APPENDIX 3.2 - EVOLUTION OF SCENARIOS

Río Jemez Subregion - Río Puerco Subregion - RPyRJ Subregions Combined

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THE BEST PLANS HAVE: CLEAR VISIONS, GOALS, AND ACTION ITEMS

The difference among them is explained below:

Visions – are general statements of where the effort wants to go and what it will accomplish over a given time span (usually 10 to 50 years). Visions should be comprehensive enough to capture the thrust of the effort's overall mission.

Goals – are less general than visions and describe what is needed to obtain the vision. They refer to components of the overall effort, and are sometimes quantifiable.

Objectives – are elaboration of the goals. They describe the types of management or activities that will be undertaken and are quantifiable where possible. Objectives are optional. Some groups may find it confusing to add that additional level of detail.

Action Items – are an explanation of who is going to do what, where, and when. They generally articulate how to implement the objectives. They should be quantifiable (if possible), and benchmarks of the existing conditions and/or the indicators should be developed.

DEVELOPMENT OF MISSION STATEMENT, GOALS, AND ALTERNATIVES

The Rio Puerco Steering Committee worked on and revised the mission statement and goals at their March 5th meeting. The Rio Jemez Steering Committee further revised, and accepted those revisions at their March 14 meeting. Subsequently, on March 26, 2003, the Rio Puerco Steering Committee unanimously accepted the Mission Statement, and Non-Prioritized Goals which had been revised and accepted by Rio Jemez Steering Committee. The sequence of drafts for the Mission Statement, Non-Prioritized Goals, and Prioritized Alternatives (Actions) are listed below:

Evolution of the Mission Statement

Original (Phase I):

The Río Puerco y Río Jemez Steering Committee promotes the enhancement of watershed restoration efforts that will benefit communities and its residents by increasing water production and improving water quality.

Cañon Revised (February 22, 2003):

The Río Puerco y Río Jemez promote the enhancement of watershed restoration efforts that will benefit communities in our sub-region by improving water retention, quality and conservation.

Rio Puerco Draft A (March 5, 2003):

The residents of the Río Puerco y Río Jemez sub-watersheds promote a sustainable balance between the availability and use of water, healthy watersheds, and retention of a rural lifestyle to benefit local communities and residents.

Rio Puerco Draft B (March 5, 2003):

The residents of the Río Puerco (north zone)(y Río Jemez) sub-watershed(s) promote a sustainable balance between the production and use of water, watershed rehabilitation, treaty, water and acequia rights, water and land use education, and retention of a rural lifestyle to benefit local communities and residents.

<u>Final Mission Statement</u> (accepted March 14 by Jemez, and March 26 by Puerco)

The residents of the Río Puerco y Río Jemez sub-watersheds promote a sustainable balance between the availability and use of water, promote healthy watersheds, and promote retention of a rural lifestyle to benefit local communities and residents.

Evolution of Goals

Original (Phase I):

- 1. Manage the watersheds for increased water production and improved water quality
- 2. Insure that traditional values and use of water are preserved
- 3. Educate all citizens about the need to use water wisely

- 4. Provide for reaching public participation in the water planning process
- 5. Promote the conservation of water and incorporate these concepts in the local schools' curriculum

<u>Draft (February 22, 2003 Cañon and Cuba Workshops)</u>

- 1. Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions
- 2. Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water
- 3. Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy
- 4. Provide education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools'
- 5. Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water
- 6. Create a committee to oversee public participation in the implementation of the water plan

Final Non-Prioritized Goals (accepted March 14 Jemez, and March 26 Puerco)

- Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water
- Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water
- Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions
- Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy
- Promote the conservation of water
- Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools
- Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan

Evolution of Alternatives

Original Water Management Alternatives (Actions) (Phase I)

The list can be found on pages 12.9-1 and 12.9-2.

	Total 1	<u>number o</u>	<u>f Votes</u>
Prioritized Water Management Alternatives (Actions)	Cuba	Cañon	Total
 Protect Water Rights Manage and Restore our Watersheds 	17	25 15	42 26
Manage Growth and Land Use Together	7	19	26

	Reduce Water Demand	4	8	12
	Increase Water Storage Capacity in Rural Areas	6	4	10
	Manage Drought	9	0	9
	Reuse Wastewater (Graywater)	2	3	5
	Identify fire-fighting water	4	-	4
	Prohibit sale of water from region	2	-	2
	Implement Public Education Program	1	-	1
	Install Domestic Supply Wells	1	0	1
	Reduce Water Loss in Acequias	1	0	1
	Capture Flood Flows	0	0	0
	Use Surface and Groundwater in Combination	0	0	0
\triangleright	Remove Trace Elements From Water (increase supply)	0	0	0

Common Alternatives between Jemez/Rio Puerco Subregion and applying alternatives analyzed in Middle Rio Grande Region

1. Manage and restore our	A66, p.6
watersheds.	A1, p.8 (change to riparian)
	A2, p.59
	**A33, p.58
2. Reduce water demand.	Urban or General:
2. Reduce water demand.	A18, p.22
	A21, p.24
	A22, p.26
	A56, p.28 (applies to all)
	Agriculture:
	A7, p.30
	A10, p.32
	A11, p.36
3. Increase water storage capacity	1111, p.00
in rural areas.	
4. Reduce water loss in acequias.	A9, p.34
The state of the s	A60, p.66
5. Protect water rights.	A63, p.42
6. Use surface and groundwater in	A144, p.44
combination.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
7. Manage growth and land use	A30, p.38
together.	A28, p.40 (change to opposite)
together.	A52, p.52
8. Manage drought.	, , , , , ,
9. Capture flood flows	A34, p.60
10. Reuse wastewater (gray)	A24, p.16
(G,)	A26 p.48
	A27, p.18
11. Remove trace elements from	A47, p.46
water to increase supply.	, 1
12. Install domestic supply wells.	A8, p.64
No comment.	A61, p.65

Note: Boldface items received highest priority in workshop

Judith Isaacs Rev. 3/18/03

Water Assembly Alternatives used in our Scenarios - (only a start)

A-7 Meter and manage surface water distribution flows through all irrigation systems to conserve water. Allows the accurate measurement of permitted water use and associated losses. Metering by itself may encourage conservation & support claims.- Under Goal 3

A-8 Meter all water supply wells, including domestic wells, throughout the water planning region. Under the current system, domestic wells owners are allowed up to 3 acre-feet per year. Metering is not required so there is no way to monitor actual water use. Once the amount of water being used is known, there may be an incentive to use less of it, plus pre-existing withdrawal could be easier to define & protect.- Under Goal 5

A-30 Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management in all government jurisdictions in the Middle Rio Grande water planning region. Take water supply limitations into account when making land use development decisions. Develop mechanisms for local governments to adopt policies that coordinate water impact considerations with all land development and other uses of water.- Under Goal 4

A-61 Reduce the allowed pumping from domestic wells and restrict drilling of domestic wells where surface waters or the aquifer could be impaired. This alternative requires that well metering be in place. Unrestricted groundwater removal can decrease surface flows, deplete aquifers, & diminish pre-existing access.- Under Goal 5

A-63 Change state water law to include in-stream flow as a beneficial use. Under current law, to maintain a water right, you must put it to beneficial use. Water flowing in the river, known as "in-stream flow," has not been declared a beneficial use in New Mexico. However, the health of the river affects ground water levels, as well as plants and animals that live in the river (riparian) environment. By determining beneficial use of an acequia or natural stream to include in-stream flow there would be some legal protection for maintaining riparian areas by simply permitting water to flow in its course.- Under Goal 3

A-69 Acquire additional water rights without condemnation from various sources from within or outside the water-planning region, and import water from other basins where possible. Under NM law, water rights are a property right and can therefore be condemned if it is in the public interest to appropriate the water for another use. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find willing sellers and the cost to purchase and transfer water from place to place is quite high.- NO.

A-71 Identify, quantify, and adjudicate all surface water rights and the order of wet water utilization in the water planning region. Adjudication is the legal process of reviewing all surface water rights claims in an area to determine which are actually defensible. The process results in a clear accounting of how much surface water may be used and by whom. Currently, on average, there are more claims than there is water, so this process would clarify who must stop using water during a water shortage - Under Goal 3.

A-144 Address groundwater/surface water interactions in the statutes for administering water rights. There is a connection between surface water and shallow ground water. That is, by

extracting groundwater, surface water will percolate down to the shallow groundwater and "fill in" the volume of water that has been pumped. This interaction has a time lag and will not be immediately observable. For groundwater wells near the river, the effect may take days or weeks depending on the separation distance. For groundwater wells further away, the effect could take weeks or years. One example of the need for this accounting of the interaction of surface water and groundwater is that a junior water rights holder who has pumped groundwater, could later "infringe" on the water supply to senior surface rights holders, particularly during a time of drought.- Under Goal 3

Also Could Use/Used, need to finish:

A2 p.59 A9 p.34 A10 p.32 A11 p.36 A18 p.22 A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 A73	A1	p.8 (change to riparian
A9 p.34 A10 p.32 A11 p.36 A18 p.22 A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.66	A2	
A10 p.32 A11 p.36 A18 p.22 A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A9	
A11 p.36 A18 p.22 A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A10	
A18 p.22 A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A44 A45 A47 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 A66 p.66	A1 1	
A21 p.24 A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A18	
A22 p.26 A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 A66 p.66	A2 1	
A24 p.16 A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A22	
A26 p.48 A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 p.66 A60 p.66 A66 p.6		
A27 p.18 A28 p.40 (change to opposite A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 p.66 A60 p.6 A66 p.6		*
A33 p.58 A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A27	1 2
A34 p.60 A38 A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A28	p.40 (change to opposite
A38 A36 A44 A45 A47	A33	p.58
A36 A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A34	p.60
A44 A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A38	
A45 A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A36	
A47 p.46 A52 p.52 A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A44	
A52 p.52 A53 p.28 (applies to all) A58 p.66 p.66	A45	
A53 A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A47	p.46
A56 p.28 (applies to all) A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A52	p.52
A58 A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A53	
A60 p.66 A66 p.6	A5 6	p.28 (applies to all)
A66 p.6	A58	
1	A60	p.66
A73	A66	p.6
	A73	

RPYRJ SUBREGIONAL ALTERNATIVES FROM MRG ALTERNATIVES

Alternative Actions from MRG Workbook	Alt. Id No.	Page No.	MRG Definitions	Modified Definition by RPyRJ Subregions
Soil and Vegetation Management	A-33	58	Establish erosion prevention measures and use soil and vegetation management techniques to reduce runoff and increase infiltration throughout the watershed, including forested mountains and uplands.	Include grazing management practices; add noxious weeds; forest & rangeland
Bosque Management	A-1	8	Restore Bosque habitat and manage vegetation in the Bosque to reduce evapotranspiration by selectively removing vegetation and promoting native plants	Widen definition from bosque to riparian; add noxious weeds
Low-Water Crops	A-11		Develop markets for locally-grown produce, and low-water alternative crops.	
2	A-143		Encourage active water resource management by the State Engineer (OSE/ISC).	
Conjunctive Management	A-144		Address groundwater/surface water interactions in the statutes for administering water rights	
Preserve Deep Water for Drinking	A-15		Preserve, but continue to draw, deep-well water for drinking purposes only	
1	A-26		Expand use of centralized wastewater collection and treatment systems into all areas of urban and suburban development within the water planning region.	
In-Fill/Density	A-28	40	Increase building densities (as compared to typical suburban density) and infill development through adoption of local government land use policies and regulations.	
In-Fill/Density	A-28		Increase building densities (as compared to typical suburban density) and infill development through adoption of local government land use policies and regulations.	
Land Use	A-30	38	Adopt policies to integrate land use and transportation planning and water resource management in all government jurisdictions in the Middle Rio Grande water planning region.	
Land Use	A-30		Adopt policies to integrate land use and transportation planning and water resource management in all government jurisdictions in the Middle Rio Grande water planning region.	
(5) 6	A-47		Identify, protect and monitor areas vulnerable to contamination (quality issue) and restrict groundwater supply wells in sensitive areas.	
(1) 17	A-50		Enforce wellhead protection programs on all public water supply wells within local government jurisdictions.	
4	A-51		Establish more equitable accounting for evaporative losses in Rio Grande Compact water.	
Growth Management	A-52	52	Develop a sustainable and coordinated growth management plan for adoption	Maintain low density in the rural areas

			and implementation by local governments in the middle Rio Grande region in
			order to: 1) reduce water consumption; 2) minimize impact on water
			resources; 3) encourage conservation-oriented economic development and 4)
			ensure adequate water supplies for any proposed development.
			Develop a sustainable and coordinated growth management plan for adoption
			and implementation by local governments in the middle Rio Grande region in
(4) 7	A-52		order to: 1) reduce water consumption; 2) minimize impact on water
			resources; 3) encourage conservation-oriented economic development and 4)
			ensure adequate water supplies for any proposed development.
			Through open and inclusive processes, ensure public involvement in water
(3) 9	A-53		planning by continuing regular public information/dissemination programs
(3) 9	A-33		and public relations campaigns, and citizen planning committees. Keep the
			public engaged in this process.
			Water Funding - Establish dedicated and continuing funding for Regional
1	A-58		Water Planning as an ongoing process and as a basis for water management at
			local, regional and state levels.
0	A-59		Establish a State-based water severance tax for water projects, planning and
·	Λ-39		conservation.
Instream Flow	A-63		Change state water law to include in-stream flow as a beneficial use.
Watershed Plans	A-66	6	Implement local and regional watershed management plans through all land Include all of forest, not just above 9,000';
watersnea 1 tans	A-00	U	and water agencies in the planning area
			Establish a regional water management authority to provide professional
0	A-67		water resource management and to administer or assist in a water banking
			program.
(2) 11	A-71		Identify, quantify, and adjudicate all water rights and the order of wet water
(2) 11	71 / 1	<u> </u>	utilization in the water-planning region.
			Establish and integrate a regional Geographical Information System (GIS)
0	A-73		database of publicly accessible information on water resources and photo
			imagery covering the water planning region.

