



# Agenda

DATE 4/29/13 TIME 12:42 p  
PREPARED BY Laurie Trevizo  
APPROVED BY [Signature]

**SANTA FE WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING**  
**CITY HALL - 200 LINCOLN AVE.**  
**CITY COUNCILORS' CONFERENCE ROOM**  
**TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2013**  
**4:00 PM TO 6:00 PM**

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. ROLL CALL
3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
4. APPROVAL OF CONSENT AGENDA
5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES APRIL 12, 2013 WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING
6. CONSENT AGENDA
  - A. INFORMATIONAL
    - i. DROUGHT, MONSOON AND WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UPDATE (Rick Carpenter)
    - ii. WATER CONSERVATION MARKETING UPDATE (Laurie Trevizo)
  - B. ACTION
    - i. REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF BILL NO. 2013-\_\_ AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO WATER CONSERVATION; AMENDING SECTION 25-4.2 SFCC 1987 TO ESTABLISH COMMERCIAL WATER USER REBATE REGULATIONS (Councilor Ives) (Laurie Trevizo)
    - ii. REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION NO. 2013-\_\_ A RESOLUTION ADOPTING "RECLAIMED WASTEWATER RESOURCE PLAN" AND DIRECTING STAFF TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE ACTIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE PLAN. (Councilor Ives, Councilor Calvert) (Claudia Borchert)

**DISCUSSION ITEMS:**

**INFORMATIONAL ITEMS:**

7. VOLUNTARY WATER RESTRICTIONS OUTREACH CAMPAIGN (Councilor Ives, 20 minutes)
8. SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF GREEN LODGING INITIATIVES BY SANTA FE WATERSHED ASSOCIATION (Councilor Ives, 10 minutes)
9. GROUP REPORTS FROM WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE INITIATIVES INCLUDING IDENTIFYING OBJECTIVES AND GOALS OF INITIATIVES (Councilor Ives, 40 minutes)

**MATTERS FROM STAFF:**

10. PRESENTATION OF WATER CONSERVATION MEDIAN (Robert Wood, 20 minutes)
11. 2012 ANNUAL WATER REPORT (Alan Hook, 20 minutes)

**MATTERS FROM COMMITTEE:**

**ITEMS FOR NEXT AGENDA - TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 2013:**

CAPTIONS: MAY 28, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

PACKET MATERIAL: MAY 30, 2013 @ 3 p.m.

**ADJOURN.**

Persons with disabilities in need of accommodations, contact the City Clerk's office at 955-6520, five (5) working days prior to meeting date.

**Index Summary of Minutes  
Water Conservation Committee  
May 14, 2013**

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| Cover Sheet  |   | 1                     |
| Call to Order  | Call to Order by Acting Chair<br>Melissa McDonald, City<br>Councilor's Conf. Room –<br>4:00 pm  | 2                     |
| Roll Call  | Roll call indicated a quorum  | 2                     |
| Approval of the Agenda<br>Request to move Item #7 to the Consent<br>Agenda as 6-Biii                           | Ms. Piburn moved to<br>approve the agenda<br>as amended with<br>informational item<br>#7 to go under<br>Consent Agenda 6-<br>Biii, second by Mr.<br>Michael, motion<br>carried by<br>unanimous voice<br>vote. | 2                     |
| Consent Agenda<br>Discussion   | Ms. Piburn moved to<br>approve the Consent<br>Agenda as presented<br>with the addition of<br>6-B-iii, second by<br>Mr. Michael, motion<br>carried by<br>unanimous voice<br>vote.                              | 2-3                   |
| Approval of Minutes: April 12, 2013  | Mr. Michael moved<br>to approve the<br>Minutes of April 12,<br>2013 as presented,<br>second by Mr.<br>Pushard, motion<br>carried by<br>unanimous voice<br>vote.   | 3                     |
| Discussion Items   | Introduction of Guests  | 3                     |
| Informational<br>7. Special Presentation of Green Lodging<br>Initiatives by Santa Fe Watershed<br>Association. | Informational   | 3-6                   |

**Index Summary of Minutes  
Water Conservation Committee  
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| 8. Group Reports from Water Conservation Committees  | Informational   | 6-8   |
| 9. Matters from Staff<br>A. Presentation of a Water Conservation Median, Bob Wood<br>B. 2012 Annual Water Report | Informational – Power Point Presentation by Mr. Wood and Verbal by Mr. Hook   | 8-11  |
| 10. Matters from the Committee   | Informational   | 11-12 |
| 11. Items for Next Agenda, June 14, 2013   | Listed in Meeting Minutes   | 12    |
| Adjournment  | There being no further business to come before the Water Conservation Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 6:00 pm | 12    |
| Signature Page   |   | 12    |

**WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE  
MINUTES  
TUESDAY, MAY 14, 2013  
4:00p.m. – 6:00 p.m.  
City Councilor's Conference Room, Santa Fe, NM**

1. **Call to Order** - The meeting of the Water Conservation Committee was convened by Melissa McDonald, Acting Chair at 4:00 pm, City Councilors Conference Room, Santa Fe, New Mexico. A quorum was present at time of roll call.

2. **ROLL CALL**

**Present**

Melissa McDonald, Vice Chair  
Tim Michael  
Grace Perez  
Giselle Piburn  
Doug Pushard  
Stephen K. Wiman  
Lisa Randall

**Not Present**

Councilor Peter N. Ives  
Lise Knouse  
Karyn Schmitt  
[Vacancy]

**Others Present:**

Laurie Trevizo, Water Conservation Officer  
Betty Booth, SFWA, Santa Fe Green Lodging Coordinator  
Bill Roth, Prospective Member  
Nancy Avadesan – Barker Realty, Prospective Member  
  
Fran Lucero, Stenographer

3. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

Request to move Item #7 to the Consent Agenda as 6-B-iii.

*Ms. Piburn moved to approve the agenda as amended with informational item #7 to go under Consent Agenda 6-Biii, second by Mr. Michael, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.*

4. **CONSENT AGENDA**

Mr. Pushard said that he had a question on the marketing outreach and asked if it was possible to have a web update.

Ms. Trevizo offered clarification on how consents agenda's work, if you had a question you would say, "I have a question about Item #6-a-iii, I would like to pull this item off of the agenda." When it has been seconded, all those in favor say I, then the next item would follow.

Mr. Pushard said that it was not a question it was a request.

Ms. McDonald stated that it is the same order for protocol.

Mr. Pushard said that normally it would be the motion, second and then the discussion and then you vote on the motion. He clarified that he was doing this under the discussion of the motion and you can't have the discussion prior to the motion.

Ms. McDonald confirmed that is correct. Ms. Trevizo added that is the way they do it at PC and City Council.

*Ms. Piburn moved to approve the Consent Agenda as presented with the addition of 6-B-iii, second by Mr. Michael, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.*

## **5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM APRIL 12, 2013**

*Mr. Michael moved to approve the Minutes of April 12, 2013 as presented, second by Mr. Pushard, motion carried by unanimous voice vote.*

## **6. Consent Agenda**

**Ms. Trevizo stated that basically the committee had approved the consent agenda therefore the next order of business is number 7.**

### **A. INFORMATIONAL**

- i. Drought, Monsoon and Water Resource Management Update (Rick Carpenter)
- ii. Water Conservation Marketing Update (Laurie Trevizo)

### **B. Action**

- i. Request for Approval of Bill No. 2013-\_\_\_\_\_. An ordinance relating to water conservation; amending section 25-4.2 SFCC 1987 to establish commercial water user rebate regulations.
- ii. Request for approval of resolution No. 2013-\_\_\_\_\_. A resolution adopting "reclaimed wastewater resource plan" and directing staff to deliver a program to implement the actions identified in the Plan.

### Discussion Items

Introduction of Guests: Betty Booth, Nancy Avadesan

### Informational

- 7. Special Presentation of Green Lodging Initiatives by Santa Fe Watershed Association. (Information related to Ms. Booths presentation included in meeting packet. Exhibit A)

Ms. Booth stated that tourism is very important to our economy but also puts tremendous pressures on our natural resources, particularly water. The Santa Fe Watershed Association applied for a grant from EPA to work with the hospitality industry, particularly the lodging industry side to green their operations. The goal is to support the lodging industry to reduce the amount of water that they use to reduce toxic waste going in to our watershed to reduce trash going in to our landfill and to save them money and to position them in an ever growing green market. She explained the main purpose of the Green Lodging Initiative and stated that the program was designed to take a proactive approach where they could support the lodging industry shift to different, healthier systems and products that would make a seamless transition for them and their staff, and, at the same time, give them the benefit of marketing to a new demographic – one that cares about the health of the environment.

The Santa Fe Watershed Association contracted a group out of New York, Hospitality Green LLC, Founder of the nationally-recognized Green Concierge Certification® program. Ms. Booth said that the first they did was to form a working group. They felt that this needed to be more than an initiative from an environmental non-profit; that would not work in the private sector. The working group is really the think and do tank and includes the Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau as a strong leader, Environmental Services, the Water Conservation and Santa Fe Water Division, New Mexico Lodging Association, Santa Fe Lodgers Association, Santa Fe Retail and Commerce and some of the bigger hotels (Exhibit A lists participating hotels). One of the stars in the group is Santa Fe Community College. The major task is to provide training, coaching and tailor technical assistance leading to third party certification; that is critical.

Ms. Booth stated that many of the partner hospitality groups participated in February in a two-day training where each property formed a green group all the way across. They participated in the training, they were to create policy and implementation plans. Ms. Booth said they just completed a presentation at the Santa Fe Lodgers Association and the Lodging representatives to come and share their experience. It was pretty amazing to learn what they have already done since February. Many of them have already taken part in the rebate program. One of the major outcomes of this is that they will be able to quantitatively measure the lodger divider impacts on environmental savings such as amount of water conserved, reduction cost of chemicals, energy costs as well as operational savings costs. We feel that in the first year one of the largest outcomes will be that they will save 6,000,000 gallons of water, (February through November). In November the third party reviewer and will review each hotel in order to see where they are in terms of certification. In early 2014 we will have a Green Lodging Forum to share lessons learned.

The Outcomes are also listed in Exhibit A.

Mr. Pushard asked who would be doing the certification.

Ms. Booth said that someone from Hospitality Green. The certification is called the Green Concierge Certification.

Mr. Pushard: On the Santa Fe Community College Technology Center; who is that going to be?

Ms. Booth said it would be Amanda Evans. Amanda is also involved in some of the working group meetings.

Reference Exhibit A: Question on the 5,000,000 savings, how did you come up with this amount? Are you going to get real water numbers from the establishments? It would be good to wrap this around the city water sustainable awards program and then within the hotels you actually could publicize that we would have a category. We would have to run this by Katherine to see if we could do that, this a perfect type of category. This is a suggestion.

Mr. Michael: Following what Doug said, the third party review in November; we are all familiar with the difficulty of getting data on how much water is being used. Is November to late to get base line data? How do they propose to do this, are they going to get it from their billing, will they provide it or with the city provide it? I really suspect that the easiest way to get good water consumption data is from them.

Ms. Booth: The base line is already done and collected from them; with the promise that it will remain confidential.

Mr. Michael: How can they compete, in other words how do you win or lose a competition if you can't release your consumption data?

Ms. Booth: It is a third party certification so they have to meet the standards. They will look at a list of items to include water. Internally, they will have that data. They have committed to the hotels that the information not be released by name, rather than to combine all of it, unless a hotel agrees to release it. This is not a win or lose situation, you get certified or you don't get certified. There are different levels of certification so in that sense you win or lose. What you are really competing for is market share.

Mr. Wiman: One of the things that has come up in the past, I am curious if you have ever heard this, will not come to Santa Fe if they only have their sheets washed every 4 days. Has that every come up in the conversation?

Ms. Booth said she had not heard that comment in any conversations.

The Vice Chair offered participation from the Committee.

Ms. Piburn: I wanted to say that I am on the large Water Users Working Group and I know that there are several other people who are interested in the hotels. We would be happy to work with you on looking at that when you are ready.

Mr. Wiman: Given the fact that you said water regulations or water requirements aren't as tight because of the fact that they came from the east coast; are they going to be revised after November to tighten them up and look at more of our concerns.

Ms. Booth: I think where we are going is developing a local program and it will be tightened up. I would like to work with all of you on what the water fee should look like.

Ms. Piburn: When will that happen to bring it local and what would happen to the existing certifications after it becomes local.

Ms. Booth: The local idea is something that is being discussed. We should be ready to open up discussion in about a month or so. Also, one of the other things that has happened is that Trip Advisor has created a Green Leaders program and I think that is going to be a certification that hotels are going to want to go after. It is very similar to a Green Concierges Certification and whatever we do locally will lead in to that segment. They would be third party certified which is a critical piece. Hotels would then be able to go on Trip Advisor as certified green and that kind of marketing is for free.

The Chair added that she believes this is a great start and obviously we all have ideas on how to improve it in the future. She asked the question on some of the policies that hotels might have right now, at least on paper; you check in to a hotel and you see if you don't want your towels washed every night and you leave it on the hanger. I got from the implementation that something as simple as that is totally different from what they are saying. At this stage, are you addressing that at all or is that in the future?

Ms. Booth: That is part of the third party certification. We are getting push back on all of this from the cleaning ladies. They don't like the idea that they don't wash your towels, and if it is green it is a cultural thing. The other thing is they feel if it doesn't smell clean it isn't clean. There is a lot of push back to use green chemicals. Cleaners are now given a little spritzer so they can have the room smell like sage or lavender. Working with the cleaning staff is key; the implementation is a change of mind that is why they have a green team. It has to be a change of culture within the whole hotel system.

The Chair asked if there were any more questions.

Ms. Trevizo added the following comments: You mentioned earlier the consumption data; we get a bulk flat consumption, we don't know how water is used within the hotel. I would make the recommendation that the metrics be drilled down in a per room amount of water saved so that way it is more quantifiable. Those things help us in determining metrics when we go in to a facility to do an audit or something of that nature. It would also tie in to requirements for commercial rebate when that does happen. That would be a metric that we need. I understand as I have audited hotels before and they did not want to give their occupancy rate. How do you get the amount of water used if you don't know the occupancy rate.

Ms. Booth: This year the rate is 58.6% water consumption, we are up about 3%.

Ms. Trevizo said if we had that metric and went in to the hotels to audit after green hospitality leads they would have a good comparison.

The Chair recommended that the committee e-mail Ms. Booth and welcomed her back in the future. Thank you.

8. Group Reports from Water Conservation Committee Initiatives including identifying objectives and goals of initiatives.
  - Melissa McDonald – Water Users Group #5: (Exhibit B)
    - Met with Laurie to debrief on the QWEL training.

- Working on collection “real” data on Smart Controllers for water conservation office to have while as they review rebate program.
- Reviewed Voluntary Working Brochure draft.
- Reviewed Tom Udall’s Water Conference summary.
- Reviewed Effluent Re-Use Plan for parks.
- Plan on meeting with Parks Department through POSAC to review water conservation measures in June.
- Attending Western Alliance Conference, with Grace Perez, Claudia Borchert, Esha Chiocchio, and Katherine Mortimer, June 3-5, will report at future meeting. This will be a great opportunity for the committee to talk to other communities in the western region. A lot of water conservation folks there and watershed restoration as well as other discussion.
- Working group #4
  - Meeting with Allan Hook, has been postponed. Caryn Grosse from the Water Conservation office will be included.
- Work Group 3 – Doug Pushard: Tim is not on this team.
  - Update forwarded a couple of months ago to Bob Wood; the Tree Plan is approved tree listing which is part of the Land Use Code and is in review right now, awaiting land use approval, the new tree listing will be approved and published. (Trees, shrubs, evergreens, very detailed). It is available from the Land Use Department, it is not on line. Doug will provide a copy to committee members once it is updated. It is only available in printed copy format.
- Working Group 1 – Updating Water Conservation Plan for the OSE
  - Nothing to report this month. Would like to make progress on the schedule, deadline is basically in 2 years so this group will not be meeting every month.

The Chair suggested that the committee members reporting possibly put in some type of descriptor when reporting so everyone would know what they are reporting on. The title can be used but we should say what it is.

Added clarity that Working Group 1 was working on updating the Santa Fe Water Conservation and Draught Management Plan and this update is for the OSE.

- Working Group Water Conservation Plan:
  - Worked on a brochure with help from most of the people on the committee. Draft of the brochure that has been carefully gone over. The committee echoed that they really liked the brochure. This brochure will go out in the June billing. The brochure will be downloadable on the website. It was asked, how do those who get their billing electronically get the brochure?

Ms. Trevizo stated that Stephen had originated the idea a couple of meetings ago to provide people with a voluntary program for water conservation for the summer. The working group has put together a draft that has carefully been looked over. Where there were questions or substantive changes, the group did an outreach to get answers. It develops a plan for water conservation for the summer. It was also recommended that it be attached to the Mayor’s City newsletter. Laurie informed the committee that the brochure content will not change but it may have to be re-

formatted. Committee members also would like a PDF file in order for the brochure to be available to forward on to others. Laurie will get it in a format that can be provided to the committee.

The Chair expressed her thanks to make sure that everyone had an opportunity to provide their input. Tim was also recognized for his contributions.

Ms. Trevizo sent the version of the brochure to the Water Department (Bryan Snyder); a response has not been received. Mr. Snyder likes things to be very on task.

Mr. Winman: It was not our intention for it to be only in the water bills and referred to the wording in the resolution.

Ms. Trevizo said that the piece that the Water Conservation Department has committed to is the insert. If you want to disseminate the information in other ways that would be independent from any staff time or monetary support. Ms. Trevizo informed the committee that when it gets finalized and back from the printers; it will be back in a PDF format and shared with the committee members. This is slated for June 1<sup>st</sup> and it will need to go out in one giant way to it makes a bigger impact.

The Chair would like the Work Group to work on this process.

Question: It was learned that at the end of May the Water Conservation Department would be releasing a draught survival guide. Ms. Trevizo said that is correct and this item is under Marketing: Item 6a ii – Water Conservation Marketing Update. The checklist did get incorporated.

Mr. Pushard said that one of the requests from the last meeting was that each committee have a Chair. The Chair clarified that they would be co-chairs and asked if each committee had selected a co-chair. If not, please bring the names to the next meeting.

#### 9. Matters from Staff

##### A. Presentation of a Water Conservation Median - Bob Wood

Water Harvesting Median: (Power Point Presentation – included in packet)

Mr. Wood said that it was great to get city departments to work together – Water Conservation Department and the Parks Department.

Mr. Wood noted that they will eliminate the sidewalk totally (Franklin Miles Park). No one uses it. ADA access has already been identified.

Ms. Perez asked if OSE did allowed water to be taken from a roadway and detained.

Mr. Wood responded, as long as it releases in 24 hours it is OK. Ponding is different than moisture. In 24 hours there is no standing water.

Thank you to Bob for all his hard work.

Mr. Wood added that T&D did excavate and thank you. Custodial staff also refurbished the sign when T&D had to pull the sign and they installed solar lighting. It is an inter-departmental effort, thank you to all.

