustaining life, and must be preserved for both present and futures generations. Approximately 90% of the total population of the state depends on ground water for drinking water. Eighty-one percent (81%) of the population is served by public systems with water derived from ground water sources. At least 150,000 people depend on private wells for drinking water. Nearly half of the total water annually withdrawn for all uses in New Mexico, including agriculture and industry, is ground water, the only practicable source of water in many areas of the state. About 4.4 billion acre-feet of recoverable fresh and slightly saline water are estimated to be present in underground aquifers in New Mexico. Overall, the quality of these waters is assumed to be good, although there are significant pollution problems known to affect certain areas throughout the state.

New Mexico's hydrogeology is highly variable and complex, and ground water quality and availability also varies from place to place. Sedimentary deposits (mainly sandstone, limestone, or unconsolidated sand and gravel) are the most productive aquifers. Valley-fill aquifers of major importance occur along the Rio Chama, the San Juan River, and the Pecos River. These aquifers are typically less than 200 feet thick and commonly provide water containing less than 1,000 milligrams per liter of total dissolved solids. A major basin-fill aquifer occurs in the Rio Grande Valley where basin-fill deposits attain thicknesses of up to 20,000 feet, although only the uppermost several thousand feet contain fresh water. This aquifer provides a source of water for Albuquerque, Rio Rancho, and Santa Fe. Significant basin-fill aquifers also occur in the southwestern area of the state. The High Plains aquifer (primarily Ogallala formation) is a major water source along the eastern border of New Mexico. Major sandstone aquifers are located in the San Juan Basin in the northwestern part of the state, and limestone aquifers are of importance in the south-eastern part and locally in the central and western parts.

The magnitude of ground water supplies in the state is estimated to be 20 billion acre-feet. Of this amount, an estimated three billion acre-feet of fresh water and 1.4 billion acre-feet of slightly saline water are recoverable. In some areas with significant ground water use, ground water levels have declined due to withdrawals in excess of recharge (Bureau of Reclamation 1976).

D.2 Overview of Ground Water Monitoring and Protection Programs

New Mexico relies on several programs, established under a variety of different legislative acts, to protect and maintain ground water quality. The major state statute dealing with water quality management is the WQA which specifically includes ground water within its scope. This Act created the WQCC and authorized it to adopt ground-water quality protection regulations and standards. Key features of the Act and regulations relating to ground water include:

- a requirement for dischargers to obtain a Ground Water Discharge Permit to prevent ground water contamination from discharges that have the potential to impact ground water quality;

- requirements for reporting and addressing spills and releases;
- development of ground water quality standards for ground water contaminants (20.6.2.3103 NMAC);
- development of ground water pollution assessment and abatement regulations and underground injection control requirements; and
- provisions for civil and criminal penalties for violation of the regulations and standards.

Programs established under the WQA, as well as under the New Mexico Oil and Gas Act, Hazardous Waste Act, Ground Water Protection Act, Solid Waste Act, Emergency Management Act, Voluntary Remediation Act, and Environmental Improvement Act contain provisions which are designed to protect ground water quality and which implement the ground water regulations and water quality standards directly or by reference. In addition, the state cooperates with local and federal governments on various programs relevant to ground water pollution control.

Ground water quality monitoring is typically required at permitted facilities and as part of remediation efforts. The state also offers free well water quality screening at water fairs routinely held around the state.

D.3 Summary of the Status of Ground Water Quality

In the late 1970s, the NMED began evaluating existing information on vulnerable aquifers and major known and potential contamination sources. Evaluation of existing information by NMED has been an ongoing process as focus has shifted from identification of major potential sources of contamination to specific questions about known or suspected ground water problems.

Approximately 240 facilities with ground water discharge permits have confirmed ground water contamination. These facilities are being required to take corrective actions pursuant to permit conditions or abatement plans. Approximately 215 additional sites with potential or confirmed ground water contamination are being addressed under spill response regulations, the voluntary remediation program or abatement regulations.

D.4 Ground Water Contamination Sources

More than half of ground water contamination cases in the state have been caused by nonpoint sources, predominantly household septic tanks or cesspools. Nonpoint source contamination may be caused by diffuse sources such as large numbers of small septic tanks spread over a subdivision, residual minerals from evapotranspiration, animal feedlot operations, areas disturbed by mineral exploration and/or storage of waste products, urban runoff, or application of agricultural chemicals. Point source categories include publicly and privately owned sewage treatment plants with flows over 2,000 gallons per day, dairy lagoons, mines, food processing operations, industrial discharges, landfills, and accidental spills or leaks.