RIO JEMEZ SUBREGION SCENARIO SEQUENCE

- Agriculture/Ranching
- Environmental Perspective
- Exurban/Suburban/Development/ Growth
- Three Scenarios Combined With Alternatives And Objectives
- Draft Combined Scenario

Río Jemez Agricultural and Ranching Vision Statement (March 2003)

Agriculture and ranching is a part of the whole ecosystem.

For us, it is both a part of our livelihood and of our culture.

We highly value the rural nature of the region.

Our group would like to see that agriculture and ranching continue to function as an integral part of our region.

To ensure that, we want to maintain the current livestock numbers and the number of acres being tilled.

We want to implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable

We also want to maintain diversity of wildlife and livestock.

Many acequias exist in our valley, and have been here for several generations.

We want to maintain the tradition of acequias, including their priority of right-of-way.

[What about including the concept of acequia water banking since the Governor signed the law allowing such -- see below. That could also be included as an objective.]

Zia and Jemez Pueblos, while enjoying their own traditions, also are a part of our community (to be filled in)

The growing of crops has not been lost)

Not so long ago, vegetables and fruits were grown throughout the valley.

Now, the reality is that many of us have to work off the land in order to maintain it.

So that future generations can continue to farm and ranch, we want to encourage local farmer markets.

Community gardens could be a way to share our knowledge with folks who are not farmers by trade.

As stewards, we recognize the importance of nurturing the land and husbanding the water.

We look forward to new technology to enhance our conservation of water and preserve the land.

Like others in the valley, the paving and building on agricultural lands is of concern.

In order to protect the health of the environment and to assure that land stays in agriculture, we would like to see land use management tools implemented to protect the lands from development.

To assist future generations in learning about water, agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District will partner with the school district to create a Natural Resource Educational Program.

Elements of our vision:

- Maintain the current livestock numbers and the number of acres being tilled.
- Implement managment practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- Maintain diversity of wildlife and livestock.
- Maintain the tradition of acequias, including their priority of right-of-way.
- Utilize new technology to enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land.
- Encourage local farmer markets to benefit our area and to enable future generations to farm and ranch.
- Share our knowledge with folks who are not farmers by trade by creating opportunities, such as community gardens.
- Implement land use management tools to protect the agricultural lands from development.

- To assist future generations in learning about water, partner with the school district to create a Natural Resource Educational Program.
- Zia and Jemez Pueblos, while enjoying their own traditions, also are a part of our community (to be filled in)

Charlotte MitchellSteve LuceroSteve LuceroPeter PinoDavid LuceroJose E. GarciaMelvin MaestasLupe TrujilloMariano LuceroCel Gachupin

Orlando Lucero

Río Jemez Agricultural and Ranching Vision Statement April 3 draft; April 22 additions

Agriculture and ranching is a part of the whole ecosystem. For us, it is both a part of our livelihood and of our culture. We highly value the rural nature of the region.

Our group would like to see that agriculture and ranching continue to function as an integral part of our region. To ensure that, we want to maintain the current livestock numbers and the number of acres being tilled. We want to implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable. We also want to maintain diversity of wildlife and livestock.

Many acequias exist in our valley, and have been here for several generations. We want to maintain the tradition of acequias, including their priority of right-of-way.

Zia and Jemez Pueblos, while enjoying their own traditions, also are a part of our community. ... (to be filled in) (The growing of crops has not been lost).

Not so long ago, vegetables and fruits were grown throughout the valley. Now, the reality is that many of us have to work off the land in order to maintain it. So that future generations can continue to farm and ranch, we want to encourage local farmer markets. Community gardens could be a way to share our knowledge with folks who are not farmers by trade.

As stewards, we recognize the importance of nurturing the land and husbanding the water. We look forward to new technology to enhance our conservation of water and preserve the land.

Like others in the valley, the paving and building on agricultural lands is of concern. In order to protect the health of the environment and to assure that land stays in agriculture, we would like to see land use management tools implemented to protect the lands from development.

To assist future generations in learning about water, agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District will partner with the school district to create a Natural Resource Educational Program.

Agriculture/Ranching Scenario Team

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Cultural/Religious/Acequia Scenario Team

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Río Jemez Agricultural and Ranching Vision Statement (May 2003)

Agriculture and ranching is a part of the whole ecosystem. For us, it is both a part of our livelihood and of our culture. We highly value the rural nature of the region. Our group would like to see that agriculture and ranching continue to function as an integral part of our region. As stewards, we recognize the importance of nurturing the land and husbanding the water.

Elements of our vision:

- Maintain the current livestock numbers and the number of acres being tilled.
- Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- Maintain diversity of wildlife and livestock.
- Maintain the tradition of acequias, including their priority of right-of-way.
- Utilize new technology to enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land.
- Encourage local farmer markets to benefit our area and to enable future generations to farm and ranch.
- Share our knowledge with folks who are not farmers by trade by creating opportunities, such as community gardens.
- Implement land use management tools to protect the agricultural lands from development.
- To assist future generations in learning about water, partner with the school district to create a Natural Resource Educational Program.
- Zia and Jemez Pueblos, while enjoying their own traditions, also are a part of our community. (to be filled in)

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Cultural/Religious/Acequia

Peter Pino Steve Lucero

Goals	RICULTURAL AND RANCHING SCENARIO (6-17-03) Objectives	Actions
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and	Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of the whole	Actions
private land to enhance water production, retention,	ecosystem	
and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to	Implement management practices that are environmentally	
preserve natural systems dependent on water	friendly and sustainable	
preserve natural systems dependent on water	Maintain diversity of wildlife and livestock	
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water,	Manitain diversity of whome and fivestock	
and the universal need for and importance of water		
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions	Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of both our livelihood and our culture	
	Maintain the traditions of Zia and Jemez Pueblos while	
	including them in the greater Rio Jemez community	
	Maintain the tradition of acequias	Acequia water banking
	Maintain the system of acequias, including their priority of right-of-way, that have existed in the valley for several generations	
	Protect agricultural lands from development, reduce paving over and building on agricultural lands	Implement land use management tools
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a	Maintain the rural nature of the subregion with agriculture	Maintain the numbers of livestock and
rural lifestyle and economy	and ranching as an integral part	tilled acres that best benefits the
		environment and economy together
	Maintain the growing of vegetables and fruits throughout the valley	Encourage local farmer markets
	Create an economy which would not require us to work off the land in order to maintain it	
	Create an economy which would enable future generations to farm and ranch.	
Promote the conservation of water	Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land	Utilize new technologies
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Share local knowledge concerning the importance of	
connection between land use, water and	stewardship as nurturing the land and husbanding the water	
environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the	Share local agriculture knowledge with folks who are not farmers by trade	Create Community Gardens
curriculum of area schools	Assist future generations in learning about water	Create a Natural Resource Educational Program [partner the school district with agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District]
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the		_
water plan		

AGRICULTURAL AND RANCHING SCENARIO (6-20-03)				
Goals	Objectives	Actions		
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention,	Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of the whole ecosystem			
and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water	Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable			
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water				
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions	Maintain tribal traditions while including them in the greater subregional communities			
	Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of both our livelihood and our culture	Form lobbying group/local Acequia Assoc/Ag Assoc		
	Maintain the tradition of acequias	Acequia water banking		
	Maintain the integrity of acequias systems that have existed for several generations	Protect acequia priority of right-of-way. Assessment fee if land removed from system.		
	Protect agricultural lands from development	Implement land use management tools that prevent paving over and building on agricultural lands		
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy	Maintain the rural nature of the subregion with agriculture and ranching as an integral part	Maintain the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the environment and economy together		
	Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the subregions	Create and maintain local farmer markets. Promote and encourage use of local crops.		
	Create an economy which would not require us to work away from the land in order to maintain it			
	Create an economy which would enable future generations to farm and ranch.			
Promote the conservation of water	Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land	Utilize new technologies		
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the	Assist future generations in learning about water	Create a Natural Resource Educational Program [partner the school district with agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District]		
curriculum of area schools	Educate folks who are not farmers by trade	Share local agriculture knowledge		
	Educate folks about the importance of land and water stewardship	Share local knowledge about stewardship as nurturing the land and husbanding the water		
		Create Community Gardens		
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan				

Río Jemez Environmental Perspective Vision Statement (March, 2003)

The environmental vision reflects a shift in attitude from exploitation of the land to stewardship of forests, rangeland and riparian areas. The greatest amount of plant and animal diversity is preserved in a healthy ecosystem.

Key elements of the plan will--

- base planning for watershed restoration on the entire ecosystem
- create a forest with a diversity of species and sizes
- keep people on the land by integrating conservation and environmental issues with best management practices in forestry and ranching
- tie regional land-use planning to demonstrated availability of water
- implement treatments that preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity (domestic and wild) while restoring ecosystem integrity
- institute incentives in both rural and urban areas for water conservation and recycling
- include cost of environmental damage in assessing alternatives

Judith Isaacs, Becky Christman

Río Jemez Environmental Perspective Vision Statement (rev. April 2, 2003)

The environmental vision reflects a shift in attitude from exploitation of the land to stewardship of forests, rangeland and riparian areas.

Our children and their children will have the economic and spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas.

The greatest amount of plant and animal diversity is preserved in a healthy ecosystem. Consistent with local history and traditions and our land-based economy (including tourism), the future water plan enhances social and economic resources in the Jemez/Rio Puerco sub-region.

Management of public and private lands ensures healthy watershed, protects and improves riparian systems, maintains healthy and productive plant and animal communities (including threatened and endangered species) and guarantees good water quality.

This will be accomplished, in part, by education in water use/reuse and managing growth by geographical or numerical limits on population.

Key elements of the plan will--

- base planning for watershed restoration on the entire ecosystem
- create a forest with a diversity of species and sizes
- keep people on the land by integrating conservation and environmental issues with best management practices in forestry and ranching
- tie regional land-use planning to demonstrated availability of water

- implement treatments that preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity (domestic and wild) while restoring ecosystem integrity
- institute incentives in both rural and urban areas for water conservation and recycling
- include cost of environmental damage in assessing alternatives

Judith Isaacs, Becky Christman

Environmental Perspective Vision Statement (rev. April 28, 2003)

The environmental vision reflects a shift in attitude from exploitation of the land to stewardship of forests, rangeland and riparian areas. Our children and their children will have the economic and spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas. The water plan preserves the greatest amount of biological diversity (domestic and wild) while restoring and maintaining a healthy ecosystem. The water plan protects local history and traditions and our land-based economy (including tourism). We envision keeping people on the land by integrating conservation and environmental issues with best management practices in forestry, ranching and agriculture.