B. 2012 Annual Water Report  
Alan Hook, City of Santa Fe Water Division

The 2012 Annual Water Report (included in the committee meeting packet). Mr. Hook made reference to the highlights in the report and opened discussion to questions.

First part of 2012 City of Santa Fe Water Division supplied 9,777 ac. ft. to our water division customers and we also supplied an additional 181 ac. ft. to Santa Fe County which is a total of 9,958 ac. ft. We are projecting for 2013 to have 9,850 ac. ft possibly 150 ac. ft for Santa Fe County which is part of the water rights agreement to allow them up to 500 ac. ft. if needed. At the end of 2012 our total storage capacity in the municipal reservoirs, both McClure and Nichols was 29%. On page 23, it says that in 2011 was 38.6%, so as you can tell we have dropped. Storage in both reservoirs has dropped. However, they have two projects coming up this year and next year which is they are trying to improve the intake structures in to the towers. By August they are looking at draining Nichols which would take them through next spring and it should be done by April, 2014. It was noted that they are changing the structure itself. Next year they will do McClure and be able to use Nichols during that time.

In relationship to the Santa Fe River our target flows for 2012 were 542 ac. ft. We were projecting 600 ac. ft. based on the snow pack we have and what our stream flow forecast was. This year we only had 32% of normal of stream flow forecast for Santa Fe River; starting April 15<sup>th</sup> we are doing 320 ac. ft. We have done one pulse flow and you will notice in the past week there was water in the Santa Fe River which is part of that 320 ac. ft. In 2012, our precipitation was 47% from the National Weather Service, using the precipitation gauge within the city limits which was approximately 6½ inches for the year. Mr. Hook apologize that he did not have 2013 numbers for precipitation.

Water usage for customers within the city of Santa Fe and some customers that we serve in Santa Fe County was 106 gallons per person per day based on New Mexico OSE methodology. In relation to Water Conservation Office reference on page 12, chart shows commercial and residential rebates. Based on those rebates it shows 7.15 ac. ft. that was conserved and that goes in to the water bank. Two additional memorandums included to the Public Utilities Committee reference the Resolution for 2013-A Resolution in support of "A Water Conservation Campaign Focusing on Voluntary Outdoor Irrigation" and Ordinance 2013 – Water Conservation Commercial Process Efficiency Rebate. The Public Utilities Committees makes recommendations to the governing body; there are 40.73 ac. ft. available for either future city projects or they can transfer it in to the affordable housing credits. Affordable housing was 36.91. The Public Utilities Committee recommended leaving it where it is so the 40 ac. ft. would be like a reserve for future projects or affordable housing. Affordable housing is about 37 ac. ft. and they have only been using about 4 ac. ft. per year for affordable housing for their development.

Commend Laurie and Karen, nice chronology on ordinance and resolutions – starting 2002 and the long trail on how we got here and how those incentives on water conservation have progressed for the Water Division Rebate Program. You will also see on pages 13 and 14 – These are all the programs that were listed and detailed.

Mr. Pushard: Referenced page 9, regarding the deposits on water credits; the water bank shows zero deposits.

Mr. Hook: Those are our credits, we had purchased water rights but they hadn't been through the Office of State Engineer (OSE) process.

Mr. Pushard: I am not talking about the city rights I am talking about the privately owned water credits. It seems weird that they went down.

Mr. Hook: My understanding of these privately owned water rights credits, say I was a developer and I bought a certain amount of water rights in the past; I can park them as privately owned water credits for use them in the future when housing development starts to grow again. That is probably why, water rights may have been held were probably already sold. Mr. Hook will check in to this matter.

Mr. Pushard: On the water savings on ac. ft. per rebate (page 12), have we reevaluated those numbers from prior reports?

Ms. Trevizo: Water savings per ac. ft. per rebate that is the co-efficient assigned to the amount of water saved. Caryn has been tasked with all of our rebates.

Caryn: We will need to make an adjustment for 2013. We recently had a hotel install .8 gallon toilet so we will need to figure out a new water factor for that commercial rebate.

Mr. Pushard said what he was asking is that they haven't changed the efficiency rate and it sounds like in one case they are going to be reviewed.

Caryn: We will revisit them when they get the water harvesting rebates, rain barrels are a set thing, but cisterns is a different thing. If you will note for Watson Water Harvesting this is 865 gallons of capacity not 865 of rebates. We don't get that many rain water harvesting rebates. We probably will do some post water harvesting inspections.

Thank you.

Chairperson McDonald: The numbers that you gave city water use and the people you serve in the county; has there been any increase in the numbers, what is the growth rate?

Mr. Hook: Based on this methodology we have not separated the city vs. the county per se. OSE methodology basically uses occupancy rate comparison.

Chairperson McDonald: I am trying to evaluate the creep up, is it the county vs. the city. All of our efforts are focused on the users of city. I think it is important to know where the creep is occurring. The committee concurred it is worth looking at. All of our rebates are only related to city residents.

Mr. Hook: There are a number of our users in the county. We would need to look at the GIS format and outline where your city limits usage on utility area is and how many people we serve.

Bill Roth: 7 ac. ft – what percentage of savings that all of these rebates have generated.

Mr. Hook: Reference on page 9 – if you look at the final balance, developer off sets which are available for purchase, 16.05 – 7.15 went in to that task. Saved nearly one-half went to developers.

Bill Roth – How many ac. feet got consumed?

Mr. Hook: About 20 ac. ft for affordable housing, it would be about 1/3.

Mr. Hook: 16.54 in 2012, nearly half went to private developments they purchased.

Ms. Trevizo: Clarification - What was our total consumption for the year 2012? Reference page 6 – roughly 9,777 ac. ft, of that people who changed their toilets, 7 ac. feet was the saving.

#### 10. Matters from Committee

Mr. Pushard: Talked about doing a third-party audit program. Trying to wrap Quail in to that program, should it be an agenda item or update.

Ms. Trevizo: We have 100% pass rate as far as all of the Quail participants is concerned, however we have not notified any of the Quail participants that they passed. We are working on a letter, updating all of the names to the Quail website.

Mr. Pushard stated he did not ask his question correctly. Right now if we are going to do rebates for some of the things like, irrigation controllers, you have to get an audit by the city. But you aren't doing residential audits anymore, you were going to use the Quail people to do that; where are you on that program?

Ms. Trevizo: We haven't notified the Quail attendees. The Chair feels that this is an agenda item for the future due to the complexity.

Mr. Wiman: I would like to recommend that we have a presentation on private wells in the city of Santa Fe. I feel they are hugely abused; they are pumping water like crazy. Mr. Wiman asked Ms. Trevizo if there is a city position on private wells. Is there a map? Ms. Perez is also interested in this topic.

Ms. Trevizo will take this request to management staff and ask for staff to be assigned for research and review and reporting at a future meeting. In the reassignment of the groups, domestic wells were one of the least in the priority.

Mr. Hook: This is definitely a Water Division Management decision. Our engineering section has a limited listing on domestic wells, OSE has a data base and it has been outdated on domestic wells.

The chair suggested that this might be a 3 pm meeting topic.

11. Items for Next Agenda – Tuesday, June 14, 2013

Captions: May 28, 2013@3 pm

Packet Material: May 30, 20-13 @ 3 pm

Update on the Rebates: Ms. Trevizo commented that when it is formalized and it may not be for the June agenda, she will provide the update.

Proposed Item: Domestic wells. Update on what management directs.

Bill Roth: Would like to see whatever is available.

Note: There is an ordinance on record. More information to follow.

The Chair commented that she would like to have the working groups look at this to streamline the agenda.

Mr. Pushard: Noted that if the working group meets that would be in violation of the Open Meetings Act if everyone attends. Question: status on Bill – legal and city clerk – once there is a quorum you cannot meet, you cannot make any decisions. Need further discussion.

Mr. Pushard: Would like a status on the Demand Harding Study, is it close to being finalized? Ms. Trevizo said she will put this item on the agenda if it is available.

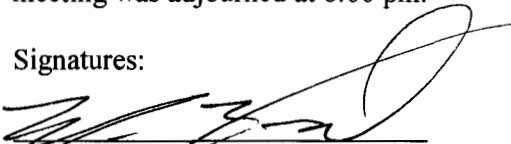
Update on the brochure: How many have gone out.

More time added to report on the working groups.

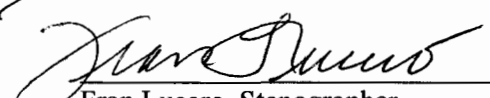
12. Adjourn

There being no further business to come before the Water Conservation Committee, the meeting was adjourned at 6:00 pm.

Signatures:



Melissa McDonald, Acting Chair



Fran Lucero, Stenographer



## Santa Fe Watershed Association Green Lodging Initiative

**Purpose:** The main purpose of the Green Lodging Initiative is to help the incredibly valuable lodging industry decrease water consumption and decrease toxic waste disposal (chemicals used in soaps, shampoos, laundry soap, carpet cleaner...all those pesky “convenient” items stocked in hotel rooms) that is eventually discharged into the Santa Fe River. A lot of people don’t realize what happens when they use these products; they flow down the drain and end up south of town at the wastewater treatment plant which eventually discharges the “treated” water back in the Santa Fe River! This water is used on crops in La Cienega, La Cieneguilla, and La Bajada. We also want to support the lodging industry reduce their carbon emissions.

We designed the program to take a proactive approach where we could support the lodging industry shift to different, healthier systems and products that would make a seamless transition for them and their staff, and, at the same time, give them the benefit of marketing to a new demographic – one that cares about the health of their environment.

### Goals:

1. Form and support a public-private sector collaborative Working Group that can serve as the Think-and-Do Tank to develop cross-marketing strategies, share best management practices, and create the longer-term vision such as future projects and networking of ideas, talents, resources, and contacts.

Members include:

- Santa Fe Convention and Visitors Bureau
- City of Santa Fe Environmental Services Division
- New Mexico Lodging Association
- Santa Fe Lodgers Association
- Santa Fe Green Chamber of Commerce
- La Posada de Santa Fe Resort and Spa
- La Fonda on the Plaza
- Santa Fe Community College Sustainable Technologies Center
- City of Santa Fe Water Division
- Inn of the Governors

2. Provide training, coaching, and tailored technical assistance leading to third-party green certification to hotels, motels, B&Bs, and resorts. By adopting streamlined sustainable practices, these lodging providers will save money, upgrade their facility to meet growing market expectations, and increase their competitive advantage in an expanding green hospitality marketplace. Participating providers, listed below, represent 36% of the total number of Santa Fe hotel rooms and more than 50% of the downtown hotel rooms.

- La Fonda on the Plaza
- La Posada de Santa Fe Resort and Spa
- Old Santa Fe Inn
- Inn on the Alameda
- Silver Saddle Motel
- Eldorado Hotel and Spa
- Santa Fe Sage Inn
- Hotel Santa Fe
- Inn of the Governors
- Ten Thousand Waves
- Inn at Santa Fe
- Inn of the Five Graces
- Fort Marcy Suites
- Casa Cuma Bed and Breakfast

*G. Schubert A*

### 3. Expenditure/Revenue Narrative:

DRAFT

Explain revenue source(s). Include revenue calculations, grant(s) available, anticipated date of receipt of revenues/grants, etc. Explain expenditures, grant match(s), justify personnel increase(s), detail capital and operating uses, etc. (Attach supplemental page, if necessary.)

The costs of this bill insert campaign is already encumbered within the existing water conservation budget.

### Section D.      General Narrative

**1. Conflicts:** Does this proposed resolution duplicate/conflict with/companion to/relate to any City code, approved ordinance or resolution, other adopted policies or proposed legislation? Include details of city adopted laws/ordinance/resolutions and dates. Summarize the relationships, conflicts or overlaps.

This resolution is companion to Emergency Water Regulations, City Code Chapter XXV Section 5.5. If emergency water regulations are invoked, the required watering schedule is determined by Code.

### **2. Consequences of Not Enacting This Resolution:**

Are there consequences of not enacting this bill/resolution? If so, describe.

None that staff is aware of

### **3. Technical Issues:**

Are there incorrect citations of law, drafting errors or other problems? Are there any amendments that should be considered? Are there any other alternatives which should be considered? If so, describe.

None that staff is aware of.

### **4. Community Impact:**

Briefly describe the major positive or negative effects the Bill/Resolution might have on the community including, but not limited to, businesses, neighborhoods, families, children and youth, social service providers and other institutions such as schools, churches, etc.

A successful outdoor irrigation message will result in water reductions during peak demand seasons.

Form adopted: 01/12/05; revised 8/24/05; 4/17/08

3. Quantitatively measure the lodging providers' new sustainable practices impact on environmental indicators such as amount of water conserved and reduction of toxic chemicals going into the watershed, as well as savings in operational expenses.
4. Promote and market the Green Lodging Initiative and participating lodging providers to internal and external markets and target audiences.
5. Share lessons learned and plan next steps to expand the Initiative in a Green Lodging Forum in early 2014.

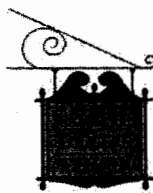
#### **Outcomes:**

1. Quantified environmental impact in terms of pounds of hazardous waste reduced; metric tons of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gases reduced; amount of water conserved; and decreases in toxic chemicals through substitutions of safer cleaning compounds.
2. Quantified economic benefits in terms of business operating costs savings.
3. Trained and qualified Green Teams in fourteen leading lodging provider businesses implementing improved sustainable operation practices.
4. Empowered and active Working Group continuing to develop cross-marketing strategies, share best management practices, and create the longer-term vision.
5. Scalable demonstration project that incorporates specific techniques for sustainable materials management and other source reduction strategies.
6. Reduced pressure on the Santa Fe water supply that will be increasingly reduced due to climate change, while still supporting our economy and local livelihoods.

***The Santa Fe Green Lodging Initiative is funded by a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.***

***Training, coaching and technical assistance is being provided through a sub-contract with HospitalityGreen LLC, founder of the nationally-recognized Green Concierge Certification® program.***

For more information, contact Felicity Broennan, SFWA Executive Director at 820-1696 [felicity@santafewatershed.org](mailto:felicity@santafewatershed.org) or Bette Booth SFWA Santa Fe Green Lodging Coordinator at 795-5316 or [ebooth13@comcast.net](mailto:ebooth13@comcast.net).



| #  | Issue  | Strategic Goal                                     | Objectives   | Tasks   | Working Group Members  | Reference Material                                | Fiscal Impact   | Notes  |
|----|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1. | Update Santa Fe Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan   |  | Assist in the 2015 Water Conservation Plan and create strategic framework and implement schedule | Read 2010 Plan and record suggested updates next meeting  | Doug Pushard<br>Grace Perez<br>Lisa Randall<br>Bill Roth<br>Councilor Ives   | City staff:<br>Laurie Trevizo<br>Caryn Grosse     |   | Draft timeline created.<br><br>Goal: Jan 2015  |
| 2. | Water Conservation Education/Outreach Program<br><br>Including marketing ideas for voluntary water use |  |  |   | Giselle Piburn<br>Stephen Wiman<br>Tim Michael<br>Grace Perez<br>Lise Knouse |   | Costs associated with a bill insert (printing and insert) |  |
| 3. | Evaluate/draft ordinances to promote outdoor water conservation  | Reduce GPCD through selective use of ordinances    |  | 1.Research ordinances by other cities for effectiveness<br>2.Research current ordinances for possible improvements                                  | Doug Pushard<br>Bill Roth<br>Councilor Ives<br>Tim Michael                   |   |   | <i>Request from Doug Pushard to City Parks clarify Land Use Code 14-8.4 in E (4)</i> |
| 4. | Reestablish Trend of Net Annual Reductions in Per Capita Water Usage                                   |  |  |   | Karyn Schmitt<br>Melissa McDonald  |   |   |  |
| 5. | Proper Regulation of Water Usage and Waste Avoidance by Large Water Users                              | Contribute to annual water reductions in water use | Optimize water use by large water users  | 1. Identify large water users<br>2.Estimate contribution to total demand<br>3.Identify ways to optimize water consumption<br>4.Engage in discussion | Tim Michael<br>Melissa McDonald  | Water Use in Santa Fe, Borchert, et al, July 2009 | Needs to be determined                                    | Melissa will focus on Parks  |

## Santa Fe Green Lodging Initiative Outcomes

### Projected P2 Outcomes in Year One

| Pounds of Hazardous Materials Reduced, Resources Conserved, and Dollars Saved |            |             |           |             |               | Resources Conserved and Dollars Saved |            |             |                  |                 |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| P 2 Efforts   | Haz Inputs | Haz. Wastes | Air Poll. | Waste Water | Total Lbs.    | Solid Waste in Tons                   | mBT Us     | MMTC O2e    | Gallons          | Dollars         |
| Efficient Lighting  |            |             |           |             |               |                                       | 803        | 18.2        |                  | \$31,034        |
| Green Cleaning  |            |             |           | 125         | 1000          | 0.02                                  |            |             | 125              | \$1,875         |
| Paper Reduction   |            |             |           |             | 19,500        | 9.75                                  | 98         | 8           |                  | \$1,186         |
| Water Conserve  |            |             |           |             |               |                                       |            |             | 5,723,200        | \$57,232        |
| Electronic Waste Reduction  |            |             |           |             |               | 12.5                                  |            | 7.5         |                  |                 |
| <b>Total</b>  |            |             |           | <b>125</b>  | <b>20,500</b> | <b>22.27</b>                          | <b>901</b> | <b>33.7</b> | <b>5,723,325</b> | <b>\$91,327</b> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Energy Efficient Lighting</b> – Assumes interested lodging Facilities in Santa Fe equal appx. 4,000 rooms. If each room were to replace two 75 watt bulbs w/ 15 watt that were used appx. 12 hours per day, converting to the 15 watt bulbs would use 201 MBTU's and save 803 MBTU's. If a kwh is \$.015 this represents a cost savings of \$31,034.00 in one year.</p> <p><b>Green Cleaning</b> - A standard hotel will use 2 pounds of cleaning products per room per year. If half of the Santa Fe facilities, representing 2000 rooms, were to convert half of their cleaning products to green cleaners, at 50% occupancy a total annual reduction of 1000 pounds would be recorded. The reduction in waste water has been calculated at 8 pounds per gallon, or 125 gal. The 125 plastic gallon jugs or .02 tons for recycling are reduced. 125 gals of cleaners @ 15.00 per gal = \$1875 saved because chemicals are not purchased.</p> <p><b>Electronic Waste</b> – Assume e-waste collection info results in recycling 500 computers stockpiled in facilities= 12.5 tons saving 7.5MMTCO2E's</p> | <p><b>Water</b> – Assume ¼ of lodging facilities institute water conservation measures. By replacing 1000 5GPM showerheads for 2.5 GPM's with a water/sewer cost @\$.01 a facility and @60% capacity, our facilities can save \$54,750 and 5,475,000 gals. of water. By replacing 100 5GPF toilets for standard 1.6 GPF, flushing 4 times daily at 50% occupancy at \$.01 for waste/sewer; a facility can save \$2482 and 248,200 gals of water</p> <p><b>Paper Reduction</b> – Through the simple implementation of double-sided copying, paper use can be reduced by half. By reducing the paper usage in each facility by 1 ream per week @ 75 facilities X 5 Lbs x 52 weeks=19,500 lbs. = 9.75 Tons for a waste disposal savings of \$926.00 (if not recycled @ \$95.00 per ton) and a cost savings of 52 reams x \$5per = \$260 saved</p> <p>References: U.S. EPA Region 10 Volume to Weight Conversion Table. 2007. and EPA WARM Version 8 and NCDPPEA and D.O.E. Lighting Calculator</p> |
|---|---|

### Who benefits from this project?

- ✦ Santa Fe Watershed residents: 150,000
- ✦ Lodging providers' owners and staff: Approximately 800
- ✦ Lodging providers clients: 1294 rooms x 365 days = 442,310 x 2 people = 884,620 x 60% occupancy = 531,000

*Exhibit A*

#### Working Group #5 Large Users Conservation

- I met with Laurie to debrief on the QWEL training. We discussed including more of a focus on the City of Santa Fe LID booklet, dividing up the material with more instructors (need to be QWEL certified), including more info on passive water harvesting and moving the hands training to another park perhaps Fort Marcy. Also, Laurie asked if I would look at the survey that will go out to participants.
- Working on collection "real" data on Smart Controllers for water conservation office to have while as they review rebate program.
- Reviewed Voluntary Watering Brochure Draft.
- Reviewed Tom Udall's Water Conference Summary
- Reviewed Reclaimed Wastewater Resource Plan
- Plan on meeting with Parks Department through POSAC to review water conservation measures in June
- Attending Western Alliance Conference with Grace Perez, Claudia Borchert, Esha Chiochio, and Katherine Mortimer June 3 – 5 will report on at future meeting.