Synthetically-lined dairy wastewater lagoon

D.5 New Developments in Ground Water Protection and Implementation

New Uranium, MTBE, and Explosive Standards

The WQCC adopted a new human health standard for uranium in ground water which went into effect on September 26, 2004. The proposed standard was the result of an extensive assessment of the public health risks of the consumption of uranium in drinking water. The WQCC also approved the addition of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and certain explosive constituents to the list of ground water toxic pollutants. This gives New Mexico the ability to require cleanup of these pollutants at ground water contamination sites across the state.

Updated Liquid Waste Regulations

State regulations applicable to the treatment and disposal of small volumes of domestic wastewater (2000 gallons per day or less) were significantly revised, effective July 2005. Additional minor amendments took effect April 2007. The revisions include several provisions that may benefit ground water quality including an increased minimum lot size for new or previously un-permitted conventional septic systems, a mandatory inspection at the time of property transfer and a certification program for installers and advanced treatment system operators

Public Notice Regulations

Revised public notice regulations applicable to discharge permit applications became effective in July 2006. The revisions require applicants for a new or modified permit to provide additional notice. The revisions support the Governor's 2005 Environmental Justice Executive Order.

D.6 Ground Water Issues Warranting Further Development

Regulation of Septage Haulers

NMED has recognized the need to better regulate septage hauling and disposal in New Mexico to protect water resources and public health. Illegal disposal of septage is a known occurrence throughout the state. While the lack of a sufficient number of proper disposal facilities is a factor, illegal disposal activity has been observed in areas with adequate facilities for disposal, and may be motivated by economics, long-standing common practices, and lack of awareness of the potential threat to human health and the environment. NMED resolved two enforcement actions for incidents of illegal septage disposal and is pursuing a third. In 2008, the New Mexico state legislature provided funding to the NMED for a staff person to develop and implement regulations to govern the activities of septage haulers. NMED is evaluating a timeframe for the development of these regulations under the Water Quality Act. Such regulations could provide an effective means of reducing illegal septage disposal and resultant threats to ground water, surface water, public health and the environment.

Regulation of Discharges from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL)

The NMED issued draft ground water discharge permits for waste discharges at two facilities at LANL in April 2005. In an effort to address some concerns of interested parties, revised drafts are anticipated in 2008. Hearings are expected on one or both permits. A permit application for discharges of domestic waste to multiple septic tank/leachfield systems on LANL property is also undergoing review. There are a number of other LANL discharges to ephemeral drainages from numerous outfalls that have the potential to adversely affect ground water quality. WQCC regulations require ground water discharge permits for LANL outfalls that presently lack permits. The development of ground water discharge permits for LANL discharges will be highly labor-intensive because the activities producing the discharges and the management of the generated wastewaters are technically complex and require great scrutiny by program staff. Intensive collaboration with other NMED programs (Hazardous Waste Bureau, DOE Oversight Bureau, SWQB) is necessary to ensure that appropriate permitting decisions are made upon consideration of all relevant information maintained by NMED staff. LANL activities also attract abundant public attention, thus permitting staff need to spend considerable time interacting with interested parties.

Ground Water Program Evaluation

Prevention of ground water contamination is clearly more cost effective and technically achievable than remediation. Consequently, New Mexico continually works to improve the effectiveness of the ground water discharge permit program. Improved permit conditions have been developed to address issues identified as needing additional attention, such as contingency and closure plans, relining dairy lagoons, septic system maintenance, the use of reclaimed wastewater and financial assurance. The program has created new permit templates for particular types of facilities, such as car washes and grease trap waste disposers.

The state continues to work cooperatively as much as possible with industry groups. Many facilities now view the permitting process as a routine part of their business startup and day-to-day operations. Furthermore, many lending institutions are working closely with the state to

ensure that the facilities have obtained necessary permits before business loans are approved or renewed.

Ground water protection program effectiveness is documented through site-specific monitoring at permitted facilities and facilities that are abating ground water contamination. Although there is no overall index to determine the rate at which ground waters are polluted or remediated, state programs that protect the quality of the state's ground water have been successful in ground water quality protection. Based upon ground water monitoring data maintained by NMED, approximately 75% of facilities with ground water discharge permits have not caused exceedences of state ground water quality standards.

PART E – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Given that all individuals living and working in the State affect water quality, public awareness and involvement is crucial to the successful implementation of water quality programs. New Mexico water quality programs promote a multi-stakeholder, consensus-based public participation process. By actively pursuing and considering public input and involvement, New Mexico can more effectively promote changes in behavior and actively improve public involvement to produce both better decisions and greater public acceptance and support for those decisions.