In the environmental vision, management of public and private lands includes the following:

- maintains healthy and productive plant and animal communities (including threatened and endangered species)
- controls growth by geographical or numerical limits on population
- ensures a healthy watershed
- guarantees good water quality
- educates citizens in water use/reuse

Judith Isaacs, Becky Christman

ENVIRONMEN'	ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVE SCENARIO (6-17-03)				
Goals	Objectives	Actions			
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on	Shift attitudes from exploitation of the land to stewardship of forests, rangeland and riparian areas to restore ecosystem integrity	Integrate conservation and environmental issues with best management practices in forestry and ranching			
water	Ensure a healthy watershed, protect and improve riparian systems, maintain healthy and productive plant and animal communities, and guarantee good water quality				
	Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity	Initiate treatments that create a forest with a diversity of species and size classes			
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water	Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas as well as the economic benefits				
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions	Enhance social and economic resources consistent with local history and traditions and a land-based economy, including tourism				
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy	Allow people to remain on the land	Implement treatments that preserve both rural and urban areas			
	Future growth based on the entire ecosystem	Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing alternatives			
	Regional planning	Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water Managing growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on the population			
Promote the conservation of water		Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling			
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools	Educate about ways to wisely use and reuse water				
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan					

	IENTAL PERSPECTIVE SCENARIO (6-20-03)	
Goals	Objectives	Actions
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems	Promote an attitude of stewardship of the ecosystems' integrity.	Integrate conservation and environmental issues with best management practices.
dependent on water		Include forests/forestry, rangelands/ranching and wetland/riparian areas.
		Protect and improve wetland/riparian systems
		Ensure good water quality
	Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity.	Initiate treatments that create an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size classes, and ages.
		Maintain healthy and productive plant and animal communities.
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water	Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas, aside from the economic benefits.	
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions	Enhance social and economic resources consistent with local history and traditions, and a land-based economy (including tourism)	
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy	Ensure regional planning.	Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas.
		Manage growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on the population.
	Base land use and growth on the entire ecosystem.	Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water.
		Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing alternatives.
Promote the conservation of water		Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should		Educate about ways to wisely use and reuse water.
be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools		
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan		

Río Jemez Exurban/Suburban/Development/Growth Vision Statement (3/18/03)

In the next 5-10 years one can imagine a vision in which better-planned regional suburban growth occurs in the Jemez and Nacimiento mountain areas to the north of Rio Rancho and Albuquerque. This growth would gently interact with the existing rural pueblo and ranching lifestyles allowing the area to maintain cultural and religious traditions as well as to maintain the environment. (50 years ...)

The vision includes the following elements:

- Immigration of people to this area to work in clean (eco-friendly) industries nearby
- Continuation of full-time and hobby ranches mixed with new residential dwellings (some loss of agricultural land is inevitable)
- Regional growth planning/zoning with rural as well as urban focus and with water as a consideration
- Maintenance of tribal, religious, and cultural traditions partly via education of newcomers and visitors
- Maintenance of ecological and scenic conditions which have attracted us
- Educational packages made available at Pueblo and Forest Service. Seminars/courses at school
- Mandatory water conservation for farming/ranching and residential uses
- Modernized, well-maintained municipal water systems cooperating with each other
- Tax breaks for installation of gray water and rainwater roof runoff capture

L. Rodgers 3/18/03

Group additions on April 22:

- We don't want to get into limited choices. Continue uses into the future.
- We want it so that you don't lose your water if you return it to the river.
- We want to keep the water so we have flexibility in the future.
- Water stays with the land.

Dennis Smith

Río Jemez Exurban/Suburban/Development/Growth Vision Statement Revised

In the next 5-10 years one can imagine a vision in which better-planned regional suburban growth occurs in the Jemez and Nacimiento mountain areas to the north of Albuquerque. This plan would try to encourage areas of higher density where there is the most water available, so that water rights need not be transferred. North of Rio Rancho, this growth would gently interact with the existing rural pueblo and ranching lifestyles allowing the area to maintain cultural and religious traditions as well as to maintain the environment. Education of increasing newcomers and tourists will help to minimize conflicts. Water use will be coordinated among

the various municipal water systems and the pueblos and conservation practices (ranching and domestic) will be mandatory.

The vision includes the following elements:

- Immigration of people to this area to work in clean (eco-friendly) industries nearby
- Continuation of full-time and hobby ranches mixed with new residential dwellings (some loss of agricultural land is inevitable)
- Regional growth planning/zoning with rural as well as urban focus and with water as a consideration
- Maintenance of tribal, religious, and cultural traditions partly via education of newcomers and visitors
- Maintenance of ecological and scenic conditions which have attracted us
- Educational packages made available at Pueblo and Forest Service. Seminars/courses at school
- Mandatory water conservation for farming/ranching and residential uses
- Modernized, well-maintained municipal water systems cooperating with each other
- Tax breaks for installation of gray water and rainwater roof runoff capture

L. Rodgers

Group additions on April 22:

- We don't want to get into limited choices. Continue uses into the future.
- We want it so that you don't lose your water if you return it to the river.
- We want to keep the water so we have flexibility in the future.
- Water stays with the land.

Larry Rodgers
Dennis Smith

Río Jemez Exurban/Suburban/Development/Growth Vision Statement (5/2003)

In the next 5-10 years one can imagine a vision in which better-planned regional suburban growth occurs in the Jemez and Nacimiento mountain areas to the north of Albuquerque. This plan would try to encourage areas of higher density where there is the most water available, so that water rights need not be transferred.

North of Rio Rancho, this growth would gently interact with the existing rural pueblo and ranching lifestyles allowing the area to maintain cultural and religious traditions as well as to maintain the environment.

Education of increasing newcomers and tourists will help to minimize conflicts.

Water use will be coordinated among the various municipal water systems and the pueblos and conservation practices (ranching and domestic) will be mandatory.

The vision includes the following elements:

- Immigration of people to this area to work in clean (eco-friendly) industries nearby
- Continuation of full-time and part-time ranches mixed with new residential dwellings (some loss of agricultural land is inevitable)
- Regional growth planning/zoning with rural as well as urban focus and with water as a consideration
- Maintenance of tribal, religious, and cultural traditions partly via education of newcomers and visitors
- Maintenance of ecological and scenic conditions which have attracted us
- Educational packages made available at Pueblo and Forest Service. Seminars/courses at school
- Mandatory water conservation for industrial, farming/ranching and residential uses
- Modernized, well-maintained municipal water systems cooperating with each other
- Tax breaks for installation of gray-water and rainwater roof runoff capture
- We don't want to get into limited choices. Continue uses into the future.
- We want it so that you don't lose your water if you return it to the river.
- We want to keep the water so we have flexibility in the future.
- Water stays with the land.

Larry Rodgers
Dennis Smith

	EXURBAN/SUBURBAN/DEVELOPMENT/GROWTH SCENARIO (6-17-03)				
Goal	Objective	Action			
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and	Maintenance of ecological and scenic conditions				
private land to enhance water production, retention,	which have attracted us				
and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to	Maintain the environment				
preserve natural systems dependent on water					
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water,	Maintain cultural and religious traditions	Growth would gently interact with the existing			
and the universal need for and importance of water		rural pueblo and ranching lifestyles			
	Maintain tribal, religious, and cultural traditions				
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve	Water stays with the land	Continuation of full-time and part-time ranches			
and protect local agricultural traditions		mixed with new residential dwellings (some loss			
		of agricultural land is inevitable)			
	So water rights need not be transferred	We want it so that you don't lose your water if			
		you return it to the river			
	We don't want to get into limited choices	We want to keep the water so we have flexibility			
		in the future			
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a	Regional growth planning/zoning	Better-planned regional suburban growth			
rural lifestyle and economy		Growth has a rural as well as urban focus			
		Growth with water as a consideration			
		Immigration of people to this area to work in			
		clean, eco-friendly, nearby industries			
		Encourage areas of higher density			
		Encourage growth where water is most available			
Promote the conservation of water		Mandatory water conservation for industrial,			
		farming/ranching and residential uses			
		Tax breaks for installation of gray-water and			
		rainwater roof runoff capture			
		Coordinate water use among the various			
		municipal water systems and the pueblos			
		Cooperation among modernized, well-maintained			
		municipal water systems			
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Minimize conflicts between increasing	Education newcomers and visitors			
connection between land use, water and	newcomers/tourists and long time residents				
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.		Educational packages made available at Pueblo			
These concepts should be incorporated into the		and Forest Service			
curriculum of area schools		Seminars/courses at school			
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the					
water plan					

EXURBAN/SUBURBAN/DEVELOPMENT/GROWTH SCENARIO (6-20-03)				
Goal	Objective	Action		
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention,	Maintain the ecological conditions which attracted us here.	None		
and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water	Maintain the scenic conditions which attracted us here.	None		
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water	Maintain the local cultural and religious traditions.	None		
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions	Keep water with the land.	Water rights are not lost if water is kept in or returned to the river.		
		Water rights need not be transferred?		
	Respect existing rural, tribal and farming/ranching lifestyles.	Planning would require any growth to consider impacts on traditional cultures and lifestyles.		
	Protect the option to pursue farming/ranching full or part-time.	Residential dwellings inter-mixed with ranches could make loss of agricultural land inevitable.		
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a	Regional growth/planning/zoning based on entire	Growth in suburban/rural areas is better planned.		
rural lifestyle and economy	ecosystem.	Growth plans require consideration of water.		
	Prevent planning that requires commuting.	Encourage areas of higher density with clean, eco-friendly, nearby businesses/industries.		
	The County's focus does not dwell entirely on urban growth.	Growth has a rural as well as an urban focus.		
Promote the conservation of water	Keep local water local to allow flexibility and not	Mandatory water conservation for all water uses.		
	limit future choices.	Tax incentives for installation of gray-water and runoff capture.		
	Coordination/cooperation of water use among area water systems.	Create an Inter-water-systems Board.		
	Modernized, well-maintained water systems.	None		
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and	Minimize misunderstandings between newcomers/tourists and long time residents.	Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles.		
environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the		Make educational packages available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices.		
curriculum of area schools		Provide seminars/courses at local schools.		
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan	None	None		

DRAFT RIO JEMEZ SUB-REGIONAL SCNEARIO: 2003-2050 (6/20/03)

Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.

A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of the	None	Promote an attitude of stewardship of the	Integrate conservation and environmental issues with	Maintain the ecological conditions which	None
whole ecosystem		ecosystems' integrity.	best management practices. Include forests/forestry, rangelands/ranching and wetland/riparian areas.	attracted us here.	
			Protect and improve wetland/riparian systems Ensure good water quality		
Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable	None	Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity.	Initiate treatments that create an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size classes, and ages. Maintain healthy and	Maintain the scenic conditions which attracted us here.	None
			productive plant and animal communities.		

Goal: Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water					
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
None	None	Realize the spiritual benefits	None	Maintain the local	None
		of ancient forests, free-		cultural and	
		flowing rivers, living deserts		religious traditions.	
		and the abundance of life			
		flourishing in all these			
		areas, aside from the			
		economic benefits.			

Goal: Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions					
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
Maintain tribal traditions	None	Enhance social and	None	Keep water with	Water rights are
while including them in the		economic resources		the land.	not lost if water is
greater subregional		consistent with local history			kept in or returned
communities		and traditions, and a land-			to the river.

A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
		based economy (including			Water rights need
		tourism)			not be transferred?
Maintain agriculture and	Form lobbying group/local			Respect existing	Planning would
ranching as a part of both our	Acequia Assoc/Ag Assoc			rural, tribal and	require any growth
livelihood and our culture				farming/ranching	to consider
				lifestyles.	impacts on
					traditional cultures
					and lifestyles.
Maintain the tradition of	Acequia water banking			Protect the option	Residential
acequias				to pursue	dwellings inter-
Maintain the integrity of	Protect acequia priority of			farming/ranching	mixed with
acequias systems that have	right-of-way. Assessment			full or part-time.	ranches could
existed for several	fee if land removed from				make loss of
generations	system.				agricultural land
Protect agricultural lands	Implement land use				inevitable.
from development	management tools that				
	prevent paving over and				
	building on agricultural				
	lands				

	Goal: Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy					
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions	
Maintain the rural nature of the subregion with agriculture and ranching as an integral	Maintain the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the	Ensure regional planning.	Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas.	Regional growth/planning/zo ning based on	Growth in suburban/rural areas is better planned.	
part	environment and economy together			entire ecosystem.	Growth plans require consideration of water.	
Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the subregions	Create and maintain local farmer markets. Promote and encourage use of local crops.		Manage growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on the population.	Prevent planning that requires commuting.	Encourage areas of higher density with clean, eco-friendly, nearby businesses/industries.	