#### Working Group #4 Net Annual Reduction

- Meeting with Alan Hook changed need to reschedule. We will include Caryn Grosse from the Water Conservation office

Submitted by Melissa McDonald



#### FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

More information about water conservation in Santa Fe, including residential and commercial rebate programs, indoor/outdoor water use requirements and the Water Conservation and Drought Management Plan can be found at:

[www.santafenm.gov/waterconservation](http://www.santafenm.gov/waterconservation)

or

[www.SaveWaterSantaFe.com](http://www.SaveWaterSantaFe.com)

An interactive list of recommended low-water use plants is available from the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer at:

<http://wuc.ose.state.nm.us/Plants>

The Water Conservation Office can be reached at 505-955-4225. Call 505-955-4222 to report water waste. Violators of water-use rules can be fined up to \$200.

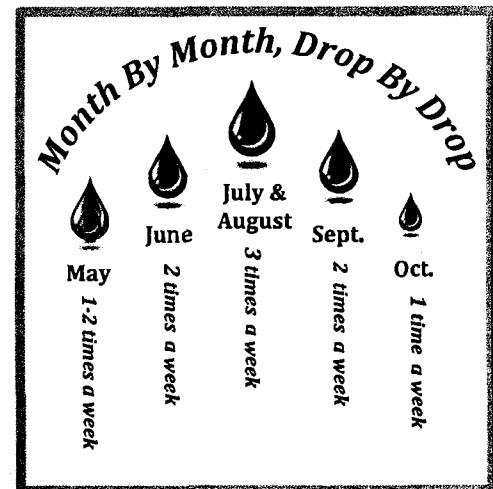


*This document was prepared by the Water Conservation Committee for the City of Santa Fe Water Conservation Office.*

#### SAVING WATER IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

The warmer months mean outdoor water use. Outdoor watering accounts for almost half of ALL the treated water consumed in Santa Fe.

This brochure provides practical monthly suggestions to help you make every drop count. In Santa Fe, saving water is always in season!



Follow these guidelines for typical perennial gardens. (Annuals, vegetables and fruits may have varying requirements. New plantings may require more water than established plant material.) And use common sense regarding recent weather conditions.

Remember... We are in this together. Let's keep up the good work and continue saving water.

Group 2.  
Grabit

### ***At All Times***

**Water between 6 PM and 10 AM.\***

***When hand watering, use a hose with a shut-off nozzle.\****

***Don't allow irrigation water to flow onto hard surfaces or neighboring properties.\****

***Don't use a hose or power washer to clean sidewalks, driveways, patios or other hard surfaces.\****

***Limit any residential vehicle washing to once a month.\****

***Landscape with climate-appropriate plants.***

### ***September***

- **September 1st to 15th:** Water lawns, shrubs and annuals.
- **September 16th to 30th:** Water lawns, shrubs and annuals.

- **Water on trees and shrubs** only when necessary.
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- **Reduce watering** as appropriate.
- **Discourage** and discourage irrigation systems.

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# 2012 Annual Water Report



City of Santa Fe Municipal Reservoir, Autumn 2012

**City of Santa Fe**  
**April 2013**



**Water Division**

# City of Santa Fe

**David Coss, Mayor**  
**Robert P. Romero, City Manager**

## City Councilors

**Rebecca Wurzbarger, Mayor Pro-Tempore, Dist. 2**

**Patti Bushee, Dist. 1**

**Chris Calvert, Dist. 1**

**Peter N. Ives, Dist. 2**

**Carmichael A. Dominguez, Dist. 3**

**Christopher M. Rivera, Dist. 3**

**Ronald Trujillo, Dist. 4**

**Bill Dimas, Dist. 4**

**Compiled, written, and edited by:**  
**Alan G. Hook, Sangre de Cristo Water Division**

**Comments and Questions**  
**Sangre de Cristo Water Division**

**Alan G. Hook**  
**801 San Mateo Rd.**  
**Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504**  
**(505) 955-4205; aghook@santafenm.gov**

**For more information visit: [www.santafenm.gov](http://www.santafenm.gov)**

## Contributing Divisions and Departments

- City Attorney's Office
- ITT Department
- Land Use Department
- Utility Billing Division
- Wastewater Division
- Water Budget Office

## Acknowledgments

Victor Archuleta  
Jeff Atencio  
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Rick Carpenter  
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Amy Lewis  
Reed Liming  
Dale Lyons  
Amanda Martinez  
Marcos Martinez  
Maya Martinez

Michael Moya  
Peter Ortega  
Jonathan Phillips  
Alex Puglisi  
Bryan Romero  
Erica Schwender  
Brian Snyder  
Laurie Trevizo

# 2013 Water Demand and Supply Projections

## Anticipated Demand (acre-feet)

|   |                   |               |
|---|-------------------|---------------|
| <b>Total: approximately 10,000 acre-feet*</b> |                   | <b>10,005</b> |
| City Customers                                |                   | 9,850         |
| Water Deliveries:                             | Santa Fe County   | 150           |
|   | Hyde Park Estates | 5             |

\*assumes a minimum of 100 gallons per capita per day and limited, new water demand.

## Anticipated Supply Source (acre-feet)

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Total Production:</b>                 | <b>10,000</b> |
| Santa Fe River use (CRWTP <sup>1</sup> ) | 2,020         |
| City well use                            | 1,150         |
| Buckman well use                         | 1,600         |
| Buckman Direct Diversion                 | 5,230         |

1. Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant

*This page summarizes the City's anticipated water demand and supply picture for 2013. Further details can be found in subsequent sections of this report.*

## Storage Projected for December, 2013 (acre-feet)

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Target end of year storage in Santa Fe municipal reservoirs | 1,576         |
| <b>Total anticipated stored San Juan-Chama Water:</b>       |               |
| Heron Reservoir   | 5,230         |
| El Vado Reservoir   | 0             |
| Abiquiu Reservoir   | 3,600         |
| Elephant Butte Reservoir                                    | 14,000        |
| <b>Total storage in the Rio Grande Basin</b>                | <b>24,406</b> |

## Anticipated Santa Fe River flows (acre-feet)

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Santa Fe River target flows             | 320   |
| Effluent releases to the Santa Fe River | 4,000 |

## Anticipated 2013 Offset Requirements (acre-feet)

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Rio Grande           | 1,200        |
| Rio Tesuque          | 35           |
| Rio Nambé-Pojoaque   | 59           |
| La Cienega Area      | 2            |
| <b>Total Offsets</b> | <b>1,296</b> |

## Private Wells

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Estimated number of private wells within the city limits | 3,000 |
| Anticipated number of replacement wells drilled          | 0     |
| Anticipated number of new private wells                  | 0     |

## 2013 basic 5/8" meter residential water rate

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Monthly service charge | \$18.42   |
| Sept-April             | \$6.06/1,000 gallons for first 7,000 gallons, \$21.72/1,000 gallons thereafter  |
| May-Aug                | \$6.06/1,000 gallons for first 10,000 gallons, \$21.72/1,000 gallons thereafter |

An acre-foot is equivalent to 325,851 gallons.

## Water Bank

*In 2012, 4.05 acre-feet was allocated to affordable housing units, leaving an ending balance of 36.91 acre-feet.*

The City of Santa Fe (City) has a series of ordinances that require all new projects to offset their demand to the City of Santa Fe Water Division supply. The options available for the offset of new water demand include water rights acquisition and conservation in existing development. The City's water bank tracks the inflows (credits), outflows (debits), ownership, and designated use. For detailed information, please refer to the following ordinances and city code; 2005 Water Transfer Ordinance, 2009-38 Water Budget Requirements (effective January 1, 2010), and Water Conservation provisions in City Code Chapter 25.

Water credits are derived from multiple sources:

- a. Transfer of Middle Rio Grande water rights for development projects as required under the 2005 Water Bank Ordinance (and modified by 2009-38) or for water banking;
- b. Transfer of Middle Rio Grande water rights for water banking as per the 2009-38 Water Bank Ordinance
- c. Water conserved through the current conservation rebate program;
- d. Toilet retrofits credits verified by June 30, 2010 by Water Budget Administration Office;
- e. City of Santa Fe Water Division's water right acquisition program;
- f. Water conserved by City-initiated conservation programs; and
- g. Water conserved via a conservation credit program.

Any new water demand on the City water system requires a water credit

from the credit bank in an equal amount. As defined by ordinance, development projects that require less than 10 acre-feet of water (residential), less than 7.5 acre-feet of water (mixed use), or less than 5 acre-feet (commercial) can acquire the necessary water from the alternatives "a", "b", "c", and "d" above. All projects with larger water demands must use option "a" or "b". Water credits generated through City efforts (i.e. "e" and "f" previously listed) are available for the water needs of the City (e.g. new parks, municipal buildings, convention center, etc.) or City-supported projects (e.g. affordable housing dwelling units, Santa Fe River). Once water is allocated to a project from a water credit account, the appropriate "debit" is made from the appropriate account in the water bank.

By the end of 2012, 39.64 acre-feet of water was available for allocation to the City's needs or City supported efforts (e.g. new parks, municipal buildings, convention centers, affordable housing dwelling units, and the Santa Fe River).

For 2013, the affordable housing unit credits are adequate. In 2012, 4.05 acre-feet was allocated to affordable housing units, leaving an ending balance of 36.91 acre-feet. If, as in 2012, 27 homes are built a year under the Santa Fe Homes Program (SFHP) and Housing Opportunity Program (HOP) using approximately 0.15 acre-feet from the water bank per home, the affordable housing units credit pool of 36.91 will last for nine years.

## Water Conservation Retrofit & Rebate Programs

*In addition to gallons per capita per day, the City of Santa Fe can quantify the success of the Water Conservation Program through the retrofit, rebates and incentives programs.*

Quantifying the success of a water conservation program can be difficult. Many cities rely upon their annual gallons per capita per day (gpcd) calculation as a measure of the success of their water conservation program. In addition to gpcd, the City of Santa Fe can quantify the success of the Water Conservation Program through the retrofit, rebates and incentives programs. These programs and the credited water savings have changed over the years, including the revised or new regulations associated with these programs.

The chronology below summarizes the ordinances and resolutions pertaining to how water is conserved, and also the incentive programs (retrofits and rebates) which were created as a way to encourage community participation in the water conservation requirements.

2002 Annual Water Budget Requirements (adopted by Resolution 2002-55 and revised by Resolution 2003-106). All new construction served by the City water utility must implement stringent water conservation requirements and offset new demand through retrofitting high-use toilets, typically 3.5 or 5 gallons per flush (gpf), with low flush toilets (1.6 gpf) or by purchasing pre-1907 Middle Rio Grande surface water rights.

2002 The City of Santa Fe purchased 75 gallon rain barrels for distribution; 1,000 customers were able to purchase one rain barrel each for \$35, a significant savings from the actual cost of \$74.95. This program only lasted a few months before the supply of rain barrels was exhausted.

2003 Establishment of the Water

Budget Program, also known as the Toilet Retrofit Program, was created to track the number of toilet retrofits and accumulated water savings. Pre-certifications are water credits awarded to entities that have retrofitted any number of toilets but have not designated the water credits to a future project.

2004 A Rebates Program was introduced for hot water recirculators (\$100), washing machines (\$100) and rain barrels (\$30) resulting in water savings of 67.26 acre/feet between 2004 and 2009, when the program ended.

2005 The Water Rights Transfer Program (SFCC 1987 § 25-12). The ordinance modified offset requirements for new development. The City code now requires offsets with Middle Rio Grande surface water rights, transferred to the City, instead of toilet retrofits for commercial developments greater than 5 acre-feet and residential developments greater than 10 acre-feet.

2009 A 1998 analysis "Water Use in Santa Fe" was updated to include additional customer sectors. These sectors (e.g. single family, apartment, office, medical, religious, schools, parks) are used in creating development water budgets. The report, Water Use In Santa Fe (2009), is available on the City's website at: <http://www.santafenm.gov/DocumentView.aspx?DID=5017>

2009/10 Water Demand Offset Requirements (adopted by Ordinance #2009-38). The ordinance replaced the Annual Water Budget Requirements (Toilet Retrofit Program). Outstanding

# 2012

| Commercial Use  | Qty of Rebates | \$ Amount per Rebate | Water Savings In Acre-Feet per Rebate | \$ Amount for all Rebates | Water Savings In Acre-Feet for Water Bank |
|---|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Flushometer Valve HET   |                | \$ 500               | 0.0336                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| Tank Type HET   |                | \$ 250               | 0.0168                                | \$ 1,500                  | 0.1008                                    |
| Hotel/Motel HET   |                | \$ 125               | 0.0022                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| Water Free Urinal   |                | \$ 500               | 0.0420                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| HE Clothes Washer replacement for top loading washer            |                | \$ 350               | 0.0233                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| HE Clothes Washer exchange for any front loading Clothes Washer |                | \$ 150               | 0.0088                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| CPE (Commercial Process Efficiency)                             |                |                      | 0.4500                                | \$ -                      | 0.0000                                    |
| Sub Total   |                |                      |                                       | \$ 1,500                  | 0.1008 acre-feet                          |
| Residential Use   |                |                      |                                       |                           |   |
| HET Residential   | 254            | \$ 175               | 0.0053                                | \$ 44,450                 | 1.3462                                    |
| HE Clothes Washer replacement for top loading washer            | 228            | \$ 350               | 0.0233                                | \$ 79,800                 | 5.3124                                    |
| HE Clothes Washer exchange for any front loading Clothes Washer | 41             | \$ 150               | 0.0088                                | \$ 6,150                  | 0.3608                                    |
| Rain Barrel 50-99 g   | 12             | \$ 12                | 0.0008                                | \$ 144                    | 0.0096                                    |
| Rain Barrel 100-199 g   | 3              | \$ 25                | 0.0015                                | \$ 75                     | 0.0045                                    |
| Rain Barrel 200-299 g   | 1              | \$ 50                | 0.0031                                | \$ 50                     | 0.0031                                    |
| Water Harvesting  | 865            | \$ 0                 | 0.0000                                | \$ 216                    | 0.0130                                    |
| Sub Total   |                |                      |                                       | \$ 130,885                | 7.0496 acre-feet                          |
| Total   |                |                      |                                       | \$ 132,385                | 7.1504 acre-feet                          |

Conserved water allocated to the Water Bank in 2012.

demonstrating our residents' commitment to water conservation.

**Fix-A-Leak Week:** This is a nationwide EPA WaterSense campaign, which occurred on March 12-18, 2012. The Water Conservation Office partnered with NM OSE to create the "Bad Flapper" campaign, featuring a 1920's silent-movie style villainess, to demonstrate the number one cause of leaky toilets - a faulty flapper. The campaign included:

- Commercials shown on KOAT channel 7,
- Commercials in both DeVargas and Regal Santa Fe Theaters
- Newspaper ads
- Bill inserts
- Radio commercials
- Dye tab cards for detection of leaky flappers were handed out to customers at the Water Division

**Santa Fe Master Gardener Association:** Presentations on drip irrigation to the Master Gardener Association Intern Class.

**Qualified Water Efficient Landscaper (QWEL) Certification Training:**

- QWEL class offered at Santa Fe Community College in Fall 2012
- The City of Santa Fe is the only New Mexico agency offering this training which is endorsed by the U.S. EPA WaterSense program

**Weekly Radio Talk Show:** Now in its 10th year, "Water Talk", a 30 minute radio show on KSVE 810 am is hosted by City staff. The hosts discuss water conservation, with contributions from guests, including The City of Santa Fe's Water Resources Coordinators, Public Utilities Engineer Technician, Public Utilities Department and

Water Division Director, Public Utilities Billing Director, Public Utilities Planner, Water Resources and Conservation Manager, City Councilors and others.

**Public Outreach and Marketing**

**Commercial Outreach:** 5,500 letters from the Water Conservation Office were included with business license renewal notices sent out in December. The letters provided the City of Santa Fe Comprehensive Water Conservation Requirements, information about rebates, and contact information to order restroom signage. As a result of the letter, 100 signs were sent out.

**Water Conservation Median:** St. Michaels at Calle Lorca - Sponsored by the Water Conservation Office, with assistance from City Parks, Water Transmission and Distribution, and Custodial Services, the median was redesigned to capture 1,200 gallons of stormwater runoff to water the new drought tolerant trees and shrubs.

**Demonstration Gardens:** Water Division Office and Water Division Annex for the Water Conservation program have gardens showcasing water harvesting techniques, recycled water feature powered by solar, themed plantings and efficient irrigation with a weather based controller. A new active water harvesting system, with two 1,000 gallon tanks, was installed to collect parking lot stormwater runoff for use on plantings at the Water Division Annex.