The public participation requirements of specific water quality programs are described in the *State of New Mexico Statewide Water Quality Management Plan*. Additional information on the public participation process pertaining to water quality management programs can be found in the *State of New Mexico Continuing Planning Process*. At a minimum, the public participation process for New Mexico's water quality programs consists of the following:

- providing the public with the information and assistance necessary for meaningful involvement;
- providing a central location of reports, studies, plans, and other documents;
- maintaining a stakeholder list of affected/interested parties; and
- notifying stakeholders in a timely fashion prior to consideration of major decisions (generally at least 30 days notice).

The public participation associated with the development of the Integrated List portion of this report (Appendix A) were conducted in accordance with the specifications identified above and included properly notifying stakeholders of a 30-day public comment period on the Integrated List. Public notice on the Integrated List is also a Clean Water Act requirement. Responses to public comments on the Integrated List are included in Appendix C.

The State of New Mexico Statewide Water Quality Management Plan and Continuing Planning Process are available at: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/SWQB/Planning/index.html

References

Brown, S., C. Hickey, B. Harrington, R. Gill, Ed. 2001. United States Shorebird Conservation Plan. Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences. Manomet, Massachusetts.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM). 2005. New Mexico Land Ownership Dataset. New Mexico State Office. Santa Fe, NM.

Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). 1976. New Mexico State Resources Assessment for Planning Purposes. United States Department of the Interior. 218 pages.

Espinoza, Judith/ New Mexico Department of Health. 2006. *New Mexico Waterborne Disease Surveillance Project Annual Report 2005*. Available at: http://www.health.state.nm.us/eheb/rep/water/Annual%20Report%202005.pdf. December 2006.

Lynch, Thomas R., Popp, Carl J., Jacobi, Gerald Z., and Robertson, James. 1988. *Assessing the Sensitivity of High Altitude New Mexico Wilderness Lakes to Acidic Precipitation and Trace Metal Contamination*. New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute. Project Number 1423697. 177 pp.

New Mexico Department of Health, New Mexico Environment Department, and New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (NMDOH *et al*.). 2001. *Fish Consumption Advisories Due to Mercury Contamination*. February 2001 revision.

_____. 2006a. *Fish Consumption Advisory for Abiquiu and Cochiti Reservoirs and the Rio Grande from Frijoles Canyon (Bandelier National Monument) to Pojoaque Creek*. January.

_____. 2006b. *Fish Consumption Advisory for Brantley Reservoir*. May.

New Mexico Environment Department/Surface Water Quality Bureau (NMED/SWQB). 1996. *Lake Water Quality Assessment Surveys for Selected New Mexico Lakes.*

_____. 1999. *New Mexico Nonpoint Source Management Program*. December.

_____. 2005. *State of New Mexico Summary of Surface Water Quality Bureau 10-Year Monitoring Strategy*. August 22.

_____. 2008a. Quality Assurance Project Plan for Water Quality Management Programs. March 2008. Available at: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/QAPP/2008QAPP-Approved.pdf.

_____. 2008b. State of New Mexico Procedures for Assessing Standards Attainment for the Integrated 303(d)/305(b) Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. January 2008. Available at: http://www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swqb/protocols/AssessmentProtocol.pdf.

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer/Interstate Stream Commission (NMOSE/ISC). 2006. *The Impact of Climate Change on NM's Water Supply and Ability to Manage Water Resources*. July 2006.

New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission (NMWQCC). 2003. *New Mexico Statewide Water Quality Management Plan*. Santa Fe, New Mexico. May 13, 2003.

United States Census Bureau. 2005. Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01) Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau Release Date: December 22, 2005. http://www.census.gov/.

United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS). 2000. *Summary Report 1997 Natural Resources Inventory*. Revised December, 2000. Washington, D.C.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1974. *An approach to a relative trophic index system for classifying lakes and reservoirs*. Working Paper No. 25. Pacific Northwest Environmental Research Laboratory. Corvallis, Oregon.

_____. 1979. *Lake and Reservoir Classification Systems*. T. E. Maloney, editor. EPA-6003/3-79-074.

_____. 2003. *Asset Management: A Handbook for Small Water Systems* 2003. (4606M) EPA 816-R-03-016. Office of Water. www.epa.gov/safewater. September 2003.

_____. 2005. *Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act*. Office of Water. Washington, D.C.

_____. 2006. *Information Concerning 2008 Clean Water Act Sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 Integrated Reporting and Listing Decisions*. Memorandum dated October 12, 2006. Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds. Washington, D.C.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2004. North American Waterfowl Management Plan: Strengthening the Biological Foundation. Strategic Guidance and Implementation Framework documents.