	Goal: Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy					
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions	
Create an economy which would not require us to work away from the land in order to maintain it	None	Base land use and growth on the entire ecosystem.	Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water.	The County's focus does not dwell entirely on urban growth.	Growth has a rural as well as an urban focus.	
Create an economy which would enable future generations to farm and ranch.	None		Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing alternatives.			

		Goal: Promote the cons	servation of water		
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land	Utilize new technologies	None	Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling	Keep local water local to allow flexibility and not limit future choices.	Mandatory water conservation for all water uses. Tax incentives for installation of graywater and runoff capture.
				Coordination/coopera tion of water use among area water systems.	Create an Inter-water- systems Board.
				Modernized, well-maintained water systems.	None

Goal: Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These					
	concepts sh	ould be incorporated in	nto the curriculum of area school	S	
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
Assist future generations in	Create a Natural Resource	None	Educate about ways to	Minimize	Educate newcomers
learning about water	Educational Program		wisely use and reuse	misunderstandings	and visitors about
	[partner the school district		water.	between	local traditions and
	with agencies such as Cuba			newcomers/tourists	lifestyles.
	Soil and Water			and long time	
	Conservation District]			residents.	

Goal: Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These					
	concepts sh	ould be incorporated into the	curriculum of area schools		
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
Educate folks who are not	Share local agriculture				Make educational
farmers by trade	knowledge				packages available at
					Pueblo and Forest
					Service offices.
Educate folks about the	Share local knowledge				Provide
importance of land and water	about stewardship as				seminars/courses at
stewardship	nurturing the land and				local schools.
_	husbanding the water				

Goal: Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan					
A&R Objectives	A&R Actions	En Objectives	En Actions	ESGD Objectives	ESGD Actions
None	None	None	None	None	None

DRAFT RIO JEMEZ SUB-REGIONAL COMBINED SCENARIO: 2003-2050 (8/27/03)

Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
Objectives	Actions			
Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of the whole ecosystem	Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable Promote an attitude of stewardship of the ecosystems' integrity			
Maintain the scenic and ecological conditions which attracted us here	Ensure good water quality Include forests/forestry, rangelands/ranching and wetland/riparian areas			
Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity	Maintain healthy and productive plant and animal communities by creating an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size, classes, and ages			

Goal: Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water		
Objectives	Actions	
Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living	Maintain the local cultural and religious traditions.	
deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas, aside from the		
economic benefits.		

Goal: Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions		
Objectives	Actions	
Respect existing rural, tribal and farming/ranching lifestyles.	Form lobbying group/local Acequia Assoc/Ag Assoc	
Maintain the integrity of traditional acequias systems that have existed for	Acequia water banking	
several generations	Protect acequia priority of right-of-way.	
Protect agricultural lands from development	Implement land use management tools that prevent paving over and building on agricultural lands Require planning for growth to consider impacts on traditional cultures and lifestyles Protect the option to pursue farming/ranching full or part-time	
Keep water with the land.	Assessment fee if land removed from system. Water rights are not lost if water is kept in or returned to the river	

Goal: Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan	
Objectives	Actions
None	None

Goal: Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy	
Objectives	Actions
Maintain the rural nature of the subregion with agriculture and ranching as an	Maintain the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the
integral part	environment and economy together
	Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the subregions
	Create and maintain local farmer markets
	Promote and encourage use of local crops
Base regional growth/planning/zoning on entire ecosystem	Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas.
	Manage growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on the population
	Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water.
	Encourage areas of higher density with clean, eco-friendly, nearby
	businesses/industries.
	Prevent planning that requires commuting.
	Create an economy which would not require us to work away from the land in
	order to maintain it and enable future generations to farm and ranch
	Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing alternatives

Goal: Promote the conservation of water		
Objectives	Actions	
Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land	Utilize new technologies	
	Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling	
	Create an inter-water-systems board	
	Coordination/cooperation of water use among area water systems	
	Ensure modernized, well-maintained water systems	
	•	

Goal: Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools		
Objectives	Actions	
Assist future generations in learning about water	Create a Natural Resource Educational Program (partner the school district with agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District) Educate about ways to wisely use and reuse water. Provide seminars/courses at local school	

Goal: Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water. These concepts should be incorporated into the curriculum of area schools		
Objectives	Actions	
Educate folks who are not farmers by trade about the importance of land and	Share local agriculture knowledge	
water stewardship	Share local knowledge about stewardship as nurturing the land and husbanding	
	the water	
	Make educational packages available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices.	
Minimize misunderstandings between newcomers/tourists and long time	Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles.	
residents.		

RIO PUERCO SUBREGION SCENARIO SEQUENCE

- AGRICULTURE/RANCHING
- NATURAL BALANCE
- RURAL COMMUNITITES
- THREE SCENARIOS COMBINED with ALTERNATIVES and OBJECTIVES
- DRAFT COMBINED SCENARIO

RIO PUERCO AGRICULTURE/RANCHING VISION STATEMENT MAY 5 & JUNE 9, 2003

The vision of the Cuba area's agricultural community is to perpetuate the area's historical, cultural, agricultural, economic and ecological values by becoming actively involved in strategic planning of natural resources, implementing adaptive, viable, effective, and sustainable management practices, rehabilitating farm and range lands, and reducing, and planning rotation of, fallow acres within the area.

We envision preventing conversion of agricultural land to housing and, despite the increasing demand for water in urban areas, keeping water and agriculture in our area.

We envision planning and implementing projects that will improve our lands and help to enhance and sustain the community's agrarian economy into the next century, serving as a role model to adjacent areas in their agrarian and ecological enhancement efforts, providing support to these efforts, and through improved farming and ranching methods, decreasing our contribution of sediment to both the Arroyo San Jose and the Rio Puerco.

We envision implementing feasibility studies for construction of water retention facilities, and development of a local agricultural cooperative. With a perpetual source, and appropriate distribution of water a community agricultural cooperative could promote an interest in traditional crops such as corn, squash, and beans, contemporary crops such as alfalfa, and take advantage of new and emerging crop markets.

Implementation of the proposed conservation practices has the potential to benefit both wildlife, and recreational users. Improvement in riparian, wetland, forest, and range conditions will benefit wildlife. Hunting, fishing and bird watching should all benefit from the improved habitat conditions. Implementation should also increase size and weight of livestock, and possibly reduce the acreage required per animal unit. This would benefit livestock producers. Generally implementation would benefit all lands within the Cuba area by decreasing erosion, raising the water table, and increasing ecosystem function.

Reducing stems per acre in the watershed would benefit the community by reducing the potential threat of a wildland fire removing the source of all its water, and by increasing the amount of surface water yield to and from Cuba area streams.

Installation of a water storage facility should improve water quality and remove the burden to some area residents of having to boil water before use. A water storage facility, laser leveling, and an improved delivery system would benefit all the irrigators by improving their ability to farm their land productively. It would also allow many former producers to renew production on their lands knowing the probability of getting water each year has been improved. Residents of the Cuba area would benefit from a local source of fresh produce, and forage for their livestock. Presently, much hay is purchased from as far away as Farmington, Espanola, Albuquerque and Colorado.

Development of an agricultural cooperative would also allow many former producers to renew production without themselves providing equipment and labor. This would be of especial benefit to the elderly and weekend farmers. It would provide incentive for a maximum number of participants and increase the total number of agricultural producers. It would also allow for development of an economic base that is relatively non-existent within the Cuba area. It would conceivably generate a gross receipts tax that could be applied to public welfare services such as the local volunteer fire department, and medical care facilities. The solutions and objectives are so intimately tied together that one affects all and all affects one.

Agricultural science and watershed management educational workshops should be made available to the general public and agricultural producers. Appropriate contemporary and newly emerging agricultural technologies and practices would be included. Workshops concerning "best management practices" with regard to various resource uses should be offered, and would include hands-on projects and on the ground demonstrations. Field trips would be conducted to highlight local resource conservation success stories. These would demonstrate the potential benefits to landowners that well implemented conservation practices, and healthy ecosystems provide.

Both Albuquerque and Farmington are little more than an hour away, well within commuting distance. There is a very real threat that, in the future, the area could become a "bedroom community" with conversion of agricultural land to housing. There is a very real potential for conversion of riparian, wetland, and/or agricultural land to suburban or other non-agricultural uses. Increasing growth and demand for water in urban areas has many looking to northern areas to obtain water rights in order to fuel the continued urban growth. Presently, most landowners within the Cuba area envision and desire the area remaining in an agrarian state. With the ability to keep their lands financially viable through agriculture there should be little inclination to subdivide and sell the agricultural lands for housing. An improved irrigation system should prevent conversion of irrigation water rights to domestic use.

PRIMARY RESOURCE CONCERNS

- 1. Topography of cropland prevents the efficient application of water.
- 2. Construction of a water storage reservoir (facility) to supply an adequate, perpetual supply of water.

- 3. Need to improve irrigation water delivery systems to prevent: water loss to dirt ditches and from broken flumes and culverts; silting in and erosion of ditches; and reduced flow due to invasion of willows, trees and weeds,
- 4. Education about new agricultural technologies and techniques,
- 5. Protection and improved functioning of the watershed to increase water quantity and reduce the risk of catastrophic fire and loss of the watershed.

SOIL RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soil Resource Concern No. I- Rangeland Soil Erosion:

Surface water runoff on grazed lands causes sheet and rill erosion resulting in formation or progression of head cuts, gullies, and arroyos. Overgrazing, and the development and increasing use of unpaved roads are contributing factors to this problem. Increasing incision of arroyos lowers the water table resulting in disappearance of springs and seeps. Erosion of rangeland causes loss of soil, reduces soil nutrients, prevents establishment of grasses, and results in general deterioration of the land, its uses, value and other benefits.

Proposed Solutions:

- Educate landowners and ranchers about erosion factors, methods to reduce or prevent it, and improved methods of livestock handling.
- Construct grade stabilization structures such as: net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar applications.
- Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods.

Planned Objectives:

- Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos.
- Increase benefit to landowners and producers.

Soil Resource Concern No. 2- Cropland Soil Erosion:

Croplands within the community receive water through an extensive and intricate system of large unlined dirt ditches while smaller, unlined lateral ditches distribute water to family fields where flood irrigation methods are practiced. Increased cutting of the ditches has caused channelization in some places and made application of water to fields difficult or impossible. Blown out culverts and broken flumes add to soil erosion when water bypasses them to reach the grade beyond. Topography of hundreds of acres of potentially productive and productive land prevents efficient application of water, and enhances sheet and rill erosion. Erosion within irrigated cropland causes loss of topsoil and seed, reduces soil nutrients and irrigation efficiency, and results in general deterioration of the land, its uses, value and other benefits.

Proposed Solutions:

- Laser-level croplands.
- Educate landowners and farmers about erosion factors, methods to reduce or prevent it, and improved methods of agriculture.

- Re-contour segments of the ditch that have become channelized where it traverses private land.
- Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment, and smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, and other similar methods.
- Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe, repair and improve culverts and flumes, and repair or construct structures for water control.
- Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till methods.

Planned Objectives:

- Reduce erosion.
- Increase benefit to landowners and producers.

Soil Resource Concern No. 3-Riparian Soil Erosion:

During periods of heavy precipitation un-vegetated banks along Area streams and ephemeral waterways are subject to high-energy flooding which causes soil erosion, and channelization.

Proposed Solutions:

- Educate landowners and ranchers about erosion factors, methods to reduce or prevent it, improved methods of livestock handling, and importance of riparian areas.
- Plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments.
- Construct fencing to protect riparian areas and plantings from livestock.
- Construct grade stabilization structures such as: net wire diversions, rock and brush darns, and other similar applications.
- Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures.

Planned Objectives:

- Reduce erosion to retain and improve riparian lands of private landowners.
- Improve riparian habitat of Area streams and other waterways.