**Water Rate Structure**

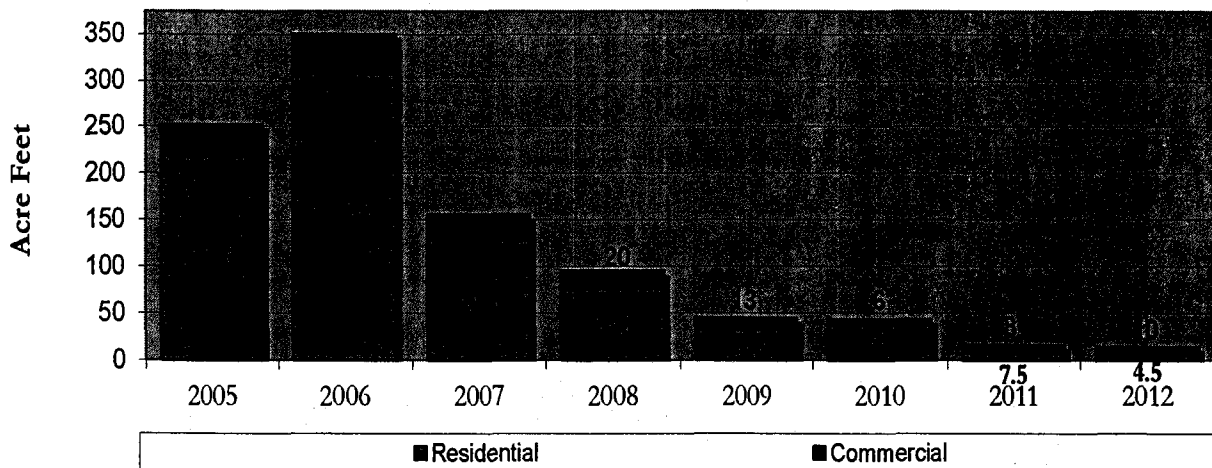
The City of Santa Fe maintains a pricing structure that encourages water conservation. A two-tier rate structure with water usage based upon meter size

## Near-future Water Demands

**A**ny entity seeking new water service within the City limits must complete either an Agreement for Metered Service (AMS) or an Agreement to Construct and Dedicated (ACD). An AMS is typically an agreement to connect a single meter or multiple meters, such as a subdivision or commercial centers, to the City of Santa Fe Water Division's distribution system. An AMS is typically used when the applicant is not seeking fire

service or a main extension. An ACD is an agreement for fire service or a main extension for any size of meter. The applicant must specify the type of connection on the application from which staff establishes a water budget based on standard water usage criteria. The annual water allocation in AMS and ACD showed a sharp decrease from 2006-2007; demand for new services for 2012 stood at 14.5 acre-feet.

**Annual Allocation of Water Service Agreements  
for Residential & Commercial Accounts (acre-feet)**

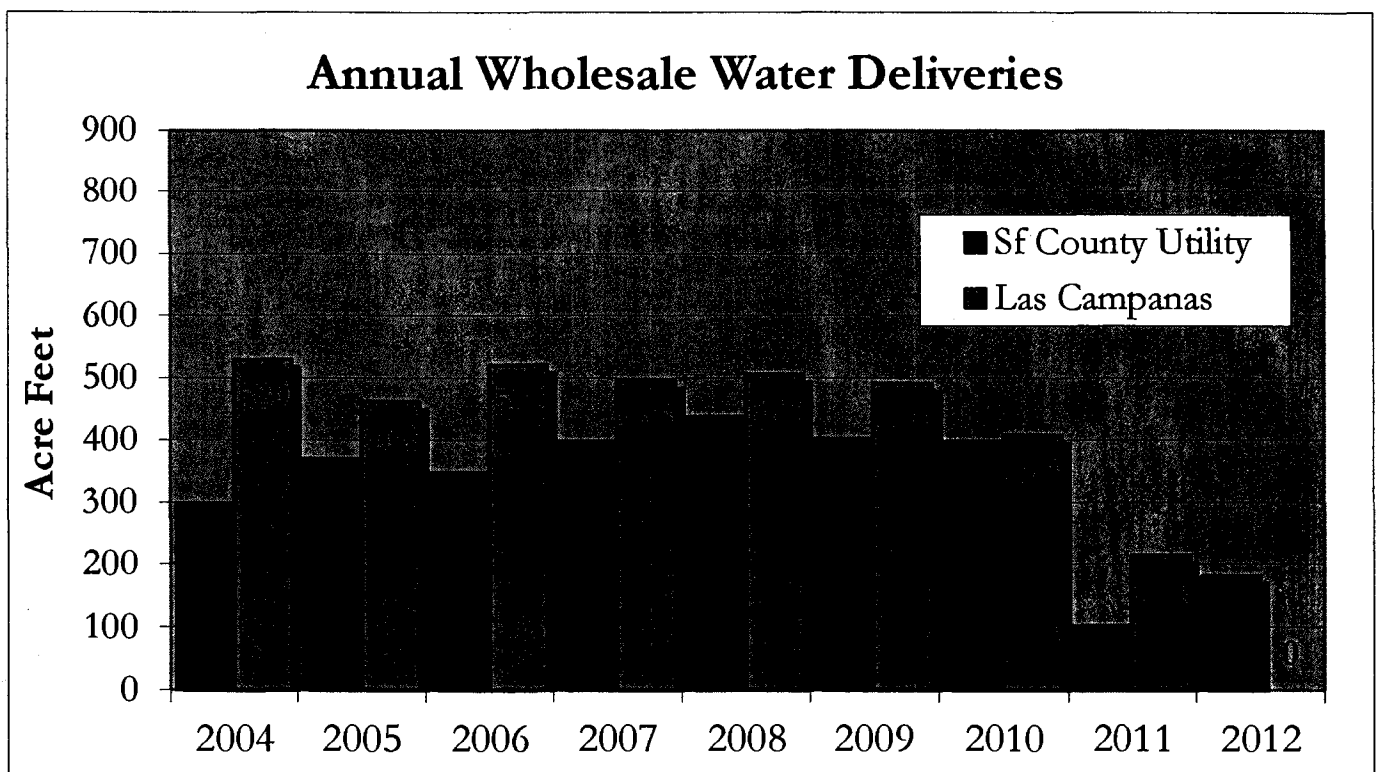


Annual allocation of water through AMS and ACD Water Service Agreements

## Wholesale Water Deliveries

*In 2012, Santa Fe County water utility took delivery of water under the City/County Water Resources Agreement during the times when the BDD facility was not producing water.*

Before 2012, the City has contracts to deliver wholesale water to Las Campanas and Santa Fe County Utility; however, with the successful completion of the Buckman Direct Diversion (BDD) facility in January 2011, the BDD facility has become the primary source of water for Santa Fe County's water utility. Las Campanas' potable water needs are being met by Santa Fe County's water utility under the terms stipulated in a bulk water agreement between Santa Fe County and Las Campanas. Since the BDD facility has been completed, the 2005 City/County Water Resources Agreement provides Santa Fe County with up to 500 acre-feet per year of wholesale delivery water from the City of Santa Fe, with an additional 850 acre-feet available under drought and emergency conditions. In 2012, Santa Fe County water utility took delivery of water under the agreement during the times when the BDD facility was not producing water.



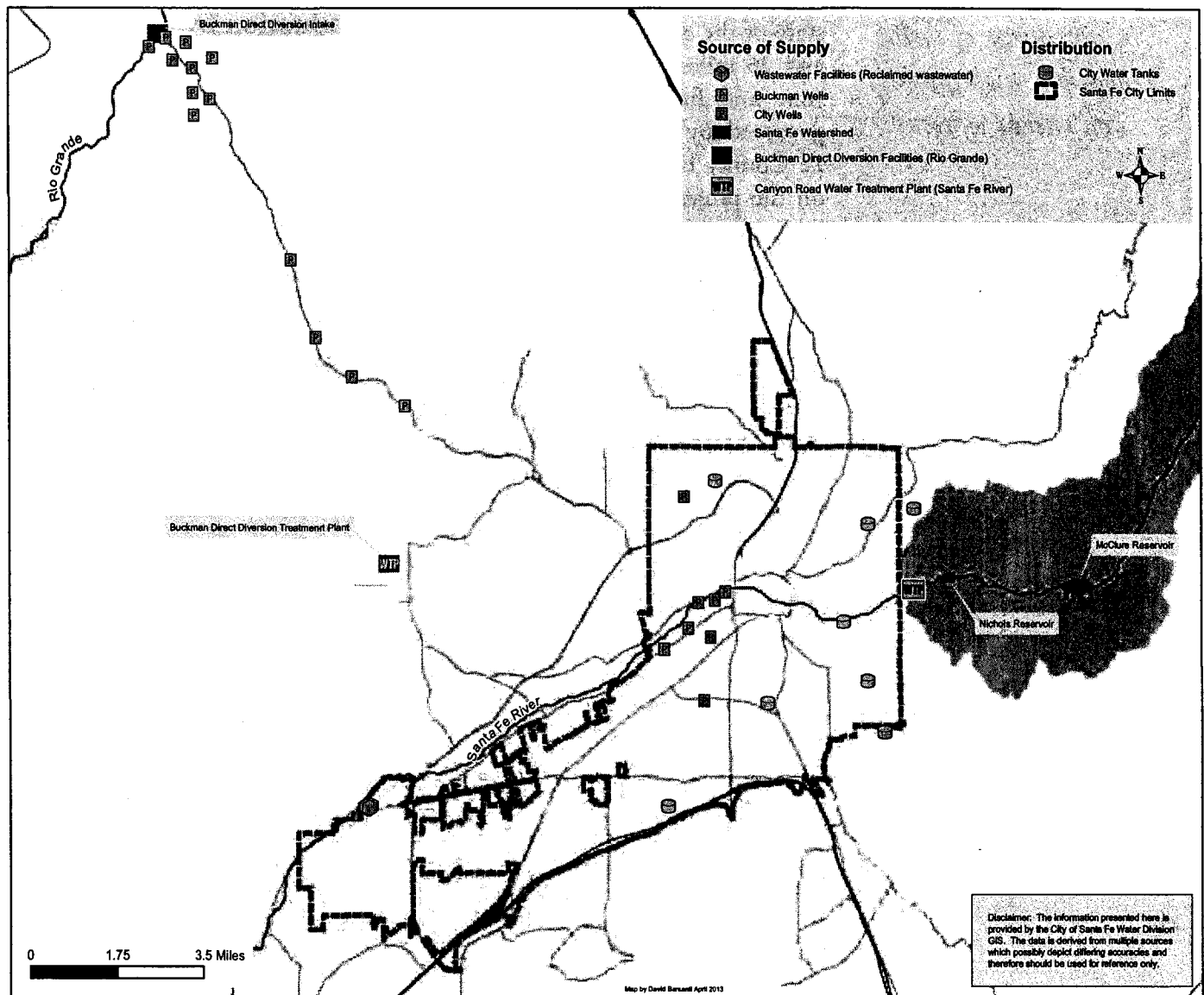
Annual Wholesale Water Deliveries

# Our Water Supplies

## Sources of Potable Supply

The City of Santa Fe Water Division produces an adequate, reliable, safe and sustainable water supply for its customers from one of the City's four supply sources: the Santa Fe River, the City well field, the Buckman well field, and the Rio Grande via the Buckman Direct Diversion Facilities, all identified in the map below. Also, the City of Santa Fe Water Division utilizes reclaimed wastewater and water conservation to reduce the total supply of potable water.

### City of Santa Fe Water Division Source of Supply



Map of the City of Santa Fe Water Division Sources of Supply

*The City of Santa Fe Water Division surface water supplies have the advantage of being renewable, high quality, and energy efficient*

project that allows water customers in the City and County to use renewable surface water instead of relying mostly on groundwater unsustainably. Construction on the project began in October of 2008 and was completed by December, 31 2010.

The project includes a raw water intake on the east bank of the Rio Grande at Buckman; 6 booster stations; a 15 million gallon per day, \$150 million, state-of-the art water treatment plant; and 26 miles of transmission pipeline (raw and finished). The project is governed by a joint City and Santa Fe County board. More information on the project can be found at [www.bddproject.org](http://www.bddproject.org).

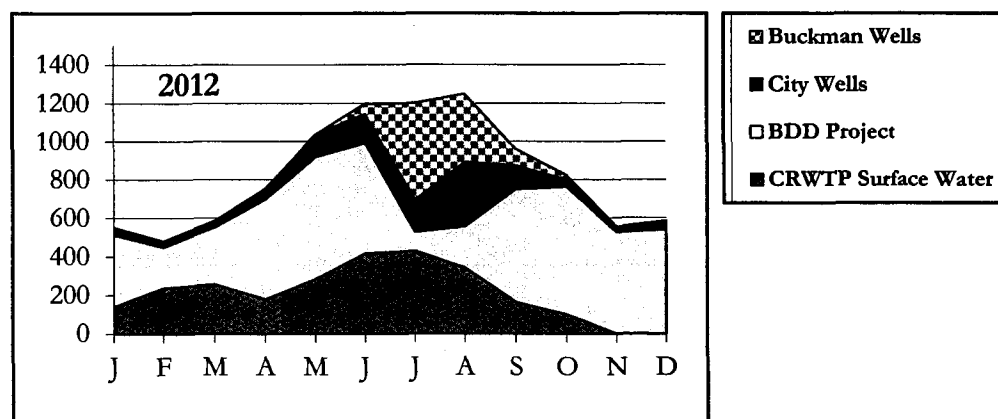
### Conjunctive Use and Sustainability

The City of Santa Fe Water Division surface water supplies have the advantage of being renewable, high quality, and energy efficient (e.g. gravity flow). The disadvantage of surface water supplies is the extreme variability and impacts from seasonal precipitation and temperature changes. Groundwater availability does not have the wild fluctuations in variability, and is, therefore, more reliable as

long as it is not overused. To have a sustainable and reliable water supply source, the City municipal utility conjunctively uses both surface water and groundwater. Conjunctive management is a water resources principal that espouses maximizing the use of renewable surface water, and preserving the groundwater when needed for droughts or emergencies, allowing for its more sustainable use.

### Production by Supply Source

As shown in the 'Monthly Water Production by Source' graphs below, the City has taken advantage of increased availability of surface water from the Buckman Direct Diversion Project to decrease use of the City and Buckman well fields, allowing them to rest for use in drier years, when surface water is not as readily available. In 2012, total production for the City of Santa Fe Water Division was 9,958 acre-feet, which included 181 acre-feet for Santa Fe County Water Utility.

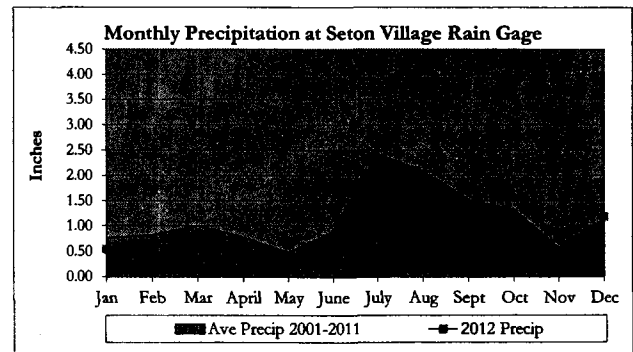
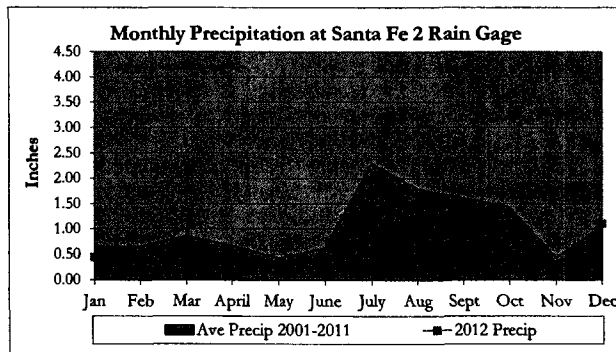
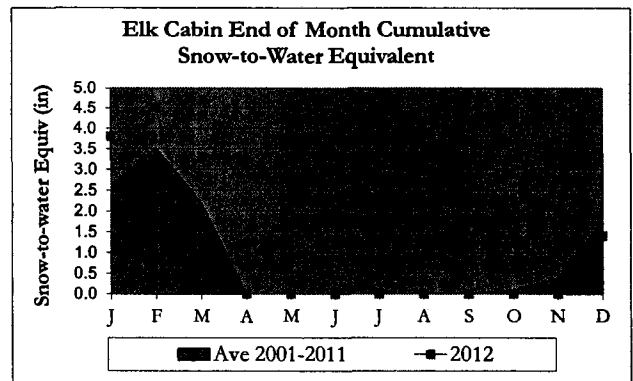
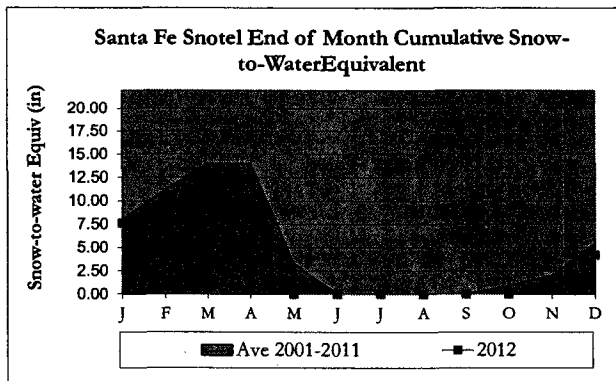


2012 Production by source of supply

## Precipitation

'SNOTEL' weather stations accurately measure snow pack as well as precipitation in the form of water ([http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snotel/New\\_Mexico/new\\_mexico.html](http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snotel/New_Mexico/new_mexico.html)). The snow-to-water equivalence (SWE), a measurement of how much moisture is within the snow pack, is used to predict spring runoff and watershed yield. There are two Snotel weather stations in the upper Santa Fe River watershed: 'Santa Fe' at an elevation of 11,445 feet and, 'Elk Cabin' at 8,210 feet. Santa Fe reported a peak accumulation of 12.7 inches of SWE for March, 2012. Elk Cabin reported a peak accumulation of 3.5 inches of SWE for February, 2012.

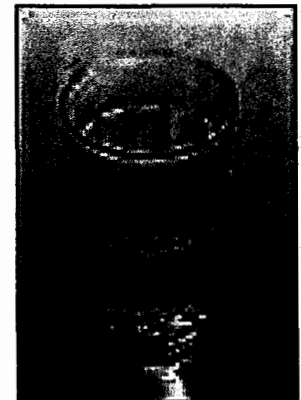
Precipitation data is also gathered in two additional locations in Santa Fe. Santa Fe 2 (approximately 2 miles southwest from the Santa Fe plaza) reported 6.42 inches for the year of 2012. Seton Village (approximately 4.5 miles south of downtown Santa Fe) reported 7.80 inches for the year of 2012.



2011 and 2012 with the New Mexico Environment Department to classify Santa Fe Lake and the two City water supply reservoirs, Nichols Reservoir and McClure Reservoir, under a separate "lakes only" classification with appropriate designated uses. The City also worked with the NMED Surface Water Quality Bureau in 2012 to classify formerly unclassified segments of the river throughout its "urban" reach and reclassify a previously classified segment below the City's wastewater treatment facility. The classifications proposed by NMED and the City were adopted by the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission on November 12, 2012. These new classifications will better serve the citizens of Santa Fe in protecting both the existing and attainable uses of the river. This is especially important in light of the Santa Fe River target flows planned by the City into the future which, in part, have resulted in flow patterns more characteristic of intermittent streams. The upper intermittent portions of the river below Nichols Dam will now be protected for Coolwater Aquatic Life and Primary Contact Uses. The ephemeral reach below the Guadalupe Street bridge crossing will be protected for primary contact uses and limited aquatic life uses. The segment from Santa Fe's wastewater treatment plant outfall to the boundary of Cochiti Pueblo will now be classified for Coolwater Aquatic life and Primary Contact uses. The new stream classifications assigned to the urban reach of the Santa Fe River by the NMED will probably also result in more frequent monitoring of water quality by both the City and State and increased controls on nonpoint contributions of contaminants to the River in the future.