WATER RESOURCE CONCERNS

Water Resource Concern No. I- Watershed Yield

:

The upper portions of area streams flow through forests that have become overgrown with small diameter trees and brush. Conditions have developed which promote occurrence of catastrophic wildland fires, and reduce the amount of surface water runoff to the streams. Many of the area streams are both the direct and indirect source of the area's water. Unlined irrigation ditches promote growth of weedy species which further reduces the water supply. Water supplies within the area have always been erratic; during normal years supplies are strained and in drought years become inadequate. Further, unlined ditches, flood irrigation methods, unleveled fields, and inefficient distribution results in waste of irrigation water. The area's water supply and irrigation delivery systems affect both agricultural and non-agricultural water users. Overall, the watershed needs to be protected, and the area's water supply and irrigation delivery systems need to be improved.

Proposed Solutions:

- Line the ditch system and laterals with concrete or PVC pipe.
- Construct a water storage reservoir (preferable) or other storage facility.
- Work with relevant agencies where necessary to implement projects to reduce the number of stems per acre on the National Forest.
- Work with relevant agencies where necessary to implement projects to reduce the number of stems per acre on private lands.
- Work with relevant agencies where necessary to implement controlled burn projects on the National Forest and along the irrigation ditch on private lands.

Planned Objectives:

- Protect and increase both domestic and irrigation water supplies.
- Provide a consistent and sustainable source of water.

Water Resource Concern No. 2- Drinking Water Quality:

As noted above, numerous areas receive their drinking water from surface runoff to area streams. Catastrophic fire in the watershed would greatly affect water quality. Presently, during spring snowmelt and summer monsoons the quality of domestic water is diminished due to suspended sediment, and boiling is generally required. Water storage would help to reduce the amount of sediment entering the drinking water system.

Proposed Solutions:

- Construct a water storage reservoir (preferable) or other storage facility.
- Work with relevant agencies where necessary to implement thinning of trees on the National Forest.
- Work with relevant agencies where necessary to implement controlled burn projects on the National Forest.

Planned Objectives:

• Protect and improve domestic water quality.

Water Resource Concern No. 3- Rangeland Water Availability:

During periods of low precipitation there is insufficient water for livestock and wildlife. A limited water supply can concentrate livestock and wildlife into restricted geographical areas causing competition, overgrazing, and a reduction in size and productivity. Adequate distribution of water can be used to achieve a balanced utilization pattern across the landscape. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers. Additionally, the 1932 La Jara Hydrographic Survey notes the geologic structure in the area is favorable for production of water from shallow wells which may be true for some of the entire area.

Proposed Solutions:

- Drill wells for development of alternative upland water sources.
- Install improved well pump technology on existing wells.
- Install water pipelines and drinking troughs.

Planned Objectives:

- Improved water availability and distribution to reduce grazing impacts and improve livestock productivity.
- Improve water resource conditions for local wildlife populations.

PLANT RESOURCE CONCERNS

Plant Resource Concern No. 1- Fallow Cropland

It is estimated that about 45% of irrigated cropland acres are lying fallow. Causes include: an inadequate supply and distribution of irrigation water, absentee or aging landowners, and the financial obligation of getting land into production along with pessimism that costs can be recouped through crop production. Primarily, the inadequacy of the irrigation system's infrastructure reduces the small farmer's ability to farm. As the amount of cropland taken out of production increases the hardship on remaining producers also increases. With fewer irrigators remaining to finance and repair the ditch the system quickly looses efficiency. As the system's efficiency decreases it provides fewer producers with water resulting in withdrawal of more producers. Soon the agrarian lifestyle is in a downward spiral.

Proposed Solutions:

- Educate landowners and producers about relevant contemporary farming technologies and practices, and expanding crop markets.
- Develop a local agricultural cooperative to promote agriculture, an interest in native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crop markets.
- Implement new farming technologies that will promote new crop production, promote native vegetation and crop diversity, and increase production.
- Work with local banks and Acequia de Cuba (Community Ditch Association) where necessary to help our agricultural producers who lack financial resources.
- Work with local schools to involve children and young adults in agriculture.
- Laser-level croplands.
- Improve and repair the ditch and lateral system.
- Construct a water storage reservoir or facility.
- Planned rotation of fallow acres to benefit soil health and water management.

Planned Objective:

- Develop an agricultural cooperative that will promote and sustain agriculture through education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching the community's children about the importance and benefit of agriculture and good agricultural conservation methods.
- It is anticipated that a cooperative should be able to get 50% of the fallow croplands back into production within 10 years, and 75% within 15 years.
- It is anticipated that overall yields of a diversity of native, traditional, contemporary and economically important crops should increase by 50% in 10 years, and 75% in 15 years.
- Bringing fallow lands back into production and increasing yields, however, is intricately dependent on a consistent and sustained supply of water.

Plant Resource Concern No. 2- Sagebrush, and Juniper Tree Encroachment:

Much land that should support native vegetation has been or is being heavily invaded by sagebrush and juniper. Due to the increase in these species both the bio-diversity of rangelands and production of croplands has been reduced. Forage, and native grass production have been adversely impacted, and the concomitant lack of groundcover promotes soil erosion.

Proposed Solutions:

Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and juniper trees. Seed with native grasses.

Planned Objectives:

- Enhance the ecology of the rangeland ecosystem to benefit local producers.
- Reduce soil erosion by increasing plant species diversity, and groundcover on rangelands.

ANIMAL RESOURCE CONCERNS

Animal Resource Concern No. 1- Degraded Riparian and Wetland Habitat:

Numerous springs, stockponds, and ephemeral waterways are located within the Cuba area. These waters provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds. Wildlife habitat can be compromised by uncontrolled access from livestock and source water depletion. In drought years nearly all the freshwater sites have reduced water quantity. Besides reduced or dried up ponds, important plant species such as willow and cattails can be reduced or succumb resulting in negative impacts to wetland wildlife species. During years of heavy precipitation flooding can both silt up and scour out important wildlife wetlands.

Proposed Solutions:

- Educate landowners and ranchers about the importance of riparian and wetland areas.
- Rehabilitate freshwater areas, and plant willow and cottonwood trees to create more and improved wildlife habitat for migratory birds.
- Construct fences to protect riparian and wetland areas.
- Drill wells for development of alternative upland water sources.
- Install water pipelines and drinking troughs.
- Construct grade stabilization structures such as net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar applications.

Planned Objective:

- Improve wildlife habitat conditions.
- Promote wetland and riparian conservation and management prescriptions to benefit both wildlife and livestock.

Animal Resource Concern No. 2- Competition for Forage:

Rangeland and cropland production of native grass and forage has been reduced due to the increase in both sagebrush, and juniper trees. Loss of groundcover promotes competition for forage between livestock and wildlife.

Proposed Solutions:

- Work with relevant agencies to conduct brush management and reduce sagebrush monocultures.
- Work with relevant agencies to reduce juniper trees on federal and private lands.
- Implement fencing, pasturage, and rotational grazing practices.
- Seed with native grasses.
- Drill wells for development of alternative upland water sources.

Planned Objectives:

- Enhance the ecology of the rangeland ecosystem to benefit the Cuba area's watershed.
- Reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife.

Animal Resource Concern No. 3- Competition for Water:

Insufficient quantity and distribution of water can create competition between livestock and wildlife. Adequate distribution of water can be used to achieve a balanced utilization pattern across the landscape. The 1932 La Jara Hydrographic Survey notes the geologic structure in the area is favorable for production of water from shallow wells.

Proposed Solutions:

- Drill wells for development of alternative upland water sources.
- Install improved well pump technology on existing wells.
- Install water pipelines and drinking troughs.

Planned Objectives:

Improved water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife.

RIO PUERCO AGRICULTURAL/RANCHING SCENARIO (6/23/03)

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Reduce and prevent erosion of soils, and loss of soil nutrients, topsoil and seed, to reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and to increase benefit to landowners and producers.	 Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Re-establish grasses. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing. Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till methods.
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos to raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.	 Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods.
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Enhance the ecology of the rangeland ecosystem to benefit the watersheds. Increase both the biodiversity of rangelands, and production of croplands, and increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover.	 Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees. Seed with native grasses. Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing.
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on	Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable source of both domestic and irrigation water, and protect and improve the quality of the domestic supply from surfacewater.	 Line the ditch system and laterals with concrete or PVC pipe. Construct a water storage reservoir (preferable) or other storage facility. Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land.

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
water.		• Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public and private land, and along the irrigation ditches.
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable sources of freshwater, and adequate distribution of water to achieve a balanced utilization pattern across the landscape, reduce overgrazing, and to increase size and productivity of animals.	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water sources to improve water availability and distribution. Install improved well pump technology on existing wells. Install water pipelines and drinking troughs. Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife.
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, ephemeral waterways, and in wetlands. Improve degraded riparian and wetland habitats to provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds, and to guard against water reduction, and loss of important plant species such as willow and cattails in drought years, and both silting up and scouring out of important wetlands due to flooding during years of heavy precipitation.	 Promote wetland and riparian conservation and management prescriptions to benefit both wildlife and livestock. Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways. Rehabilitate freshwater areas, and plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments. Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock. Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures. Re-create and induce stream meanders.
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.		•
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect		•

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
local agricultural traditions.		
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.	Develop a local economy that would help prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers.	 Develop local agricultural cooperatives that will promote and sustain agriculture through education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching the communities children about the importance and benefit of agriculture and good agricultural conservation methods. Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Work with local banks and Acequia Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Work with local schools to involve children and young adults in agriculture. Plan rotation of fallow acres to benefit soil health and water management. Reduce the amount of presently fallow cropland, and prevent further cropland being taken out of production. Develop a consistent and sustained supply, and distribution of irrigation water.

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural	Increase efficiency of irrigation ditch system.	• Repair and construct head-gates and farm gates for water control.
lifestyle and economy.		• Reduce and prevent increased incision of irrigation ditches which causes channelization and makes application of water to fields difficult or impossible.
		• Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe.
		• Re-contour segments of ditches that have become channelized.
		• Repair blown out culverts and broken flumes which add to soil erosion when water bypasses them to reach the grade beyond.
		• Laser level fields to provide a topography that increases the efficient application of water, and reduces sheet and rill erosion.
Promote conservation of water.		•
Promote education for area residents regarding the		• Educate landowners and ranchers about erosion factors, and methods to reduce or prevent it.
connection between land use, water and environmental health,		• Educate landowners and ranchers about improved methods of livestock handling.
and ways to conserve water.		• Educate landowners and farmers about improved methods of agriculture.
		• Educate landowners and ranchers about erosion factors, methods to reduce or prevent it, improved methods of livestock handling, and importance of riparian areas.
		• Educate landowners and ranchers about the importance of riparian and wetland areas.
		• Educate landowners and producers about relevant contemporary farming technologies and practices, and expanding crop markets.
Provide for monitoring the		•
implementation of the water plan.		

WATERSHED VISION STATEMENT 3/14/03

The vision of the watershed committee is to have a fire adapted watershed with enhanced infiltration and water retention and a healthier rangeland with rehabilitated riparian zones. The watershed will ultimately have a balance between wild and cultivated lands that consider drought, fire, increased populations and land use changes.

The vision includes the following elements:

Green healthy watershed
Minimum erosion
Enhanced water retention with a raised water table
Eco-tourism
Ranching Agriculture
Grass banking
Others???

RIO PUERCO NATURAL BALANCE VISION STATEMENT (APRIL 22, 2003)

People will understand and live within the natural constraints of climate, fire, soils, and biological communities. Everyone will benefit from a fire-adapted watershed with enhanced water capture and healthier forests, grasslands and water courses. The landscape will balance wild and cultivated lands that accommodate drought, fire, wildlife, and limited human populations.

[Discussion of ecological roles of climate and fire, functions of the watershed, human dependence on natural systems, and elaboration of the vision will be added.]

Scenario Committee Members:

Terry Johnson, Paul Yoder, Armand Groffman, Keith Stickford

DRAFT RIO PUERCO NATURAL BALANCE SCENARIO

Goal	Objective	Action
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural	Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed.
systems dependent on		 Provide for adequate fire protection
water.		of structures to facilitate burning.

	Decrease soil erosion and increase water infiltration.	 of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Improve storm water management (A-34). Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. Encourage rainwater harvesting (A-44).
	Improve water quality.	 Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26) Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47). Clean up water courses. Limit and reduce vehicular lowwater stream crossings.
	Maintain and enhance native vegetation.	 Control or eliminate invasive weeds. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. Remove non-native vegetation from riparian areas (A-1). Carefully manage grazing in riparian areas.
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.	[To be added]	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water. Promote the sanctity of water courses. Authorize in-stream flow as a beneficial use (A-63). Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages. Develop adopt-a-watercourse programs. Develop community gardens.
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural	[To be added]	Form local agricultural cooperatives to maintain productivity of agricultural lands in local communities.

traditions.		Compart accessing and a selection 1
traditions.		Support acequia and agricultural
		land improvement programs.
		Develop mechanisms to prevent
		transfer of surface and ground water
		rights from their locality.
		Develop water banking to maintain
		local water rights.
		• Meter all surface water diversions (A-7).
		• Meter all wells (A-7).
		• Limit wells that impair surface or groundwater (A-61).
Retain land use patterns	[To be added]	Develop protective zoning for
that support and ensure a	[10 00 added]	acequia-irrigated lands.
rural lifestyle and		1
-		• Require water availability before
economy.		land subdivision (A-30).
		Manage growth within the limits of
		water and a rural landscape (A-52).
		 Authorize no well permits on tracts
		of less than 40 acres (A-61).
		 Develop markets for local
		agricultural products (A-11).
Promote conservation of	[To be added]	Develop local water conservation
water.		and drought plans (A-18).
		Promote projects to increase
		irrigation efficiency (A-10).
		• Fund acequias to increase operating
		efficiency (A-60).
		• Reduce artificial open water evaporation (A-45).
		• Fund domestic water cooperatives to
		improve their water systems.
		Adopt graduated water rates in all
		domestic systems (A-21).
		• Promote adoption of domestic water-
		saving technologies (A-22).
		• Promote greywater reuse (A-24).
Promote education for	Promote public	Promote understanding of the central
area residents regarding	understanding of the	roles of climate and fire in the
the connection between	ecology of natural and	ecology of natural communities.
land use, water and	human communities.	 Promote understanding of the roles
environmental health,		of watersheds to store and release
and ways to conserve		winter snowmelt and dissipate
water.		
water.		summer downpours.
		• Promote understanding of the natural

	Promote public understanding of the interdependence of water management issues.	limits to the productivity of land, and plant, wildlife and human dependence on it. Promote the perception of healthy land and healthy watersheds as personal and community wealth. Develop school curricula and outdoor projects on these subjects. Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53). Encourage appreciation of the interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds.
	Promote public understanding of benefits	Disseminate water-saving information (A-
	and means of water conservation.	 Develop school curricula concerning water conservation (A-56).
Provide for monitoring the implementation of	[To be added]	Maintain watershed steering committees.
the water plan.		• Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38).
		• Fund ongoing water planning (A-58).
		 Develop geographic watershed information (A-73).

RIO PUERCO NATURAL BALANCE VISION STATEMENT WITH ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT- 6/10/03 JUNE 9, 2003

Vision Statement

People living within the watershed will understand and live within the natural constraints of climate, fire, soils, and biological communities. Everyone will benefit from a fire-adapted watershed with enhanced water retention and healthier forests, grasslands and watercourses. The landscape will balance wild and cultivated lands that accommodate drought, fire, wildlife, and limited human populations.

Ecological Context

During the winter, Pacific fronts bring mountain snow and lowland rain to our watershed. Spring snowmelt seeps into the soil, and charges streams that feed the rivers, but spring weather fronts typically pass to the north, bringing only wind and intensifying sunshine that result in late spring and early summer drought. However, a northward flow of subtropical moisture during the summer combines with daytime heating to generate scattered but sometimes violent thundershowers. Plants take advantage of early spring or late summer wet periods to grow and reproduce. This climatic pattern shapes our watershed.

In this climate, a properly functioning watershed will act like a sponge, absorbing precipitation and snowmelt, and storing and gradually releasing water from springs and into streams through seasonal spring droughts. It will also minimize runoff and erosion from summer thundershowers by slowing overland, arroyo, and stream flows. Because these watershed functions are primarily dependent on ecosystem conditions and processes, watershed management requires ecosystem management.

Fire is a keystone process determining the ecological structure and function of most southwestern ecosystems. Spring drought and abundant lightning resulted in frequent ignitions that were historically carried by light fuels. Fire scar studies have shown that fires burned frequently and widely across southwestern landscapes for centuries prior to 1900, mostly in the dry spring and early summer period preceding the onset of summer rains. Fires occurred primarily as ground fires in more open and grassy forests and woodlands than we see today. Fires were particularly widespread in years with dry winter/spring conditions, and in some years almost the entire Southwest experienced fire.

More than a century of reduced fire has caused major changes in southwestern ecosystems. The natural fire regime ended suddenly in the late 1800's, as heavy livestock grazing followed the arrival of rail transportation to distant markets, and removed grass that had carried fire across the landscape. Active forest fire suppression began in the early 1900's. Fire suppression has resulted in widespread buildup of dense forest and woodland stand structures, accumulation of heavy fuel loads, and marked reduction of grasses and forbs, which has increased erosion. Watershed yield and water tables are lower in dense forest and woodland stands, and trees there are more susceptible to drought, disease, and high intensity wildfire. Some of these structural

problems can be corrected by mechanical thinning, but fire is such a critical process in southwestern ecosystems that it still must be reintroduced everywhere to remedy all the impacts of fire exclusion.

Forests, woodlands, and grasslands in our watershed have lost much of their ability to carry surface fires, and forests and woodlands have become vulnerable to crown fire. The competition among trees for water and nutrients leaves them all more susceptible to drought, insects, and disease, and reduces the ability of the watershed to feed perennial streams and resist erosion. These conditions have resulted from a public perception of fire as a calamity instead of a natural process, and a long tradition of fire suppression focused on protecting trees and human developments that are located in a dynamic landscape.

Human communities are an integral part of the ecological communities in which they are situated. Natural ecological communities that have persisted for millennia with our watershed's climate, topography, soils, and key ecological processes provide the only valid template for what is sustainable. We must learn to view the ecosystems on which we depend as a savings account, and to live off the interest, not the principal. Historically, depletion of natural resources and impoverishment of ecosystems has led to impoverishment and sometimes elimination of the human communities that are embedded within them.

Sustainable use of water must recognize the dependence of watershed functions on ecological processes, such as fire, and ecological conditions, which are ultimately dependent on human management and use of natural resources. Every ecosystem has a range of natural variation to which its plant and animal components are adapted. To sustain those ecosystems, management of natural resources must recognize and respect the limits of that natural range of variation, which define the boundaries of sustainability. For example, fire suppression in ecosystems that were adapted to frequent fires did not recognize the natural range of variation in fire frequency, and this has been unsustainable, leading to increasingly larger and more catastrophic fires.

Likewise, we must recognize and respect ecological limits in the supply and availability of water for human use. Ecological watershed management can capture, store, and release water, but cannot extend it beyond the limits of providence. Ultimately, we must limit our use of water, and other natural resources, to what is available and excess to the needs of the larger ecological community to which we belong.

Scenario Committee Members:

Terry Johnson, Paul Yoder, Armand Groffman, Keith Stickford

RIO PUERCO NATURAL BALANCE SCENARIO (6/23/03)

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Restore and manage the	Restore a fire adapted	Thin forests and
watersheds on public and	watershed.	woodlands in an
private land to enhance water	In a 30-year project use new	ecologically sound manner
retention and quality and to	federal fuel reduction and fire	(A-66).
reduce the threat of wildfire,	prevention funds for public	• Treat grassland brush in an

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
and to preserve natural	lands, and tax rebates and	ecologically sound
systems dependent on water.	credits for private land to	manner.
	create many local jobs for	 Develop a network of
	sawyer crews, earth moving	natural and artificial fire
	machinery, and hand crews.	and fuel breaks to define
	Additional value added	5000+ acre fire
	industry and permanent jobs would be created to maintain	management units
	this healthy watershed.	throughout the watershed.
	this heartify watershed.	• Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to
		facilitate burning.
		 Apply prescribed fire
		frequently and extensively
		to established fire
		management units.
Restore and manage the	Within 10 years decrease soil	• Expand watershed
watersheds on public and private land to enhance water	erosion and increase water infiltration. Use funding as	management programs (A-33).
retention and quality and to	above.	Improve storm water
reduce the threat of wildfire,		management (A-34).
and to preserve natural		Manage forage utilization
systems dependent on water.		to maintain ground cover
		and carry fire.
		• Encourage rainwater harvesting (A-44).
Restore and manage the	Within 10 years improve	Use constructed wetlands
watersheds on public and	water quality. Use funding	for final sewage treatment
private land to enhance water	from new federal & state taxes	(A-36).
retention and quality and to	and tax incentives and rebates.	 Identify and protect
reduce the threat of wildfire,		groundwater recharge
and to preserve natural		areas (A-47).
systems dependent on water.		• Clean up watercourses.
		• Limit and reduce vehicular
		low-water stream
		crossings.
Restore and manage the	Within 20 years enhance and	Control or eliminate
watersheds on public and	maintain native vegetation by	invasive weeds.
private land to enhance water	legislated land use. Remove	Develop grass banks and
retention and quality and to	non-native vegetation from	other cooperative
reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural	riparian areas using work corps and student labor.	mechanisms to reduce
systems dependent on water.	corps and student labor.	grazing during drought.
systems dependent on water.		Remove non-native vegetation from riparian
		vegetation from riparian areas (A-1).
		areas (A-1).

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
		Carefully manage grazing in riparian areas.
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.	Within 30 years integrate community and spiritual leaders around water and land care. Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula.	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water. Promote the sanctity of watercourses. Authorize in-stream flow as a beneficial use (A-63). Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages. Develop adopt-awatercourse programs. Develop community gardens.
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.	Within 30 years have Legislators at every level integrate water protection into current & new statutes.	 Form local agricultural cooperatives to maintain productivity of agricultural lands in local communities. Support acequia and agricultural land improvement programs. Develop mechanisms to prevent transfer of surface and ground water rights from their locality. Solicit funds from state and federal government agencies to map, catalog, and describe acequias including annual water use
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.	Within 50 years water use will match water supply. This was accomplished by statutes, as above, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies.	 Develop protective zoning for acequia-irrigated lands. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres (A-61).
Promote conservation of water.	Over the next 50 years key federal legislation, tax incentives and credits, and funding will guide water use reduction in a trickle down	 Develop local water conservation and drought plans (A-18). Promote projects to increase irrigation

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
	fashion to the state level, and	increase irrigation
	similarly from state level to	efficiency (A-10).
	local levels.	• Fund acequias to increase
		operating efficiency (A-
		60).
		Reduce artificial open
		water evaporation (A-45).
		 Fund domestic water
		cooperatives to improve
		their water systems.
		Adopt graduated water
		rates in all domestic
		systems (A-21).
		Promote adoption of
		domestic water-saving
		technologies (A-22).
		• Promote greywater reuse (A-24).
		 Develop water budget to
		understand water recharge
		and water use.
Promote education for area	Within 50 years the public	Promote understanding of
residents regarding the	will gain understanding of the	the central roles of climate
connection between land use, water and environmental	interdependence of natural and	and fire in the ecology of natural communities.
health, and ways to conserve	human communities. Funding will support this education	
water.	process (as above).	• Promote understanding of the roles of watersheds to
water.	process (as above).	store and release winter
		snowmelt and dissipate
		summer downpours.
		 Promote understanding of
		the natural limits to the
		productivity of land, and
		plant, wildlife and human
		dependence on it.
		• Promote the perception of
		healthy land and healthy
		watersheds as personal and
		community wealth.
		Develop local school
		curricula and outdoor
	0 1 50	projects on these subjects.
Promote education for area	Over the next 50 years public	Ensure continued public
residents regarding the	understanding of &	participation in water
connection between land use,	participation in water	issues (A-53).

GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
water and environmental	management will grow via	issues (A-53).
health, and ways to conserve water.	education and local water assemblies.	• Encourage appreciation of the interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds.
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	Over the next 50 years public understanding of water conservation will grow.	 Disseminate water-saving information (A-56) Develop school curricula concerning water conservation (A-56).
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.	For some years (within 20 years) legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38) using state and federal support. Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73).