## Drinking Water Quality

The City of Santa Fe's drinking water continues to be of excellent quality. The addition of another surface water source to the City's water supply and less frequent use of the City's well fields has resulted in the lowering of some naturally occurring contaminants and constituents such as arsenic and calcium & magnesium hardness. The following table (City of Santa Fe 2012 Water Quality Table) lists contaminants which have associated Primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and New Mexico Environment Department and were detected in the City's drinking water samples collected by the City and New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) in 2012. The compounds below represent a small fraction of the substances tested; testing is required for over eighty contaminants. All other EPA and NMED regulated contaminants were not detected in sampling performed during 2012. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk, especially when they are at levels below the EPA's MCLs.



## **Microbial and Disinfection Byproducts Rule**

The Microbial and Disinfection Byproducts Rules (MDBPs) is a set of interrelated regulations that address risks from microbial pathogens and disinfectants/disinfection byproducts (DBPs). The rule focuses on public health protection by limiting exposure to DBPs (known carcinogens), specifically total tri-halomethanes (TTHM) and five halo-acetic acids (HAAs), which can form in water through the use of disinfectants used to control microbial pathogens.

In previous years the City selected sampling locations that distinguished between production sources and thus, samples from distribution could be referenced back to a particular source. During 2012 however, the City's various sources of drinking water supply were mixed in the distribution system throughout the year and therefore samples are more representative of the water system as a whole, rather than by individual source.

All quarterly sampling performed by the City in 2012 pursuant to the regulatory requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act indicate that the Santa Fe Drinking Water System readily meets all EPA standards for TTHMs and HAAs.

## **Lead and Copper Rule**

Tests for lead and copper are taken from customer taps located throughout the City once every three years. The most recent round of lead and copper testing took place in August of 2012. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing.

The results of the City's 2012 lead and copper monitoring determined that all households sampled were below both "action level" concentrations and Maximum Contaminant Levels mandated under the Safe Drinking Water Act for lead and copper.

More information about contaminants in the City's public water supply and the potential health effects of specific can be obtained by calling the City at 955-4232 or the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), or visiting [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater). The City's water quality report for 2012, and previous years, is also available at the City of Santa Fe Water Division.

## Preparing for Climate Change

**T**he City of Santa Fe Water Division has the responsibility to prepare the municipal water utility for a range of conditions that might result from global climate changes like less alpine snowpack, earlier peak stream flows, reduction in total streamflow, greater evaporative losses, more extreme weather events, and increased summer demand from a hotter, drier, and longer summer season. Fortunately, much of the future water supply planning that has been incorporated in the adopted Long Range Water Supply Plan contemplates how the City's water supply need can be managed using our diverse water portfolio under a range of conditions, including drought. However, the utility recognizes the need to evaluate the vulnerability of the water system to predicted impacts, develop response strategies to reduce those potential impacts, reduce our own contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and educate ourselves and the community on the impact that global warming will likely have on our water supplies and water utility.

### Energy Use in 2012

**T**he City of Santa Fe has worked to increase the use of renewable energy and reduce the total energy consumption associated with running the water utility.

#### Hydroelectric Facility

This facility, which became operational on June of 2011, captures the energy of the finished water flowing from the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant 2 miles downhill to the 5 million gallon tank located at Camino Cabra and Upper Canyon Rd. The water pressure in the 20 inch pipeline resulting

from the 180 ft of net head is capable of generating 100 kilowatts of energy using a pump turbine system, which is net-metered with the St. John's booster station. Renewable energy provided by the system offsets energy the City would otherwise need to purchase from PNM, thereby effectively reducing water utility operating costs at this site. In 2012, with only 40% of normal water production from the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant, the hydroelectric facility generated 161,000 kWh of renewable energy, which saved the City approximately \$13,700 in operational expenses, based on average energy costs (on- and off-peak rate).

In addition to operational cost savings, the City has executed a Renewable Energy Credit (REC) purchase agreement with PNM for RECs generated from the hydroelectric facility. This agreement will generate an additional \$3,220 in revenue for the City.

#### Buckman Direct Diversion Solar Projects

The BDD Water Treatment Plant Solar project has been operating since February 2011. The facility produces up to 1 megawatt DC of solar electrical energy and provides approximately 1/2 the energy required to run the BDD Water Treatment Plant. Under a Power Purchase Agreement, BDD buys power generated from this privately owned and operated solar facility.

As of the end of 2012, the solar system had generated 2.19 million kWh of renewable energy, for which the BDD paid the solar power provider \$339,000. This cost was offset by the REC payment that BDD received from PNM, amounting to \$328,650. All told, BDD paid approximately \$11,000 (\$0.05/kWh) for

## Fiscal Responsibility

**T**he Water Division is committed to managing the water utility to maintain fiscal responsibility to its customers. This is achieved by an annual review of our 10-year finance plan and 10-year capital improvement plan (CIP) with the goal of maintaining a high level of service while increasing effectiveness and efficiency. In early 2009, the City Governing Body approved a water rate increase in the amount of 8.2% for five consecutive years. The rates increase is needed to pay for the Buckman Direct Diversion project, a key component in providing the community with a reliable and sustainable supply, and approximately \$100 million of infrastructure improvements.

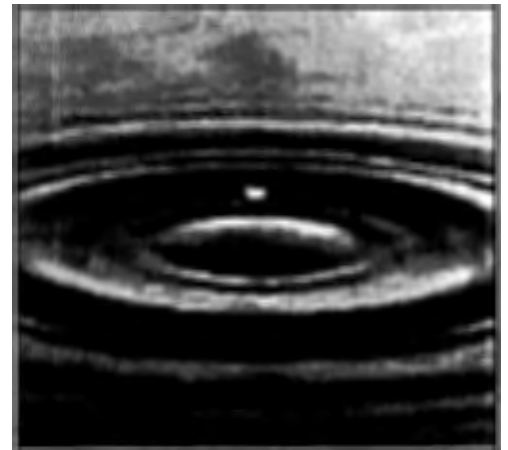
This rate increase coupled with the approved 10-year finance plan and CIP, allowed the Water Division to receive an AA+ rating from Standard & Poors and an AAA rating from Fitch for our \$61 million bond sale in November 2009. These ratings are among the highest received by a water utility west of the Mississippi River. This excellent bond rating translates into a reliable, lower-cost income source for the City of Santa Fe Water Division.

## System Maintenance

**T**he City of Santa Fe Water Division, Transmission & Distribution section (T&D) flushes the City's water distribution system to remove accumulated silt and sediment from the distribution system piping and to address customer complaints regarding water quality. Annual flushing is required in maintaining pipelines and removing magnesium and iron build up. In 2012, T&D flushed 58 dead end lines and completed flushing 127

fire hydrants on the city's water mains. Throughout 2012, the Transmission and Distribution section completed the replacement of 8 large meters, 391 meter exchanges, and 162 new meter installs. Also during 2012, the Transmission and Distribution section maintained 850 mainline isolation valves and serviced 3 mainline replacements. Replacing meters is required to record water use. Main line valve maintenance is necessary to assure the proper shut down during emergency situations. During the winter months of 2012, T&D crews serviced 12 frozen meters and service lines. Furthermore, Transmission & Distribution responded to over 1,100 trouble calls over the past year, all of which were completed. The Water Division's Transmission and Distribution department has always worked hard to provide courteous and reliable customer service.

The City of Santa Fe Water Division has recently completed the installation of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition pressure monitoring system, which collects real-time water pressure information, monitored 24 hours a day. This allows T&D to identify potential water system problems prior to a problem occurring. The City currently has 17 of these sites installed and working.






# City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

# memo

**Date:** May 1, 2013

**To:** Public Utilities Committee

**From:** Laurie Trevizo, Water Conservation Manager 

**Via:** Brian Snyder, Public Utilities and Water Division Director   
Rick Carpenter, Water Resources and Conservation Manager 

**RE:** Ordinance 2013- Water Conservation Commercial Process Efficiency Rebate

## Item and Issue:

Adoption of an ordinance amending Chapter 25, Section 4.2 of the City Code from an incentive for Water Rates Adjustments for commercial water users to a one time rebate program for commercial water users.

## Background and Program Opportunities:

For the purposes of the commercial rebate ordinance, commercial water users are defined as a City of Santa Fe Water Division customer with a commercial sector designation within the current billing system, and examples of existing city customers includes but are not limited to:

- commercial laundromats installing a reclaimed water system
- commercial car-washes installing a reuse water system
- full service hotel/motels installing air cooled ice machines and/or recycled laundry systems
- institutional customers such as schools or government facilities

## Below is a summary of the components of the Commercial Rebate Program:

### Application Criteria:

- Must be a City of Santa Fe Water Division Customer
- Applies to commercial customers that are identifying innovative efficiency measures, either hardware or systems, that relate to the applicants commercial water processes.
- Applicants must include an estimate on the amount of water saved.
- The applicant must make an attempt to minimize water use and eliminate water waste. At least 80% of fixtures must be water efficient and must be free of all leaks.
- New and existing commercial water customers may apply, regardless of meter size.

### Commercial Processes Efficiency Rebate:

A one-time incentive or credit to be applied to the applicant's water bill when:

- Rebate will be applied after 1 year or water use monitoring and evaluation of quantifiable water savings
- Applicants must coordinate with the Water Conservation Office prior to installations or retrofits of efficiency measures.
- The incentive is for proven and reliable water saving hardware or systems, but for complex or untested measures, the feasibility must be verified.

- The incentive amount will be based on the amount of water the device or innovation has saved.  
Note: the other water conservation rebate amounts are administered in the same manner.

**Application Evaluation:**

- Applicants must participate in a water evaluation with City Staff including a pre-application meeting and a post-installation inspection.
- Applicants must provide original receipts.
- City staff will monitor consumption of the applications over the course of the first year to determine whether the overall water consumption per unit has decreased. If after one year applicants show no indication of water savings then the incentive will not be applied to the account as a credit.

**Examples of Equipment Changes Eligible for a Rebate:**

- Replacement of water-cooled equipment with new air-cooled equipment
- Process water reclamation systems
- Elimination of water intensive phases of industrial processes
- Cooling tower modifications
- Industrial laundry equipment upgrades or reuse
- Large scale irrigation improvements

**Recommendation:**

Staff recommends approval of the Commercial Water Conservation Rebate program.

Commercial water use incentives offered to commercial customers will help reduce the City's overall gallons per capita per day (GPCD) water use amount, further, solidifying the City of Santa Fe as a leader in water use and conservation.

**Attachment:**

Fiscal Impact Report

**CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO**

**BILL NO. 2013-\_\_**

**INTRODUCED BY:**

**Councilor Peter Ives**

**AN ORDINANCE**

**RELATING TO WATER CONSERVATION; AMENDING SECTION 25-4.2 SFCC 1987 TO  
REMOVE THE EXPIRED COMMERCIAL WATER RATE ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS;  
AND CREATING A NEW SECTION 25-4.3 SFCC 1987 TO ESTABLISH COMMERCIAL  
WATER USER REBATE REGULATIONS.**

**BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF SANTA FE:**

**Section 1. Section 25-4.2 SFCC 1987 (being Ord. #1995-19, §1, as amended) is  
amended to read:**

**25-4.2 Rates and Charges Adopted.**

**[A.] Rates and charges related to water service by the Santa Fe municipal water system  
are hereby adopted by reference and incorporated as part of this chapter as Exhibit B. \*\***

**\*\*Editor's Note: The exhibits referred to herein may be found at the end of this chapter.**

**~~[B.] The water division director may approve an adjustment to the rate schedule set forth  
in Exhibit B, located at the end of this chapter, as follows:~~**

**~~(1) Only commercial customers with meters that are one (1") inch or less may~~**

1       apply.

2               ~~(2) — The customer shall submit an application by May 12, 2010 (thirty (30) days~~  
3 ~~from the effective date of this amended subsection), to the water division demonstrating:~~

4               ~~(a) — That there are unique circumstances regarding the type of business~~  
5 ~~resulting in water delivered to the applicant from the city's water distribution system~~  
6 ~~being a substantial part of the finished product and/or service offered by the applicant~~  
7 ~~at the service address in question.~~

8               ~~(b) — That the customer's previous water use exceeded the established Tier~~  
9 ~~I allotment for the applicant's meter size by at least ten percent (10%) in each of the~~  
10 ~~preceding twelve (12) months; and~~

11              ~~(c) — That the customer has made a reasonable attempt to minimize water~~  
12 ~~use and eliminate water waste.~~

13              ~~(3) — Upon receipt of an application staff shall:~~

14              ~~(a) — Review the application;~~

15              ~~(b) — Conduct an inspection of the customer's service address to evaluate~~  
16 ~~the extent of the customer's conservation efforts and to verify the efforts claimed by~~  
17 ~~the customer in the customer's application. Staff shall evaluate customer's water~~  
18 ~~conservation efforts based on the following criteria:~~

19              ~~(i) — The customer has installed certified low flow fixtures,~~  
20 ~~appliances, equipment, and devices such that eighty percent (80%) of all~~  
21 ~~fixtures, appliances, equipment, and devices at the service address are low-~~  
22 ~~flow, consistent with Uniform Plumbing Code and industry standards.~~

23              ~~(ii) — Customer fixtures as well as primary service connection at~~  
24 ~~the meter are free of leaks.~~

25              ~~(iii) — Any irrigation equipment located at the service address is~~

1 equipped with rain gauge cut offs, smart controllers, or other similar  
2 technology to prevent irrigation when such irrigation is unnecessary due to  
3 favorable weather conditions.

4 (iv) ~~Water processing equipment or processes at the customer's~~  
5 ~~service address are free of leaks, including water lost to evaporation.~~

6 (e) ~~Review the customer's previous twelve (12) month water use history~~  
7 ~~and costs to determine if usage has exceeded the Tier I allotment by ten percent~~  
8 ~~(10%) or more for the entire previous twelve (12) months.~~

9 (d) ~~Compare the customer's water demand with the water division's~~  
10 ~~engineering criteria to determine if a larger size meter is appropriate.~~

11 (e) ~~Present a written recommendation to the water division director~~  
12 ~~regarding the options set forth in paragraph (4) below.~~

13 (4) ~~The water division director may decide one of the following options:~~

14 (a) ~~A change in the actual meter is not warranted, but rather a rate~~  
15 ~~adjustment is appropriate establishing a commercial water rate eliminating the high~~  
16 ~~water use charge; or~~

17 (b) ~~A change in the meter is warranted and the corresponding rate~~  
18 ~~change with all applicable fees shall be paid; or~~

19 (c) ~~A change in the meter is warranted with all applicable fees paid with~~  
20 ~~a rate adjustment eliminating the high water use charge; or~~

21 (d) ~~No rate adjustment is warranted because:~~

22 (i) ~~The customer has not met the criteria provided for in~~  
23 ~~paragraph (3)(b) to minimize water use and eliminate water waste; or~~

24 (ii) ~~The customer's usage does not exceed the established Tier I~~  
25 ~~allotment by ten percent (10%) or more for each of the previous twelve (12)~~

1 months.

2 (e) ~~No meter change is warranted because the customer's water demand~~  
3 ~~does not exceed the water division's engineering criteria.~~

4 (5) ~~If a rate adjustment is approved, staff shall monitor the customer's~~  
5 ~~water use and water conservation efforts and if the water use is not consistent with the initial~~  
6 ~~application, recommend to the water division director revocation of the adjusted rate.~~

7 (6) ~~Appeals of decisions of the water division director may be heard by~~  
8 ~~the public utilities committee as per Rule 22, Customer Complaint Procedures of Exhibit A~~  
9 ~~located at the end of this chapter.]~~

10 Section 2. A new Section 25-4.3 SFCC 1987 is ordained to read:

11 25-4.3 **NEW MATERIAL** Commercial Water User Rebate Regulations.

12 A. *Purpose.* The purpose of this Section is to provide rebate incentives for commercial  
13 water users to lower water consumption through the installation and use of high-efficiency water-  
14 saving equipment or technology.

15 B. *Commercial Water User.* For purposes of this section, a commercial water user is a  
16 city of Santa Fe water division customer with a commercial sector designation within the current  
17 billing system that has installed high-efficiency water-saving equipment. Commercial water users  
18 include schools and governmental entities.

19 C. *Applicability of Commercial Water User Rebate.*

20 (1) The city water conservation office shall apply the one-time rebate to an  
21 applicant's bill after one year of water use monitoring and an evaluation of water savings. For  
22 new commercial customers, the one year monitoring period will begin after the water saving  
23 equipment or technology is installed, not at the time water service is established.

24 (2) ~~The rebate shall be applicable to water saving hardware or systems and for~~  
25 ~~complex or untested measures which shall be verified by the city.~~

1 (3) An applicant shall coordinate with the water conservation office prior to the  
2 installation of retrofits or high efficiency water saving equipment.

3 (4) The rebate amount shall be based on the amount of water the high efficiency  
4 water saving equipment has saved.

5 D. *Application for Commercial Water User Rebate.* A new or existing commercial  
6 water user may apply for a rebate, regardless of meter size. An applicant for a commercial water user  
7 rebate shall provide the following information on the application:

8 (1) The address and account of the commercial water user to show that the  
9 commercial water user is a city of Santa Fe water utility customer;

10 (2) The high-efficiency water-saving measures, including hardware or systems  
11 that relate to the commercial water user's commercial water processes that minimize water  
12 use and eliminate water waste;

13 (3) Data to show that at least 80% of water fixtures are water efficient and free  
14 of leaks; and

15 (4) An estimate of the amount of water the commercial water user has saved as a  
16 result of the high-efficiency water-saving measures.

17 E. *Application Evaluation.*

18 (1) An applicant for a commercial water user rebate shall:

19 (a) Participate in a pre-application meeting with the water conservation  
20 office for a water use evaluation prior to installation of the equipment or technology.

21 (b) Participate in a post-installation inspection of the high efficiency  
22 water saving equipment with the water conservation office.

23 (c) Provide original receipts for the purchase of the equipment that the  
24 rebate is being applied for.

25 (2) The city water conservation office shall monitor water consumption of the

1 applicant over the course of the first year after the application has been submitted to  
2 determine whether the overall water consumption per unit is has decreased. If after one year  
3 an applicant's water consumption shows no indication of water savings then the rebate shall  
4 not be applied to the account.

5 F. *Administrative Procedures.*

6 (1) The city shall establish administratively minimum standards of water-use  
7 efficiency for qualifying rebates for commercial fixtures, appliances and landscape  
8 efficiencies, which include, but are not limited to:

9 (a) Replacement of water-cooled equipment with new air-cooled  
10 equipment

11 (b) Process water reclamation systems

12 (c) Elimination of water intensive phases of industrial processes

13 (d) Cooling Tower modifications

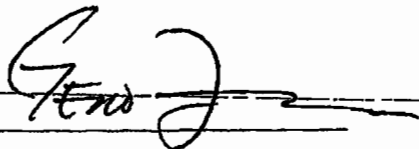
14 (e) Industrial laundry equipment upgrades or reuse

15 (f) Large scale irrigation improvements (when applying under this  
16 category, monitoring of water savings will be two watering seasons).