RIO PUERCO RURAL COMMUNITIES VISION STATEMENT MAY 10, 2003

A Rural Community vision forsees a future for the Rio Puerco watershed which reflects its unique prehistoric and historic, natural, cultural, and economic traditions. This vision takes advantage of modern innovation to accommodate a shift to an ethic that upholds respect for land, water, air, and all living things.

In this vision Community would be built through observance of a spring Water Festival linked to the spring equinox (or Earth Day, or Cinco de Mayo) in which the knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored. Through the blessing of the local acequias, streams, and wetlands by priests and medicine men, a spiritual approach to water is maintained. A fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair would celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of the communities.

This vision would maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land with limited, low-density residential development, home occupations, and agricultural activities.

Rural Agricultural Areas would protect and preserve areas presently and historically used for agricultural practices. These areas would be comprised of predominantly irrigated lands for farming and lands for livestock management. Areas that are within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems such as storm water ponding, poor drainage, or a high water table, and riparian and wetland areas would be protected from development and would have limited residential uses.

This vision would insure maintenance or a rural lifestyle through land use planning, and laws that prevent development of irrigated or non-irrigated farmland, provide for planned rotation of fallow lands and insure continued existence of acequias and other agricultural pursuits. Surface water would be tied to the land and not be separated from it. Innovative ways to preserve water in the area, such as designating in-stream flow as a beneficial use and water banking would help to preserve an agrarian lifestyle.

This vision would bolster self-sufficiency for the sub-region and a sustainable economy that would allow those people wanting to live in and preserve the lifestyle to stay and do so.

This vision would promote furthering educational pursuits while being able to stay in the area. Education would provide the technological and business skills, and hands on experience needed to create one's own work. Education would be centered on agriculture and natural systems, water and soil conservation, and alternative energy and building.

Scenario Committee Members: Fatou Gueye, and Jennifer Johnson

RIO I	PUERCO RURAL COMMUNITIES SCENAI	RIO (6/23/03)
GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land. Limit residential development to low-density housing. Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Decrease soil erosion and increase water infiltration.	 Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches (mains and laterals). Line irrigation ditches where necessary. Redirect ditches to reduce gradient where possible. Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing. Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to effective water conservation plan. Laser level irrigated fields. Use agricultural methods that reduce water utilization. Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover that will carry fire. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos. Expand watershed management programs (A-33).
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Improve water quality.	 Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems (storm water ponding, poor drainage, high water table). Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26) Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Carefully manage grazing in riparian areas.

RIO	PUERCO RURAL COMMUNITIES SCENARIO	(6/23/03)
GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water production, retention, and quality, to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.	Maintain and enhance native vegetation.	 Control or eliminate invasive weeds. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. Remove non-native vegetation from riparian areas (A-1). Plant only low water use, native trees and shrubs.
Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.	Create water conscious communities.	 Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil management.
Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.	Create agriculture conscious communities.	 "Rural Agricultural Areas" would protect and preserve areas presently and historically used for agricultural practices. Develop water banking to maintain local water rights. Meter all surface water diversions (A-7). Meter all wells (A-7). Limit wells that impair surface or groundwater (A-61).
Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.	Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities.	 Use land use planning and laws to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated farmland. Maintain a schedule of rotation of fallow lands. Require water availability before land subdivision (A-30). Manage growth within the limits of water and a rural landscape (A-52). Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact).

RIO	PUERCO RURAL COMMUNITIES SCENARIO	(6/23/03)
GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION
		• Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center"
		 Promote "locally-owned" businesses.
		• Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, eco-
		tourism, and co-operatives.
		 Promote a Farmers Market, and sale of locally
		grown produce and meat.
		• Promote a program that systematically fosters a
		greater cooperation among various sectors of the communities.
		Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and
		predominantly undeveloped land.
		Limit residential development to low-density
		housing.
Promote conservation of water.	Create water wise communities.	Adopt a conservation fee added to all water
		systems for promotion of water conservation.
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Promote public understanding of the ecology of	•
connection between land use, water and	natural and human communities.	
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.		
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Promote public understanding of the	•
connection between land use, water and	interdependence of water management issues.	
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	D . 11' 1 . 1' C1 C'. 1	77.11
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Promote public understanding of benefits and means of water conservation.	• Mulching
connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	means of water conservation.	• Composting
environmental hearth, and ways to conserve water.		• Swales
		Rain barrels
		Other catchment systems
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Promote an education facility that would allow	•
connection between land use, water and	staying in the area.	
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	Duamata muhlia aduantian that tanahan tha	1
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and	Promote public education that teaches the sacredness of water	•
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	sacreuness of water	
Promote education for area residents regarding the	Promote an education system that provides	Ilanda an training
connection between land use, water and	technology and business skills needed to develop	 Hands on training Water and soil conservation methods
environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	water and land centered occupations and	vv ater and son conservation methods
on the month indicating and ways to conserve water.	enterprises.	

RIO PUERCO RURAL COMMUNITIES SCENARIO (6/23/03)					
GOAL	OBJECTIVE	ACTION			
Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.	Promote an education system that trains youth to create their own occupations, mini businesses and enterprises centered on soil and water conservation and alternative energy and building methods.	•			
Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.	Promote public participation in the water planning process.	Maintain watershed steering committees.Fund ongoing water planning (A-58).			

RIO PUERCO DRAFT 3-SCENARIOS COMBINED CHART (6/26/03)

Goal: Restore an	Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.					
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION	
	•	In a 30-year project use new federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands, and tax rebates and credits for private land to create many local jobs for sawyer crews, earth moving machinery, and hand crews. Additional value added industry and permanent jobs would be created to maintain this healthy watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed. Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. 	Restore a fire adapted watershed.	Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures.	

Goai: Kestore ar	ia manage the waters		l to enhance water retention and o Il systems dependent on water.	quanty and to reduce the	e inreat of whatire, and to
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION
Reduce and prevent erosion of soils, and loss of soil nutrients, topsoil and seed, to reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and to increase benefit to landowners and producers.	Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Re-establish grasses. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing. Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or notill methods.	Within 10 years decrease soil erosion and increase water infiltration. Use funding as above.	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Improve storm water management (A-34). Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. 	AC OBJECTIVE	Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches (mains and laterals). Line irrigation ditches where necessary. Redirect ditches to reduce gradient where possible. Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing. Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to effective water conservation plan. Laser level irrigated fields.
Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos to raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.	 Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. 		•		 Use agricultural methods that reduce wate utilization. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos.

preserve natural systems dependent on water.							
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION		
Provide for an increased, consistent ind sustainable ource of both domestic and improve the quality of the domestic supply rom surface-water.	Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods. Line the ditch system and laterals with concrete or PVC pipe. Construct a water storage reservoir (preferable) or other storage facility. Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land. Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public	Within 10 years improve water quality. Use funding from new federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	 Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47). Clean up watercourses. Limit and reduce vehicular low-water stream crossings. 	Improve water quality.	 Prohibit developmen in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems (storm water ponding, poor drainage, high water table). Prohibit developmen in wetlands or riparian areas. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26) Remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Carefully manage grazing in riparian areas. 		
	and private land, and along the irrigation ditches.						
rovide for an	Drill wells for		•		•		
ncreased, consistent	development of						
nd sustainable	alternative upland						

Goal: Restore an	Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION		
and adequate	improve water						
distribution of water	availability and						
to achieve a balanced	distribution.						
utilization pattern	 Install 						
across the landscape,	improved well						
reduce overgrazing,	pump technology						
and to increase size	on existing wells.						
and productivity of	Install water						
animals.	pipelines and						
	drinking troughs.						
	Increase water						
	availability and						
	distribution to						
	reduce competition						
	for water resources						
	between livestock						
	and wildlife.						
Reduce, prevent, and	Promote		•		•		
repair habitat loss	wetland and						
along streams,	riparian						
ephemeral	conservation and						
waterways, and in	management						
wetlands. Improve	prescriptions to						
degraded riparian and	benefit both						
wetland habitats to	wildlife and						
provide both winter	livestock.						
and summer habitat	Re-vegetate						
for numerous wildlife	along streams and						
species, and	ephemeral						
migratory birds, and	waterways.						
to guard against water	Rehabilitate						
reduction, and loss of	freshwater areas,						
important plant	and plant willow						
species such as	and cottonwood						
willow and cattails in	trees at unstable						
drought years, and	banks and along						
both silting up and	non-vegetated						

	Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION		
scouring out of	non-vegetated						
important wetlands	segments.						
due to flooding	 Construct 						
during years of heavy	fencing to protect						
precipitation.	riparian and						
	wetland areas, and						
	plantings from						
	livestock.						
	 Stabilize 						
	channel banks by						
	installing J-Hooks						
	and other similar						
	structures.						
	 Re-create and 						
	induce stream						
	meanders.						
Enhance the ecology	 Work with 	Within 20 years enhance and	Control or eliminate	•	Plant only low water		
of the rangeland	relevant agencies to	maintain native vegetation by	invasive weeds.		use, native trees and		
ecosystem to benefit	manage sagebrush	legislated land use. Remove	 Develop grass banks and 		shrubs.		
the watersheds.	monocultures and	non-native vegetation from	other cooperative mechanisms				
Increase both the bio-	reduce numbers of	riparian areas using work	to reduce grazing during				
diversity of	juniper trees.	corps and student labor.	drought.				
rangelands, and	 Seed with 		Remove non-native				
production of	native grasses.		vegetation from riparian areas				
croplands. Increase	 Use various 		(A-1).				
forage, native grass	methods to reduce		Carefully manage grazing				
production, and	competition for		in riparian areas.				
groundcover.	forage between						
Remove non-native	livestock and						
and invasive species.	wildlife.						
	 Improve 						
	grazing						
	management						
	through methods						
	such as: fencing,						
	pasturing,						

Goal: Restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to							
	preserve natural systems dependent on water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR OBJECTIVE AR ACTION NB OBJECTIVE NB ACTION RC OBJECTIVE RC ACTION						
	rotational grazing						
	and other methods						
	to reduce						
	overgrazing.						

	Goal: Retain land us	se patterns that support	and ensure a rural lifestyle	and economy.	
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION
		OBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE	
Develop a local economy that would help prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers.	 Develop local agricultural cooperatives that will promote and sustain agriculture through education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching the communities children about the importance and benefit of agriculture and good agricultural conservation methods. Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Work with local banks and Acequia Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Plan rotation of fallow acres to benefit soil health and water management. 	Within 50 years water use will match water supply. This will be accomplished by statutes, as above, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies.	 Develop protective zoning for acequia-irrigated lands. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres (A-61). 	Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities.	 Use land use planning and laws to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated farmland. Maintain a schedule of rotation of fallow lands. Require water availability before land subdivision (A-30). Manage growth within the limits of water and a rural landscape (A-52). Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact). Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center" Promote "locally-owned" businesses. Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, eco-

1 D OD			and ensure a rural lifestyle		D.G. ; C.T. C
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION
		OBJECTIVE		OBJECTIVE	
	• Reduce the amount of				tourism, and co-operatives
	presently fallow cropland, and				 Promote a Farmers
	prevent further cropland being				Market, and sale of locally
	taken out of production.				grown produce and meat.
	 Develop a consistent and 				• Promote a program
	sustained supply, and				that systematically fosters
	distribution of irrigation water.				a greater cooperation
					among various sectors of
					the communities.
					 Maintain large areas
					of mostly vacant and
					predominantly
					undeveloped land.
					Limit residential
					development to low-
					density housing.
Increase efficiency of	Repair and construct head-		•		•
irrigation ditch system.	gates and farm gates for water				
	control.				
	Reduce and prevent				
	increased incision of irrigation				
	ditches which causes				
	channelization and makes				
	application of water to fields				
	difficult or impossible.				
	• Line the ditch system, or				
	segments most prone to				
	erosion, with concrete or PVC				
	pipe.				
	• Re-contour segments of ditches that have become				
	channelized.				
	 Repair blown out culverts and broken flumes which add 				
	to soil erosion when water				
	bypasses them to reach the				

	Goal: Retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION		
	grade beyond. • Laser level fields to provide a topography that increases the efficient application of water, and reduces sheet and rill erosion.						