17 (2) All rebates are given in the form a credit that is applied to the customer's  
18 water bill.

19 (3) The city shall also establish administratively the quantity of water conserved  
20 by each piece of high-efficiency water-saving equipment and the amount that the water bill  
21 will be rebated.

22 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

23   
24 \_\_\_\_\_

25 GENO ZAMORA, CITY ATTORNEY

CAO/M/Melissa/Bills 2013/Commercial Water Rebate Ordinance

1

X     Check here if no fiscal impact

| Column #: | 1                             | 2        | 3  | 4  | 5        | 6   | 7  | 8                |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------|--|--|----------|---|--|------------------|
|           | Expenditure<br>Classification | FY _____ | "A" Costs<br>Absorbed<br>or "N"<br>New<br>Budget<br>Required | "R" Costs<br>Recurring<br>or "NR"<br>Non-<br>recurring | FY _____ | "A" Costs<br>Absorbed<br>or "N" New<br>Budget<br>Required | "R" Costs -<br>Recurring<br>or "NR"<br>Non-<br>recurring | Fund<br>Affected |

|                                 |          |       |       |          |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Personnel*                      | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Fringe**                        | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Capital<br>Outlay               | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Land/<br>Building               | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Professional<br>Services        | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| All Other<br>Operating<br>Costs | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Total:                          | \$ _____ |       |       | \$ _____ |       |       |       |

\* Any indication that additional staffing would be required must be reviewed and approved in advance by the City Manager by attached memo before release of FIR to committees. \*\*For fringe benefits contact the Finance Dept.

**2. Revenue Sources:**

a. To indicate new revenues and/or

b. Required for costs for which new expenditure budget is proposed above in item 1.

| Column #: | 1                  | 2        | 3  | 4        | 5   | 6                |
|-----------|--------------------|----------|--|----------|---|------------------|
|           | Type of<br>Revenue | FY _____ | "R" Costs<br>Recurring<br>or "NR"<br>Non-<br>recurring | FY _____ | "R" Costs -<br>Recurring or<br>"NR" Non-<br>recurring | Fund<br>Affected |

|                     |          |       |          |       |       |
|---------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| <u>Water</u>        | \$ _____ | _____ | _____    | _____ | _____ |
| <u>Conservation</u> |          |       |          |       |       |
| <u>Levy Fund</u>    |          |       |          |       |       |
| _____               | \$ _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____               | \$ _____ | _____ | \$ _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Total:              | \$ _____ |       | \$ _____ |       |       |

### 3. Expenditure/Revenue Narrative:

Explain revenue source(s). Include revenue calculations, grant(s) available, anticipated date of receipt of revenues/grants, etc. Explain expenditures, grant match(s), justify personnel increase(s), detail capital and operating uses, etc. (Attach supplemental page, if necessary.)

Water conservation rebate programs are funded by the Water Conservation Levy Fund and new development water offsets. The amendments will not change the funding for the program.

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### Section D.      General Narrative

**1. Conflicts:** Does this proposed bill/resolution duplicate/conflict with/companion to/relate to any City code, approved ordinance or resolution, other adopted policies or proposed legislation? Include details of city adopted laws/ordinance/resolutions and dates. Summarize the relationships, conflicts or overlaps.

None that staff is aware of

---

### **2. Consequences of Not Enacting This Bill/Resolution:**

Are there consequences of not enacting this bill/resolution? If so, describe.

This amendment offers the opportunity to improve the rebate program while reducing water demand and the water credits would be available for new development offsets

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### **3. Technical Issues:**

Are there incorrect citations of law, drafting errors or other problems? Are there any amendments that should be considered? Are there any other alternatives which should be considered? If so, describe.

None that staff is aware of

---

### **4. Community Impact:**

Briefly describe the major positive or negative effects the Bill/Resolution might have on the community including, but not limited to, businesses, neighborhoods, families, children and youth, social service providers and other institutions such as schools, churches, etc.

The rebate offers incentives to business owners and commercial water use customers to purchase and install the most efficient appliances and water conserving technologies for use by their businesses.

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Form adopted: 01/12/05; revised 8/24/05; 4/17/08



# City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

# memo

**Date:** May 1, 2013

**To:** Public Utilities Committee / Finance Committee / City Council

**From:** Laurie Trevizo, Water Conservation Manager 

**Via:** Brian Snyder, Public Utilities and Water Division Director   
Rick Carpenter, Water Resources and Conservation Manager 

**RE:** Resolution 2013- A Resolution in support of "A Water Conservation Campaign Focusing on Voluntary Outdoor Irrigation"

**Item and Issue:**

Santa Fe is entering a third year of drought conditions, the Santa Fe Water Conservation Committee has proposed a marketing campaign to raise drought awareness and encourage water conservation during the irrigation season which begins May 1 and runs through October 31 of each year, at this time watering between 10 am and 6 pm is not permitted.

**Background and Program Opportunities:**

The Water Conservation Office in conjunction with several members of the Santa Fe Water Conservation Committee are working together to create marketing materials for the upcoming irrigation season.

The Water Conservation Committee contains landscape professionals whose expertise will be utilized in determining how to get the message out to Water Division customers on when to irrigate. A bill insert will be developed with an easy to use checklist for determining the best days and times to irrigate.

**Recommendation:**

Staff recommends approval of the Water Conservation Campaign Focusing on Voluntary Outdoor Irrigation

**Attachment:**

Fiscal Impact Report

**CITY OF SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO**

**RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

**INTRODUCED BY:**

Councilor Peter Ives

**A RESOLUTION**

**IN SUPPORT OF "A WATER CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN FOCUSING ON  
VOLUNTARY OUTDOOR IRRIGATION".**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Santa Fe aspires to become the water conservation capital of the nation; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Santa Fe has invested in a robust and diverse portfolio of water sources and the City has many options available to meet the water supply needs of its residents; and

**WHEREAS**, the City of Santa Fe, the region of Northern New Mexico and the State of New Mexico continue to explore ways to conserve residential consumption of water and power and to inspire its residents to care for our natural resources; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to the City's Water Emergency Plan Ordinance, 25-5 SFCC 1987, the City could declare and impose water restrictions to reduce demand which could cause economic hardship for Santa Fe businesses and residents; and

**WHEREAS**, the summer irrigation season has the highest water use and the biggest demand on our precious and limited water resources; and

WHEREAS, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has updated its forecast model to predict a dry spring and above average temperatures; and

**WHEREAS, the City of Santa Fe's reservoir levels are at/or seasonal near record lows, therefore, peak irrigation demand will require increased pumping of aquifers in the City and Buckman well fields; and**

**WHEREAS**, surrounding communities are adopting either voluntary or mandatory water restrictions; and

**WHEREAS**, with the encouragement of the Mayor and City Council, residents and businesses are encouraged to voluntarily reduce their water consumption; and

**WHEREAS, from May , to October , 2013, the City of Santa Fe wishes to inspire its residents and its neighboring communities to conserve water.**

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE  
CITY OF SANTA FE that:

**SECTION 1.** The City of Santa Fe agrees and supports a "Water Conservation Campaign focusing on Voluntary Outdoor Irrigation" for Santa Fe residents and said campaign will be administered by the City of Santa Fe's Water Conservation Office;

**SECTION 2.** The program is to be implemented immediately and will continue into future years, through a series of communication and outreach strategies, either new or existing, to encourage Santa Fe residents and businesses to conserve water.

**SECTION 3.** This resolution shall be effective immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

~~DAVID COSS, MAYOR~~

1 ATTEST:

2

3

4 YOLANDA Y. VIGIL, CITY CLERK

5 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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8 GENO ZAMORA, CITY ATTORNEY

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25 *M/Melissa/Resolutions 2013/Water Conservation Campaign*

**FIR No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**This Fiscal Impact Report (FIR) shall be completed for each proposed bill or resolution as to its direct impact upon the City's operating budget and is intended for use by any of the standing committees of and the Governing Body of the City of Santa Fe. Bills or resolutions with no fiscal impact still require a completed FIR. Bills or resolutions with a fiscal impact must be reviewed by the Finance Committee. Bills or resolutions without a fiscal impact generally do not require review by the Finance Committee unless the subject of the bill or resolution is financial in nature.**

(Check) Bill: \_\_\_\_\_ Resolution:     X      
(A single FIR may be used for related bills and/or resolutions)

Reviewed by Finance Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

**To provide outreach to Water Division customers on outdoor irrigation in the form of a bill insert.**

- a. The item must be on the agenda at the Finance Committee and City Council as a "Request for Approval of a City of Santa Fe Budget Increase" with a definitive funding source (could be same item and same time as bill/resolution)
- b. Detailed budget information must be attached as to fund, business units, and line item, amounts, and explanations (similar to annual requests for budget)
- c. Detailed personnel forms must be attached as to range, salary, and benefit allocation and signed by Human Resource Department for each new position(s) requested (prorated for period to be employed by fiscal year)\*

e. Costs may be netted or shown as an offset if some cost savings are projected (explain in Section 3 Narrative)

DRAFT

    X     Check here if no fiscal impact

| Column #: | 1                          | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5  | 6   | 7   | 8             |
|-----------|----------------------------|----|---|---|----|---|---|---------------|
|           | Expenditure Classification | FY | "A" Costs Absorbed or "N" New Budget Required | "R" Costs Recurring or "NR" Non-recurring | FY | "A" Costs Absorbed or "N" New Budget Required | "R" Costs - Recurring or "NR" Non-recurring | Fund Affected |

Personnel\*      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Fringe\*\*      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Capital Outlay      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Land/ Building      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Services      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

All Other Operating Costs      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Total:      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

\* Any indication that additional staffing would be required must be reviewed and approved in advance by the City Manager by attached memo before release of FIR to committees. \*\*For fringe benefits contact the Finance Dept.

**2. Revenue Sources:**

- a. To indicate new revenues and/or
- b. Required for costs for which new expenditure budget is proposed above in item 1.

| Column #: | 1               | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6             |
|-----------|-----------------|----|---|----|---|---------------|
|           | Type of Revenue | FY | "R" Costs Recurring or "NR" Non-recurring | FY | "R" Costs - Recurring or "NR" Non-recurring | Fund Affected |

\_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

Total:      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \$ \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_

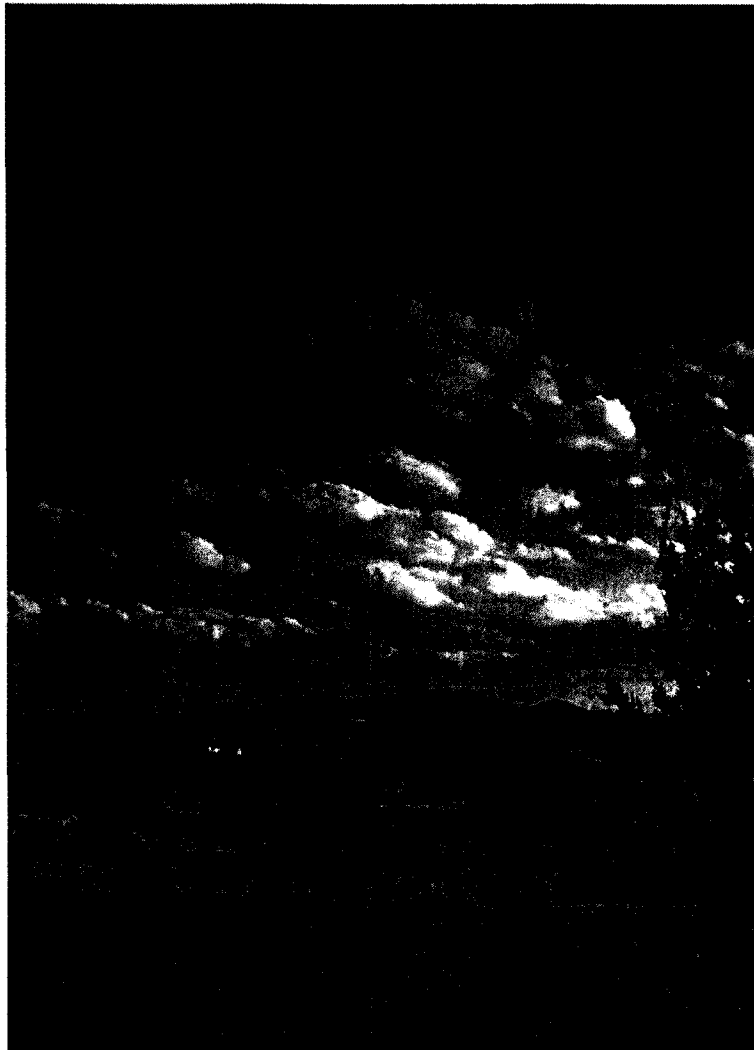
# REPORT



**City of Santa Fe**

## **Reclaimed Wastewater Resource Plan**

**April, 2013**



*Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe golf course relies entirely  
on reclaimed wastewater for turf irrigation*



*Prepared by:*

Claudia Borchert<sup>1</sup>, Water Resources Coordinator

in collaboration with

The Reclaimed Wastewater Working Group: John Allen<sup>1</sup>, Felicity Broennan, Rick Carpenter<sup>1</sup>, Michael Crawford, Brian Drypolcher<sup>1</sup>, Kathleen Garcia<sup>1</sup>, David Harrington, Jerry Lowance, Charlie Nylander, Neva Van Peski, Bryan Romero<sup>1</sup>, Karen Torres<sup>2</sup>, and Robert Wood<sup>1</sup>

*1 City of Santa Fe; 2 Santa Fe County*

***The City would like to express their deep appreciation to the members of the Working Group for their engagement, ideas, and perspective.***

## ***Acknowledgments***

The authors would like to thank the insightful input provided to this process by the public who attended the December 1, 2011 and January 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012 public meetings, the reclaimed wastewater users who convened on January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013, the participants of the weighted comparison exercise, and the reviewers of the report: Brian Snyder, Caryn Grosse, Dale Lyons, Marcos Martinez, and Alex Puglisi.



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## **Executive Summary**

Reclaimed wastewater (RW) is a vital and valuable water resource that helps the City of Santa Fe meet its current water supply needs; it can also play a critical role in meeting future potable water supply demand. Since the adoption of the previous RW plan, the Treated Effluent Management Plan (TEMP) in 1998, the quantity of available RW has been reduced by 29% because of the City's comprehensive indoor water conservation programs while RW use has more than doubled (Figure 3). This Reclaimed Wastewater Resource Plan (RWRP), developed with the assistance of the "Working Group" members identified on the cover page, prioritizes current RW uses and identifies strategies and implementing actions to optimize current and future use of the resource. This analysis concluded that RW availability is currently limited during the peak summer irrigation months and that the shortfall will increase in the future with new RW uses anticipated by the City. The methodology used for prioritizing RW uses herein can be applied in the future to new circumstances; thus, this plan serves not only as a blueprint for RW use today, but also serves as a roadmap for the future.

This RWRP considers the City's current and projected RW needs through the 2020s. RW availability is projected 40 years in to the future through 2052. Based on the City's average RW production of 1,887 million gallons/yr (5,790 af/yr) over the past five years, this RWRP assumes that 1,825 mg/yr (5,600 af/yr) and 152 mg/mo (467 af/mo) of RW is available (Section 4) at a steady daily and monthly rate for the 40-year planning period. The difference (62 mg/y; 190 af/yr) between the RW produced and the amount allocated in this Plan is reserved to accommodate for changes in use, metering uncertainty, and/or changes in future conditions.

The RW use options considered in this analysis include current uses: direct sale for dust control and other construction purposes; irrigation of municipal recreational fields at the Municipal Recreational Complex (MRC) and the infield at Santa Fe Downs; irrigation of the Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Country Club golf courses; dust control at the regional landfill; watering livestock on the Caja del Rio; irrigation of the education-scape at the New Mexico Game and Fish facility; and for Santa Fe River flows downstream of the City's wastewater treatment plant to support the river/riparian ecosystem and local agriculture (Section 5). The analysis also includes potential future uses: irrigation of the turf at the Santa Fe Equestrian Center (also a previous use); irrigation of the Southwest Area Node Park; irrigation of turf at schools, the library and other open space along the Southwest Sector effluent pipeline; offsetting the surface water depletions in the La Cienega area caused by the City's pumping of the Buckman well field; piping RW upstream to the Santa Fe River; and future potable water supply (Section 5).

For this analysis, an annual, monthly and maximum peak daily RW budget for all of the current and potential future RW uses was determined, either based on past usage, contracts, requests, or estimates (Section 6). The demand for monthly and daily RW is great. The combined monthly demand for all the options, except RW for potable water supply, is 213 mg/d (Table 2), 40% more than the RW available; the combined daily demand of all the options (except RW for potable water) supply is 6.9 mg/d (Table 2), 38% more than the available amount. Hence, RW demand is greater than available supply under



current average conditions, which will only worsen under drier hotter drought and projected climate change-impacted conditions.

The RW options were ranked according to criteria and methodology (Section 5) approved in May 2012, by the City's governing body. Using the ranking methodology and then prioritizing uses that are non-discretionary (long-term contracts and permit requirements), the RW options were prioritized; the first three options retain equal ranking, because no distinction is made within these uses required by permits versus long-term contracts):

1. Buckman Well Field Permit Compliance- 33 mg/yr; 100 af/yr
1. US Forest Service Livestock Water – 2.3 mg/yr; 7 af/yr
1. Santa Fe Country Club Golf Course- 130 mg/yr; 400 af/yr
4. Municipal Recreation Complex – 54 mg/yr; 165 af/yr (65 mg/yr requested)
5. On-demand Sales for Dust Control, Construction– 31 mg/yr; 95 af/yr (65 mg/yr in 2007)
6. Dust Control at Regional Landfill – 6 mg/yr; 17 af/yr (12 mg/yr requested)
7. Marty Sanchez Links de Santa Fe Golf Course– 168mg/yr; 517 af/yr (196 mg/yr requested)
8. Recreational Infield at Santa Fe Downs – 43.5 mg/yr; 134 af/yr
9. Future Potable Water Supply – approximately 717 mg/yr; 2,200 af/yr
10. Southwest Area Node Park - 19 mg/yr; 57 af/yr
11. New Mexico Game and Fish Educational Landscape – 1 mg/yr; 4 af/yr
12. Southwest Area Irrigated Parks and Open Space – 48 mg/yr; 149 af/yr
13. Downstream Santa Fe River – 600 mg/yr; 1,843 af/yr
14. Upstream Santa Fe River – 177 mg/yr; 543 af/yr
15. Santa Fe Equestrian Center – 41 mg/yr; 127 af/yr
16. Urban Food Production (originated from 2<sup>nd</sup> public meeting; no RW budget developed)

These options and their monthly RW budgets were then compared to the available RW (Section 7) to see how much of the RW needs could be met. The assessment was performed in three different time frames - 'current', 'near-future', and '2020s', including only those projects relevant to the different timeframes (Section 7). For example, since potable use of RW will likely take a decade to implement, the use is shown to first come 'online' in the 2020s analysis.

This analysis showed that all but two of the 'current' RW options can be met with the available RW at this time (Figure 12 and 13); the exception is that there are insufficient flows to fully meet the Downstream Santa Fe River 3 mg/d, target flows in June and the Santa Fe Equestrian Center RW request in May, June and July. In the near future (approximately 2018), the shortfall in RW will be even greater: using the Plan's criteria and ranking method, the Downstream Santa Fe River, the Santa Fe Equestrian Center, and the Upstream Santa Fe River option do not have adequate supply during the summer months (Figure 14). By the 2020s, when the infrastructure and permits to use RW for potable supply may be ready, no RW is available for the SF Equestrian Center or the Upstream Santa Fe River, and there continues to be insufficient RW to meet the 3 mg/d target flows for Downstream Santa Fe River in June (Figure 15). By the 2020s, using the RW that is not



needed during the irrigation season, the Plan estimates that approximately 717 mg/yr (2,200 af/yr) of RW will be available for potable supply.

The determination of the RW shortfall is based upon current uses, anticipated uses, and assumptions regarding necessary or desirable flows in the Santa Fe River below the wastewater treatment plant, about which there is considerable uncertainty. Downstream river system flow dynamics are continually changing because of drought, increasing riparian vegetation, ongoing groundwater use, shifting wetlands, beaver activity and river management activities. Additionally, the objectives to be satisfied by the river flows are not well defined and Santa Fe River water rights have not been adjudicated.

RW is a valued resource and the cost to produce it is not insignificant. This plan reiterates the recommendation of the 2003 Wastewater Reuse Advisory Task Force that all RW users, municipal, non-municipal, and commercial facilities alike, should pay for their RW use (Section 8.2), thus treating all users equitably and increasing the incentive to use the resource more efficiently. This may result in RW costs shifting from those who supply it (via the City's sanitary sewer system) to those who benefit from it (e.g. sport recreationalists, golfers, and irrigators). The shift would recognize RW as a municipal asset and may help pay for wastewater treatment and/or implementing actions identified in this plan. Although not addressed in this document, it is likely that increased RW treatment associated significant capital improvements will be needed in the future. Currently 98 percent of Santa Fe RW is assigned to users without any monetary compensation. Only 2 percent of the current RW uses generate revenue.

Above-ground use of the RW is currently regulated by the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) through surface and groundwater discharge permits. The City's wastewater treatment plant produces Class 1B wastewater, as defined by the "NMED Ground Water Quality Bureau Guidance: Above Ground Use of Reclaimed Domestic Wastewater", which can be used for irrigating turf provided that public physical exposure to RW is avoided through access controls, application methods, and setback distances. While the RW-use recommendations set forth in this Plan are designed to be protective of public health and the environment, the water quality standards and requirements may change in the future, at which time treatment processes may need to be added or enhanced and/or land application methods altered. Although the current regulations provide safeguards, inappropriate use of RW and/or sporadic reductions in treatment performance may result in human exposure to bacteriological pollution where RW is applied.

To guide current and future decision-making regarding RW, this RWRP identifies the following strategies (Section 8), grouped into water supply, economic, water quality, operational/management, stewardship, and green themes. Section 8 also lists proposed implementing actions associated with each strategy.

Water Supply: ➤ Use RW as a non-potable water supply.  
➤ Use RW to meet Buckman Wells permit offset requirements.  
➤ Use RW to supplement the City's future potable water needs.  
➤ Measure RW production and use.

Economic: ➤ Value RW as a municipal asset.



- Use RW to generate revenue.
- Seek financial assistance to implement recommendations of this plan.

Water Quality: ➤ Produce high quality RW.  
➤ Minimize the public health risk in land application of RW.

Operational: ➤ Optimize existing RW delivery capacity.  
➤ Develop necessary and equitable contracts, resolutions, and ordinances.  
➤ Determine shortage sharing and emergency guidelines.  
➤ Build Resiliency into RW allocations.

Stewardship: ➤ Provide adequate flows to the Santa Fe River.  
➤ Collaborate and coordinate with downstream agricultural communities and other stakeholders.

Green: ➤ Use RW efficiently.  
➤ Optimize energy consumption and production in RW transmission and use.  
➤ Build resiliency and adaptation to climate change into RW planning and management.



"By the Numbers" Summary Reclaimed Wastewater Fact Sheet  
(Courtesy of Brian Drypolcher, City of Santa Fe)

---

1. City's Reclaimed Wastewater (RW) available
  - 1,825 million gallons per year (mg/yr)
  - 5,600 acre feet per year
  - 152 million gallons per month (mg/mo)
  - 467 acre feet per month
  
  - or, approximately 5 million gallons per day
2. For all options identified (pre-ranking), **average RW demand exceeds production**
  - annual demand: 2,072 mg/yr (6,358 af/yr)
  - annual available: 1,825 mg/yr (5,600 af/yr)
  - maximum monthly demand: 213 mg/mo (654 af/m)
  - maximum monthly available: 152 mg/mo (467 mg/mo)
  - daily demand is 6.9 mg/d, or 38% more than the daily amount available
3. Trend: Reduction in RW **production**
  - 1997: 2,300 million gallons (7,140 acre feet)
  - 2011: 1,780 million gallons (5,600 acre feet)
4. Trend: Increase in RW **use**
  - 1997: 247 million gallons (750 acre feet)
  - 2011: 505 million gallons (1,535 acre feet)
5. Trend: Reduction **per capita water consumption**
  - 1997: 170 gallons per capita per day
  - Current: 106 gallons per capita per day
6. "**RW Return Factor**" – city potable water delivered, water consumed, wastewater reclaimed
  - **62%** of potable water produced for customers ends up at wastewater treatment plant
  - 38% is "consumed"
7. Percentage of RW released to the SF River, **seasonal variation**
  - 99% in January
  - 50% in June
8. Potential RW available for **future potable water supply** (long term, 2020 scenario, water not allocated to other uses identified in the plan)
  - 717 million gallons per year
  - 2,200 acre feet per year
  - annual value, \$2.15 million
9. Percent of RW **currently sold** (revenue generation) = 2%

Informal Minutes: Education & Outreach Working Group (outdoor irrigation measures brochure), 4/24/13

In Attendance: Laurie, Caryn, Lise, Tim, Stephen, Grace

Voluntary Outdoor Irrigation Resolution Key Dates:

- May 1 PUC, Item #32 – 5pm, City Hall Chambers
- 5/20 Finance
- 5/29 City Council

Laurie proposed and group agreed that brochure should focus on how often/how much to water and include a checklist that consumers can post on their refrigerators

There have been no conversations to date with ABQ attorneys related to our use of their 1-2-3-2-1 program format. (I believe Laurie said she has left a message but has not yet heard back.) Laurie does not feel comfortable copying/referencing the ABQ format at this time. The group agreed that we would not include “water by the numbers” in this brochure.

Format is bifold – 2/3 of a folded 8 ½ x 11” page (4 sides total)

Overall layout, per side:

1. A graphic & title – (Some possibilities: Kick it Up A Notch/Keep it Up-Keep it Down/Buckle Down)
2. Checklist
3. Checklist
4. Rebates, website, more info (possibly websites like OSE’s plant list & irrigation calculator, Sunset Magazine or other publicly available resources)

Possible points to include:

When to water (day, year, “schedule”)

Where (trees & shrubs vs. lawn)

\*\*\* Important to have Melissa’s and Karyn’s input on text. \*\*\*

We took a first pass at generating a monthly checklist:

**May:** water no more than once per week [See NOTE at end]; last frost date is XXX; check irrigation system (leaks, holes in lines, debris) & turn it on; if no irrigation system, check water hose for damage/holes, use egg timer or timer on hose and use shut-off nozzles\*; prep plant beds; mulch; if planting, group plants by water needs; avoid watering when windy (increases evaporation); consider reducing the number of sprinklers in favor of drip irrigation; consider upgrading to smart or weather-based controller.

---

\* Required by law/water use violation fees apply.

**June:** water no more than twice per week; check irrigation system for proper function; add rain barrels under canals (rebates available); if washing car at home use shut-off nozzle and limit to once per month\*; make sure that irrigation water remains in your garden (prevent “fugitive” water)\*.

**July:** water no more than three times per week; check irrigation system for proper function; remove unwanted plants/weeds; deadhead flowering plants; consider letting lawn go dormant; pay attention to monsoon rains and adjust watering accordingly.

**August:** water no more than three times per week; check irrigation system for proper function; if rain has been scarce, apply water slowly so it sinks deeply (e.g., 2-3 ft. for trees); enjoy the fruits and vegetables of your labor.

**September:** water no more than twice a week; check irrigation system for proper function; plant perennials for next year; cut back watering trees to every three weeks; use broom instead of hose to clean hardscapes\*; continue harvesting.

**October:** water no more than once per week; first frost date is XXX: turn off & winterize irrigation system; drain rain barrels; disconnect hoses from hose bibs; let plants go dormant; add additional mulch for winterizing.

NOTE: I realized that we hadn’t explicitly reiterated the recommended number of times/month to water (i.e., the 1-2-3-2-1 that the group adapted for SFe), so I took the liberty of adding this in & removing the vaguer “decrease/increase” watering references. This is obviously up for debate.

Grace is to add asterisk for each item that is required by law, per “City of Santa Fe Comprehensive Water Conservation Requirements”.

Comments by 5/1.

5/10 – hard paper packets going out to WCC members

5/14 – present brochure at WCC – informational only, no formal approval required

Brochures will go out during June billing.

# MEMORANDUM

**TO:** City of Santa Fe Public Utilities Committee  
City of Santa Fe Water Conservation Committee  
Buckman Direct Diversion Board

**FROM:** Rick Carpenter, Water Resources and Conservation Manager *RC*

**VIA:** Brian Snyder, Public Utilities Department and Water Division Director *B/S*

**DATE:** April 18, 2013

**SUBJECT:** Update on Drought, Monsoon, and Water Resource Management

---

## CURRENT PUC UPDATE

As the Committee is aware, our region is still suffering through a severe drought. Our region has gone through two consecutive years of record drought and heat. It is now apparent that we are in a third consecutive year of severe drought and heat which will present significant challenges to all water purveyors and irrigators. This situation is unprecedented and the City's Water Division takes this situation very seriously.

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recently updated its monthly report on its El Nino/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Diagnostic. This report indicates that current model predictions more strongly favor El Nino conditions to be neutral to weak (dry) through the Spring of 2013. Above average temperatures are also expected.

The City of Santa Fe has invested in a robust and diverse portfolio of four distinct water supply sources that allows for flexibility in meeting demand: Buckman well field, City well field, Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant on the Upper Santa Fe River, and the Buckman Direct Diversion on the Rio Grande.

## **Water Resource Management**

Some recent BoR/USACoE models indicate the possibility of critically low flows that could affect BDD diversion capability later this summer. The Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant may also experience significant supply shortfalls later this year. However, City water resource managers are closely monitoring the water supply situation and are prepared to offer a variety of options to decision-makers. For example, the City has several years-worth of San Juan-Chama Project water stored in reservoirs, in case deliveries from the federal Bureau of Reclamation of San Juan-Chama Project water are curtailed. The City could therefore choose to release some of that water if needed. Additionally, the City has been "resting" the Buckman well field since early 2010 in case decision-makers opt to pump significant amounts of water from the aquifer. Also, policy makers may consider implementation of Emergency Drought Stages pursuant to the Conservation Ordinance. Therefore, City decision-makers and resource managers have a variety of policy options available in order to meet water supply demands during times of drought.

## Local Conditions

|   | Reservoir Level | Santa Fe Snow Gage | Reservoir Inflow |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| April 18, 2013                            | 33.8%           | 29 inches          | 0.71 MGD         |
| 5-Year Average This Date<br>(2008 – 2012) | 66.40%          | 41.25 inches       | 9.85 MGD         |

The City of Santa Fe has rights to a total of up to 5,040 acre-feet per year in Nichols and McClure Reservoirs. City Water Division staff are estimating receiving only about 1,200 – 1,300 acre-feet of water from the upper Santa Fe River watershed this year.

## Rio Grande Basin

Surface flows in the Rio Grande and its tributaries have been well below normal, storage levels in regional reservoirs are very low currently, and the federal BoR recently stated that if there is no “meaningful moisture” received this winter/spring then this would mark the lowest water levels ever in New Mexico reservoirs prior to entering into a new irrigation season. With large moisture deficits deeply entrenched across the region, meaningful improvement seems unlikely. For example, the most recent forecast of runoff into the Rio Grande at Otowi Gage (upstream from the BDD diversion structure) is for about 30% of normal flow.

## San Juan Basin

According to the NRCS’ March 1, 2013 Basin Outlook Report, “streamflow forecasts for the San Juan River Basin is 75 percent of the 30 year avg. (1981-2010). The San Juan-Chama Project delivery forecast was recently updated by BoR (March 18<sup>th</sup>). BoR is now projecting a full allocation of San Juan-Chama Project water to San Juan-Chama contractors for this year (up from a previous forecast of only 80%); however, conditions could significantly worsen for San Juan Chama Project deliveries next year if the drought persists due to a lack of carry-over storage in Heron Reservoir. If conditions do not change, after deliveries are made out of Heron Reservoir this year, that reservoir will be heading into the next water –year at historically low levels.

For the last two weeks, the snowpack, as measured in inches of snow water equivalent (SWE), in the San Miguel, Dolores, Animas, and San Juan basins has been declining. These basins may have already reached their peak snowpack, around March 22nd, and begun to melt. April 1 snow surveys reported the snowpack at just 73 percent of the median, which is a drop of 10 percentage points from the March 1 surveys. Mountain precipitation recorded at the SNOTEL sites in these basins during March was just 56 percent of average. Year to date precipitation has also decreased from last month to 70 percent of average as of April 1.

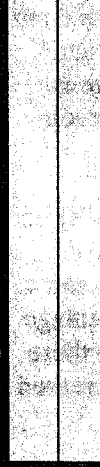
## PAST PUC UPDATES

For the past 19 months, the Water Division has provided the PUC a monthly memo as part of the consent agenda. These memos, collectively and individually, provide a comprehensive background of the status of drought, winter precipitation, and summer monsoonal precipitation.

# SUMMARY - POTABLE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS

## NON-EMERGENCY

## EMERGENCY



CRISIS

Red

WARNING

Orange

### STAGES

Supply  $\geq$  Unrestricted Demand

Supply 80 - 100% of Unrestricted Demand

Supply  $<$  80% of Unrestricted Demand

### TRIGGERS

City Manager (based upon supply/demand data from Water Division Director)

City Manager (based upon supply/demand data from Water Division Director)

### AUTHORITY

City Code Chapter XXV

## WATER RATES

Seasonal Tiered Rates

Seasonal Tiered Rates

Seasonal Tiered Rates

None

None

None

## PLANTING

Allowed; Comply with 2 days/Week by Address (odd-Tues.&Sat./even-Wed.&Sun.)

Warm Season Grasses

Allowed

Prohibited

Cool Season Grasses or Kentucky Blue Grass

Prohibited

Prohibited

Prohibited

All Other Plant Materials

Allowed

Discouraged; Comply with 2 Days/Week by Address (odd-Tues.&Sat./even-Wed.&Sun.)

Prohibited

## IRRIGATION - RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL

Days of Week Watering Using Potable Water May 1 - October 31

Prohibited 10AM-6PM; Maximum 3 Days Recommended

Prohibited 10AM-6PM; 2 Days/Week by Address (odd-Tues.&Sat./even-Wed.&Sun.)

Prohibited

# SUMMARY - POTABLE WATER USE RESTRICTIONS (CONTINUED)

## NON-EMERGENCY

## EMERGENCY

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |

WARNING  
Orange

CRISIS  
Red

### STAGES

Supply  $\geq$  Unrestricted Demand

Supply 80 - 100% of Unrestricted Demand

Supply < 80% of Unrestricted Demand

### TRIGGERS

City Code Chapter XXV

City Manager (based upon supply/demand data from Water Division Director)

City Manager (based upon supply/demand data from Water Division Director)

### AUTHORITY

## IRRIGATION - PUBLIC SPACES

Parks, Public School Athletic Fields and Roadside Landscaping

Allowed

Based upon

evapotranspiration (ET) to maintain health of plants

Reduced by 35%

## MISC. OUTDOOR USE

Vehicle Washing with Positive Shut-Off Nozzle

Yes

Yes

No

Water Features

Allowed

Allowed

Prohibited

## CONSTRUCTION

Building Restrictions

None; Must comply with WBAQ

None; Must comply with WBAQ

None; Must comply with WBAQ

## SWIMMING POOLS & SPAS

Filling (Indoor and Outdoor)

Allowed

1 Initial Filling Only

Prohibited

## SALES OF POTABLE WATER OUTSIDE SERVICE AREA

Sales At Potable Water Filling Station

Allowed

Allowed

Prohibited

# City of Santa Fe, New Mexico

# memo

**Date:** May 1, 2013  
**To:** Water Conservation Committee  
**From:** Laurie Trevizo, Water Conservation Manager  
**Via:** Rick Carpenter, Water Resources and Conservation Manager  
Brian Snyder, Public Utilities Department and Water Division Director  
**RE:** Update Water Conservation Marketing Outreach April 2013

## **Background: Water Conservation Marketing Status**

All news releases are submitted to more than 25 print and broadcast media outlets and list serves with specific targeting to appropriate beat reporters and editors and broadcast/social media community calendar announcements. Follow-up calls are made when appropriate. Background materials are provided to media as appropriate.

Water Conservation Marketing for the month of April consisted of press releases, hosting three major children's or educational events and resulted in the following media coverage:

## **Mayors Water Conservation Challenge:**

News Release "*City announces 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Water Conservation Challenge*"

- Ad in GreenFire Times "Building a Sustainable Economy" Issue Number 2
- Ad in Santa Fe Hometown News

## **Coverage:**

1. ***Front- page Santa Fe New Mexican***  
City Report Helps Residents Monitor Daily Water Use (front page)
2. ***Sunday Santa Fe New Mexican Editorial***  
Our View: Save Water Like It's Second Nature (Mayor Challenge)
3. ***Santa Fe Reporter***  
Running Dry. It's Earth Month; Save Some Water (Mayor Challenge)
4. ***Green Fire Times***  
City of Santa Fe Announces 2nd Annual Mayor's Water Conservation Challenge
5. ***HomeTown News***  
Article Take the Pledge: Mayor's Water Conservation Challenge
6. ***Round-the-Roundhouse Article***  
Mayor's Water Conservation Challenge
7. ***KSFR Public Radio***  
Interview with Mayor on Water Conservation

Water Conservation Challenge reminder in 12:00 news hour

**8. KVSF – Voice of Santa Fe Talk Radio**

"The Julie Goldberg Show" Interview with Laurie Trevizo on Mayors Challenge

**11th Annual Children's Water Fiesta (News Release and Photo Advisory):**

News Release April 11, 2013

Photo Advisory Release April 15, 2013

Event sponsored by the City of Santa Fe Water Conservation Office in partnership with numerous local, state, federal and nonprofit organizations, and the fiesta draws approximately 650 fourth graders from throughout Santa Fe to the convention center for hands-on learning about all aspects of water, from conservation and wastewater to ecosystems, watersheds and pollution. Each student group participates for one day of the two-day fiesta.

**Coverage:**

**9. Albuquerque Journal North**

Children's Water Fiesta Announced

**10. Front Page Albuquerque Journal, April 18, 2013**

Children's Water Fiesta Photos (front page)

**11. City of Santa Fe Newsletter and Facebook page**

**National Coverage: April 15, 2013**

**12. The Wichita Eagle**

- *"Keys to Making Water Conservation Successful is to involve community. Santa Fe: A lot of carrot"*
- Newspaper printed article and Social Media article

**Social Media: \*Print Articles also appear on media websites**

- City of Santa Fe Facebook Announcement - Mayor's Water Conservation Challenge
- City of Santa Fe Facebook photos of Children's Water Fiesta
- City of Santa Fe Water Division Website
- Fandango Movie Website Banner
- Santafe.com Website Banners – Drought and Time of Day Watering (KTRC Talk, Outlaw Country, ESPN, Project 101.5, Radio Free SF, blu 102.9)

**Booths and Events:**

**Earth Day Events: April 19-22, 2013**

1. Earth Day Celebration at Genoveva Chavez Community Center
2. Whole Foods Earth Day Celebration

**Educator Training: Project WET Teacher Training April 27, 2013**

**May 2013:**

- May 1: Time of day watering reminder (ongoing throughout high demand season)
- May 1: Annual Manual Ads Water Conservation Office and Public Utilities Department combined ad
- May 8: 10th Annual Children's Water Conservation Poster Contest Winners Announcement, Awards at City Council
- May 11: CommUnity Days
- May 25: Drought Survival kit and peak demands: "Knowing When to Water"
- May 25: Website tools and useful information: Under Construction

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**09-08-2016**



Sunday, April 14, 2013

Posted on Sat, Apr. 13, 2013

## Key to making water conservation successful in Wichita is to involve community, city officials say

The Wichita Eagle

The water conservation battle that Wichita is joining this summer isn't unique to Kansas.

Nor is it unwinnable, say officials and national water experts.

One key, according to those experts: Use more carrot than stick — a lot more carrot than stick — to help residents embrace conservation as a lifestyle.

Public meetings begin Tuesday as the city and its water customers try to craft a long-term water strategy. City officials say Cheney Lake, source of 60 percent of the city's water, will cease providing water for Wichita in August 2015 unless the drought abates.

About two-thirds of the country is dealing with drought problems, said David LaFrance, executive director of the National Water Works Association. "It's just incredible what's happening to the United States."

Wichita can't follow one core philosophy suggested by cities that have succeeded in water conservation. They recommend conserving water to avoid a shortage, not to deal with one already occurring. It's too late for that.

But LaFrance said Wichita officials are right to take the problem to the public.

"What a utility does to manage a drought is figure out successful ways to partner with their customers," he said. "Under normal operations, the key to providing successful, safe drinking water lies with the utility staff and board. But when it comes to the most precious resource on Earth, the utility needs to look to their customers to manage the demand."

Every conservation and restriction option is on the table, Wichita City Manager Robert Layton said. Among them: raising rates for excessive water users by at least 50 percent and, in some cases, more than 100 percent; possible rebates for water-efficient appliance purchases; and discounts for users who meet conservation benchmarks.

### Santa Fe: A lot of carrot

Longtime Santa Fe residents can empathize with Wichitans. Their own water supply was jeopardized in the early 2000s by a six-year drought.

So city officials embarked on an ambitious plan: Engage residents and work hard on conserving water. Then, generate new water supplies.

Today, the city has two new significant water supplies, for a total of four, and a citizenry that has bought in to the prudent use of water, said Laurie Trevizo, Santa Fe's water conservation manager.

"We've moved out of mandatory drought restrictions," Trevizo said. "Conservation has become a way of life here."

Santa Fe's road back to a good water supply began with a mandatory retrofit of toilets: 8,000 toilets down to 1.6 gallons of water per flush. The move saved the city 325,000 gallons of water a day, or about an acre-foot.

The city launched a huge rainwater harvesting push for residents, driven by the presence of infrequent cloudbursts in the summer and winter, with the idea that rainwater for growing was a better alternative than further depleting the city's water supply. The city initially gave rainbarrels away, but backed off when retailers objected.

"We had to," Trevizo said. "Storage is essential to watering plants here."

Then the carrot really came out for water users: The city launched an appliance rebate program. New toilets flushing only 1.28 gallons of water a flush earned a \$175 rebate on the water bill. Replacing a top-loading clothes washer with a front-loading one that met water efficiency standards was good for a \$350 rebate. Motels and hotels were rewarded for more efficient toilets. Rebates were tied to a city formula calculating the approximate water savings of the changeouts.

The rebates have been a huge success, Trevizo said — so much so that the city is working on a plan to reward businesses that make similar moves.

Santa Fe residents have jumped on board, Trevizo said.

"Many people let their lawns go," she said. "People have transferred over to xeriscaping (a low-water style of landscaping), more native plantings."

But here's the stick in Santa Fe: The city also has successfully used an idea initially greeted with jeers in Wichita — punitive pricing to discourage heavy residential water use.

"Water bills are the best incentive, we feel, to conserve water," Trevizo said. "People in town now have a huge awareness about water conservation."

Santa Fe charges for water from a two-tiered system that Trevizo calls a "conservation rate structure." On the first tier, users are billed in the winter for up to 7,000 gallons of water. In the summer, the limit is 10,000 gallons. Exceed either, and the price jumps by \$21 per extra thousand gallons of water.

Highland Park, Texas: A good neighbor

There's no water shortage in Highland Park, Texas, an upscale Dallas suburb. And if Brad Boganwright, manager of town services, has his way, there never will be.

More important, Highland Park is not going to overuse the region's water supply.

"There isn't a pressure from a water shortage here," Boganwright said. "It's a perception, because Highland Park is a community with high-end homes. Other communities might say, 'We can't water, but Highland is watering in the summer.' We're not going to get to that point. We want to be a good partner to the metroplex."

Highland Park, a community of 9,000, has implemented several measures to encourage residents wealthy enough to pay any size water bill to conserve. Boganwright said city officials are happy with the results and have turned their attention to the city.

"We want credibility," he said. "We want to be an example to the community, so what we've started this year is cleaning up our own yard."

The city is using more water-friendly plants in its own landscaping, more native plants and mulches. It is transitioning all of its park irrigation systems to smart controllers, replacing nozzles on irrigation systems to regulate water pressure.

The city also will supply materials for education programs in schools and is working with the school district to design a conservation website.

Highland Park also uses a passive "drought police" approach with residents, built around door hangers for notification. The city prohibits irrigation between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. from April 1 through Oct. 31.

"If there's runoff, say, more than 20 feet off the property line, we issue a notification," Boganwright said. "We ask the resident to call in, the resident calls, and we talk to them about their irrigation situation. It could be a leak. It could be watering too much."

Boganwright advises Wichita: Take your message to conserve water directly to the public, and work hard over time to engage consumers so water conservation becomes a lifestyle.

"The residents control what we do," he said. "Get them aware of when and how they can save water."

How Wichita goes into the public meetings

Layton doesn't buy the idea that the city is late to the water conservation effort.

The city's three-tiered water rate structure already sets up clear financial penalties for homeowners who go through a lot of water.

"Our rates, though, don't drive people to quit watering lawns or filling pools," he said. "They are a penalty for those who use more household water than normal."

Layton does want City Hall to scrutinize its own water use. The city used about 464 million gallons in 2012 and provided 20.1 billion gallons to its customers, public works officials said. The city accounted for about 2.3 percent of water use last year.

He said the city is already implementing many of the changes used in Santa Fe.

"We're going to reduce our irrigation," he said. "And as we go forward, there will be a lot more focus on xeriscaping and other landscaping alternatives."

"We may have to put up with some brown turf for awhile, but over time we'll work to replace fescue with more drought-tolerant grasses. It's a balancing act, because we have a substantial investment in our existing landscaping. We don't want to be poor stewards of that, but we do want to recognize the restrictions we face."

Wichita can mount a successful water conservation drive, LaFrance said, if it is initially effective and if it is consistent long term with a good public relations campaign.

"Public relations is always critical to a utility," he said, "but even more so during a drought. A partnership with your customers is essential to manage demand on a water supply below its normal level."

"But if you can do that, it's absolutely amazing how an entire community can transform into conservationists and how neighbors will help neighbors."

Reach Bill Wilson at 316-268-6290 or [bwilson@wichitaeagle.com](mailto:bwilson@wichitaeagle.com).

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# EDITORIALS



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## Our View: Save water like it's second nature

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Posted: Monday, April 8, 2013 10:00 pm

The New Mexican | [3 comments](#)

With New Mexico's drought situation dire, snow runoff among the worst years ever and no expectation of moisture any time soon, it makes sense for Santa Fe to push for more water savings from citizens. Conserve, conserve, conserve is the message — and we are pleased that the city wants to take that message from individuals to larger commercial customers.

Key to understanding how to save is looking at the gallons-per-day number. In 2012, it was 106 gallons per person per day. That's low but misleading because it includes all of the city — even hotels with 500 rooms or commercial laundries. A better number, 59 gallons per day for single-family water use in 2012, has been developed. The State Engineer's Office came up with a water-wise calculator to help cities make it easier for people to see how much water they are using. Now families can estimate daily water use by timing showers, counting laundry loads, dishes washed and monitoring other household uses. With this system, families and individuals can do even more to save this precious resource.

More promising, since individuals already are doing a good job, is the move to include businesses in conservation efforts. The city wants to start a program through which businesses will meet with the city, agree on investments in water-saving technology that will be monitored for a year, with a rebate promised per amount of water saved. Businesses could buy better washing or dish washing machines or update their irrigation systems. This more ambitious program will need an ordinance from the City Council, and one is in the works.

Citizens, in the meantime, can keep doing their part. Remember not to water in the heat of the day. Run the dish washer or washing machine only when full. Turn off the faucet when brushing teeth. Take shorter showers. Sweep, rather than hose off hard surfaces. All common-sense ways to save water, ones that most Santa Fe residents do as a matter of course. Residents here also know that when choosing what to water, it's important to take care of trees. They provide shade and are good for our environment, and in this drought, without supplemental water, we could lose many trees if we are not careful.

For fun, people can join the national water-wise movement (as well as other energy savings) at [www.mywaterpledge.com](http://www.mywaterpledge.com). During the month of April, people will promise to do everything from pick up poop to take their own shopping bags

to the store, as well as watch their water use. Santa Fe is third in pledges right now, so join up.

As a city, Santa Fe is done with the easy water savings. Every house, it seems, has a low-flow toilet and many have low-flow shower heads. The savings to come will be more difficult to find. But find them we must, because living in an arid land — much less a region stuck in drought — requires all of us to use our water with care.

## Around Northern New Mexico

By Journal Staff

### **KVSF to focus on news, events**

Hutton Broadcasting owner and general manager Scott Hutton has announced a format change for KVSF-FM, 101.5. Billed as The Voice of Santa Fe, the new station will focus on local news, events and personalities.

"Santa Fe needs a station like KVSF," said Hutton. "It will be a valuable forum for dialogue from many of the diverse viewpoints in this eclectic listening marketplace."

Leading the new line-up is "The Julia Goldberg Morning Show," airing weekdays, 8-10 a.m. Mayor David Coss hosts a show from 10-11 a.m. every Thursday, while former judge Art Encinias hosts a "hometown project" bringing Santa Fe's past back to life with music, news and memories on Sunday nights.

Shows with business leaders, local musicians and much more round out the schedule. The station also will air four hours of national news, America's Morning News, on weekdays from 4-8 a.m. Stream the new programming at [www.santafe.com](http://www.santafe.com).

Sutton Broadcasting also owns KVSF-AM, KBAC-FM, KQBA FM and KTRC-A.M.

### **Children's Water Fiesta slated**

Hundreds of fourth-graders throughout Santa Fe will descend on the Santa Fe Community Convention Center Tuesday and Wednesday from 9:30 a.m.-noon for the 11th Annual Santa Fe Children's Water Fiesta.

During the event, sponsored by the Santa Fe Water Conservation Office, students will learn about all facets of water, from conservation and wastewater to ecosystems to watersheds and pollution through hands-on activities. For example, students will play Water Jeopardy, act as water droplets moving through the water cycle, and observe water bugs up close and personal.

Some 600 students from 10 public schools are scheduled to participate.

### **Vets can get answers April 25**

Los Alamos RSVP is hosting a free Armed Forces Veterans Benefits Outreach on April 25 from 10 a.m.-noon at the Mesa Public Library in Los Alamos.

Two officers from the New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services will be on hand to assist veterans and their families with filing for, or answering any questions about, VA and state veterans' benefits — ranging from health care needs, mental health counseling, VA pensions and compensation, finding employment, utilizing a veteran's G.I. Education Bill, and more.

are for nearly 50 dogs collected Monday from the home of an Edgewood resident. (PHOTO COURTESY OF NEWSPAPER)

## facility until case against woman is resolved

wood pack. The number of dogs for the lot is a "good lot," said the city's animal control officer. "But all dogs that are a lot of evidence for several days a week. It would be a lot of dogs that could support a

county sheriff's department in the case of a dog bite. The sheriff's department is currently in possession of the dog. The dog is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department.

to a criminal complaint, dog bite. In possession of 100 million, a solution used in the

ownership of animals and a milligram of the animal's blood should meet an animal control officer.

It is unclear if the dog was charged because the dog is in possession of the dog without a license for the dog's license.

City animal control officer, who is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department, is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department. The dog is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department. The dog is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department.

Please see DOGS, Page A-4

## of masks ance

did and their ancestors. The Hopi Tribe gets a certain society as a

ritual, dance of the community, and no more commercial. It is in the hands of the tribe from which they are taking the masks of the Hopi Tribe. The Hopi Tribe is currently in the custody of the sheriff's department.

of the 70 kachina friends up and back to the 1st and early 20th century. said they likely were the Hopi in the 1930s and

see our MASKS, Page A-4

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### Obituaries

Jacques Hodel, 56,  
Santa Fe, Feb. 16  
Carole Lynn Norton,  
52, Santa Fe, March 29  
Society Frederick  
Willson, 90, Santa Fe,  
March 25

PAGE A-6

### Today

Sunny, warm;  
High 62, low 41

PAGE A-65

to the government. Last December, the state's unemployment rate was about 10 percent. The bill includes the first pay raise in five years for state employees. But many state employees have

Please see BILLS, Page A-4

### INSIDE

- Governor signs measure reversing the state's unemployment benefit system.
- Bills on sex-offender registration, capital offense efficiency bills sponsored by Governor. PAGE A-4

## City pushes for more household water savings

By Julie Ann Gilman  
The New Mexican

Santa Fe already has a reputation for being a water-poor capital than anywhere else in the Southwest, but a new report from the city shows more people about individual household conservation efforts.

The city's annual water use in 2002 was 100 gallons per person per day. When city single-family home consumption is compared, however, the number drops to 55 gallons per day.

City officials will meet with Water Conservation Program Manager Laurie Devine, said the lower number is more accurate and will allow families to track their water use and take longer conservation measures.

The figures come from a water use calculator developed by the State Engineer's Office that helps cities track per capita water use. The figures that are easier to digest. Instead of tracking water used by every car wash, hotel and restaurant in the city, the calculator uses the water used by residential customers.

"It's easier than the larger number," said the calculator, and it's also easier to give them a number they can work with. The calculator is also a good way to track water use by doing surveys, comparing water use by city, state, and monitoring other household uses.

Please see SAVINGS, Page A-4

### WATER WISE

Overall Santa Fe water use in 2002

**106**

gallons per person per day

Single-family home use only in 2002

**59**

gallons per day



# Savings: This month's water bills to include \$4 'conservation charge'

Continued from Page A-1

The city council will be voting this week on a measure that would require water users to pay a \$4 "conservation charge" on their bills starting in January. The charge would be based on the amount of water used in the previous month. The city council will also be voting on a measure that would require water users to pay a \$4 "conservation charge" on their bills starting in January. The charge would be based on the amount of water used in the previous month.

Water conservation is a major issue in these difficult economic times, and the city council is taking steps to encourage water conservation. The \$4 conservation charge is a key part of this effort. The city council will also be voting on a measure that would require water users to pay a \$4 "conservation charge" on their bills starting in January. The charge would be based on the amount of water used in the previous month.

The city council will be voting on a measure that would require water users to pay a \$4 "conservation charge" on their bills starting in January. The charge would be based on the amount of water used in the previous month. The city council will also be voting on a measure that would require water users to pay a \$4 "conservation charge" on their bills starting in January. The charge would be based on the amount of water used in the previous month.

# Running Dry

It's Earth Month: save some water

Percent of Average Precipitation  
March 2010-March 2013



Percent of Average Precipitation  
2011-2013



Percent of Average Precipitation  
2012-2013



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

These maps provide a visual representation of the drought's impact. Drought is a severe water deficit that can last for weeks, months, or even years. The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a national map that shows the current status of the drought. The USDM is a map of the United States that shows the current status of the drought. The USDM is a map of the United States that shows the current status of the drought.

BY ALEXA SCHETZINGER  
@alexasch

In case you didn't know, it's Earth Month. Sure, Earth Day isn't until April 22, but Earth Month starts on April 1 (no kidding). And guess the fact that now means we really have to get out of the mud.

droughts are around the globe, it's an opportune moment to talk about water conservation.

To that end, Napa Valley Wine Growers is launching a campaign to highlight the Napa Foundation's annual Challenge to Water Conservation. By joining the campaign, growers are pledging to conserve water in ways that might seem like a stretch.

at the Tasting Room, and being, another place to the wine industry's leading to grow the good, for business, help preserve water conservation and sustainability. The foundation is environmental support, provide back gardens with a great experience. In addition to

making each day according to the guidelines of sustainable wine, the grapes.

Since 2008, a wine industry organization with the idea, the grapes, helped grow the wine industry's conservation efforts. The grapes, which are the

The Napa Valley Wine Growers is a leading wine conservation organization, and they're not just talking the talk. They're also doing the deed. In 2008, they launched the Napa Valley Wine Growers Foundation's annual Challenge to Water Conservation.

In 2013, the challenge will be to conserve water in ways that might seem like a stretch.

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KEEP IT UP  
KEEP IT DOWN

Are you great at saving water? Not so great? You can find out good you are, maybe learn some new ways to conserve, and possibly win prizes by joining the National Water Conservation.

It's Easy! During your stay at the Santa Fe, visit [mywaterpledge.com](http://mywaterpledge.com) and make your pledges, every Santa Fean will be able to see your pledges.

## Conserve

Santa Feans are among the best in the world at saving water. The Water Pledge is a chance to brag about it. Keep it up, Santa Fe, and keep water flowing.

For information on the Water Pledge, tips, water-use rules and all the other details, visit [www.santafewater.com](http://www.santafewater.com).



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