Goal: Promote educ	Goal: Promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION		
				OBJECTIVE			
	 Educate landowners 	Within 50 years the public	• Promote	Promote public	• Promote		
	and ranchers about erosion	will gain understanding of	understanding of the	understanding of	understanding of the		
	factors, and methods to	the interdependence of	central roles of climate and	the ecology of	natural limits to the		
	reduce or prevent it.	natural and human	fire in the ecology of	natural and human	productivity of land, and		
	 Educate landowners 	communities. Funding	natural communities.	communities.	plant, wildlife and human		
	and ranchers about	will support this	• Promote		dependence on it.		
	improved methods of	education process (as	understanding of the roles		• Promote the		
	livestock handling.	above).	of watersheds to store and		perception of healthy land		
	Educate landowners		release winter snowmelt		and healthy watersheds as		
	and farmers about		and dissipate summer		personal and community		
	improved methods of		downpours.		wealth.		
	agriculture.		• Promote		 Develop school 		
	Educate landowners		understanding of the		curricula and outdoor		
	and ranchers about the		natural limits to the		projects on these subjects.		

AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION
	importance of riparian and		productivity of land, and		
	wetland areas.		plant, wildlife and human		
	Educate landowners		dependence on it.		
	and producers about				
	relevant contemporary				
	farming technologies and				
	practices, and expanding				
	crop markets.				
	Work with local				
	schools to involve children				
	and young adults in				
	agriculture.				
	•	Over the next 50 years public understanding of & participation in water management will grow via education and local water assemblies. Over the next 50 years public understanding of water conservation will grow.	 Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53). Disseminate watersaving information (A-56) Develop school curricula concerning water 	Promote public understanding of the interdependence of water management issues. Promote public understanding of benefits and means of water	 Encourage appreciation of the interrelationship of wa and land management watersheds. Mulching Composting Swales Rain barrels
			conservation (A-56).	conservation.	• Other catchment systems
	•		•	Promote an education facility that would allow staying in the area.	•
	•		•	Promote public education that teaches the	•
				sacredness of water	

AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION
	•		•	Promote an education system that provides technology and business skills needed to develop water and land centered occupations and enterprises.	 Hands on training Water and soil conservation methods
	•		•	Promote an education system that trains youth to create their own occupations, mini businesses/enterpri ses centered on soil and water conservation, alternative energy, building methods.	•

Goal: Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION	
				OBJECTIVE		

G	Goal: Support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION		
				OBJECTIVE			
	•	Within 30 years integrate community and spiritual leaders around water and land care. Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula.	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water. Promote the sanctity of watercourses. Authorize in-stream flow as a beneficial use (A-63). Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages. Develop adopt-awatercourse programs. Develop community gardens. 	Create water conscious communities.	 Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil management. 		

	Goal: Ensure treaty, wa	nter and acequia rights to pre	serve and protect local agric	ultural traditions.	
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION
				OBJECTIVE	
		Within 30 years have	• Form local agricultural	Create agriculture	"Rural Agricultural
		Legislators at every level	cooperatives to maintain	conscious	Areas" would protect and
		integrate water protection	productivity of agricultural	communities.	preserve areas presently
		into current & new	lands in local communities.		and historically used for
		statutes.	 Support acequia and 		agricultural practices.
			agricultural land		 Develop water
			improvement programs.		banking to maintain local
			 Develop mechanisms 		water rights.
			to prevent transfer of		 Meter all surface
			surface and ground water		water diversions (A-7).
			rights from their locality.		• Meter all wells (A-7).
			• Solicit funds from		 Limit wells that
			state and federal		impair surface or
			government agencies to		groundwater (A-61).

Goal: Ensure treaty, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.						
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION NB OBJECTIVE NB ACTION RC RC ACTION					
				OBJECTIVE		
			map, catalog, and describe			
			acequias including annual			
			water use.			

	Goal: Promote conservation of water.							
AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC OBJECTIVE	RC ACTION			
		Over the next 50 years key federal legislation, tax incentives and credits, and funding will guide water use reduction in a trickle down fashion to the state level, and similarly from state level to local levels.	 Develop local water conservation and drought plans (A-18). Promote projects to increase irrigation efficiency (A-10). Fund acequias to increase operating efficiency (A-60). Reduce artificial open water evaporation (A-45). Fund domestic water cooperatives to improve their water systems. Adopt graduated water rates in all domestic systems (A-21). Promote adoption of domestic water-saving technologies (A-22). Promote greywater reuse (A-24). Develop water budget to understand water recharge and water use. 	Create water wise communities.	 Adopt a conservation fee added to all water systems for promotion of water conservation. Encourage rainwater harvesting (A-44). 			

Goal: Provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.

AR OBJECTIVE	AR ACTION	NB OBJECTIVE	NB ACTION	RC	RC ACTION
				OBJECTIVE	
	•	For some years (within 20 years) legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38) using state and federal support. Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73). 	Promote public participation in the water planning process.	 Maintain watershed steering committees. Fund ongoing water planning (A-58).

DRAFT RIO PUERCO SUB-REGIONAL SCENARIO: 2003-2050. (6/26/03)

	GOAL: RESTORE AND MANAGE THE WATERSHEDS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND TO ENHANCE WATER RETENTION AND QUALITY AND TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF WILDFIRE, AND TO PRESERVE NATURAL SYSTEMS DEPENDENT ON WATER.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	L, AI	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed. Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures. Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. 	•	30-year project	New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land	 Create many local jobs for sawyer crews, earth moving machinery, and hand crews. Additionally value added industry, and permanent jobs would be created to maintain a healthy watershed.
Decrease soil erosion and increase water retention and infiltration.	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to an effective water conservation plan. Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing. Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till 	•	Within 10 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and increase benefit to landowners and producers. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed.

OBJECTIVE	REDUCE THE THREAT OF WILDFIRI ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	methods. Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing. Laser level irrigated fields. Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe. Establish groundcover on rangeland.			
• Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos to raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.	 Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos. 	Within 30 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
• Rehabilitate freshwater areas. Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, ephemeral waterways, and in wetlands.	 Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways, plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments. Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock. Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures. Re-create and induce stream meanders. Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems (storm water 	•		 Guard against water reduction, and loss of important plant species such as willow and cattails in drought years, and both silting up and scouring out of important wetlands due to flooding during years of heavy precipitation. Improve degraded riparian and wetland habitats to provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds

GOAL: RESTORE AND MANAGE THE WATERSHEDS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAND TO ENHANCE WATER RETENTION AND QUALITY AND TO REDUCE THE THREAT OF WILDFIRE, AND TO PRESERVE NATURAL SYSTEMS DEPENDENT ON WATER.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	ponding, poor drainage, high water table).Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas.			
Increase both the bio- diversity and production of rangelands, and croplands.	 Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees. Control or eliminate noxious, invasive, and non-native weed species (A-1). Seed with native grasses, and plants. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. 	Within 20 years		 Benefit the watersheds. Using work corps and student labor, remove nonnative vegetation from riparian areas. Increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable source, and adequate distribution of rangeland water.	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water. Install improved well pump technology on existing wells. Install water pipelines and drinking troughs. Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. 	•		 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife. Achieve a balanced animal-use pattern across the landscape to reduce overgrazing, and increase size and productivity of wildlife and livestock.

GOAL: SUPPORT THE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES OF WATER, AND THE UNIVERSAL NEED FOR AND IMPORTANCE OF				
WATER.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
•	Promote appreciation of the	Within 30 years	•	•
	dependence of all life on water.	integrate community		
	Promote the sanctity of	and spiritual leaders		

Watercourses. Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil	CIES BENEFITS
 Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the 	
which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. • Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. • Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the	
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agricultural communities. • Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the	
Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the	
the year to keep people focused on the	
, , , ,	
importance of water and soft	
management.	
Develop public parks and	
interpretive areas along perennial	
streams near villages.	
Develop adopt-a-watercourse	

OBJECTIVE		101111111111111111111111111111111111111	INOTECT ECCIE HOME	JLTURAL TRADITIONS.
0202011.2	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
 Create agriculture conscious communities. For coopera of agriculture communities. Supland implements of water rights from the support of the suppor	rm local agricultural atives to maintain productivity cultural lands in local unities. pport acequia and agricultural aprovement programs. evelop mechanisms to prevent of surface and ground water from their locality. (Prohibit sale er out of subregion). licit funds from state and government agencies to map, and describe acequias ng annual water use. Jurial Agricultural Areas" would and preserve areas presently torically used for agricultural			

GOAL: RETAIN LAND USE PATTERNS THAT SUPPORT AND ENSURE A RURAL LIFESTYLE AND ECONOMY.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Protect and improve the	Identify and protect groundwater	Within 10 years	New federal & state	•
quality of the domestic	recharge areas (A-47).		taxes and tax incentives and	
supply of surface and ground	 Limit and reduce vehicular low- 		rebates.	

	AIN LAND USE PATTERNS THAT SU	PPORT AND ENSUR		D ECONOMY.
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
water.	 water stream crossings. Clean up watercourses, remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26). Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Remove trace elements. 			
Provide for increased, consistent and sustainable sources of both domestic and irrigation water.	 Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land. Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public and private land, and along the irrigation ditches. Construct water storage reservoirs or other storage facility. Install Domestic supply wells. Identify and provide for residential fire-fighting water. 	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	
• A program that systematically fosters a greater cooperation among various sectors of the communities with water as a primary focus.	 Manage growth within the limits of water, and a rural landscape (A-52). Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management (A-30). Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres. Require water availability before land subdivision. Limit residential development to low-density housing. 			

GOAL: RET	AIN LAND USE PATTERNS THAT SU	PPORT AND ENSUR	E A RURAL LIFESTYLE AN	D ECONOMY.
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities, and helps prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle.	 Develop local agricultural cooperatives. Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Promote a Farmers' Market, and sale of locally grown produce and meat. Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact). Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Plan and maintain a schedule for rotation of fallow acres. Reduce the amount of presently fallow cropland, and prevent further cropland being taken out of production. 	• Within 50 years	 Accomplished by passage of state statutes, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies and process. Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center". Promote "locallyowned" businesses. Work with local banks, Acequia, and Stockmen Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, ecotourism, and co-operatives. 	Water use will match water supply. Agricultural Cooperatives will promote and sustain agriculture through:. Education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching children about the importance and benefit of agriculture, and good agricultural conservation methods.
Increase efficiency of irrigation ditch system.	 Develop protective zoning for acequia irrigated lands. Use land use planning, and laws to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated farmland. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. Develop a consistent and sustained supply, and distribution of irrigation water. Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches (mains and laterals). Repair and construct head, and farm gates for water control. 			 Provide a topography that makes application of water to fields more. Reduce sheet and rill erosion which causes channelization.

GOAL: RET	GOAL: RETAIN LAND USE PATTERNS THAT SUPPORT AND ENSURE A RURAL LIFESTYLE AND ECONOMY.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
	Line irrigation ditch systems and					
	laterals, where necessary, with					
	concrete or PVC pipe.					
	Repair blown out culverts and					
	broken flumes.					
	Redirect ditches to reduce gradient					
	where possible.					
	Reduce and prevent increased					
	incising of irrigation ditches.					
	Re-contour segments of ditches					
	that have become channelized.					

	GOAL: PROMOTI	E CONSERVATION O	F WATER.	
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Water wise residents and	Disseminate water-saving	• Over the next 50	Guide water use	Public understanding of
communities.	information (A-56).	years.	reduction in a trickle down	water conservation will
	 Develop water budget to 		fashion to the state level, and	increase.
	understand water recharge and water		similarly from state level to	
	use.		local levels.	
	 Develop local water conservation 		 Key federal legislation. 	
	and drought plans (A-18).		 Tax incentives and 	
	 Fund domestic water cooperatives 		credits.	
	to improve their water systems.		 Funding 	
	 Fund acequias to increase 			
	operating efficiency (A-60).			
	 Adopt graduated water rates in all 			
	domestic systems (A-21).			
	 Adopt a conservation fee added to 			
	all water systems for promotion of			
	water conservation.			
	 Promote adoption of domestic 			
	water-saving technologies (A-22).			
	• Promote greywater reuse (A-24).			
	 Encourage rainwater harvesting 			
	(A-44).			
	 Improve storm water management 			
	(A-34).			

	GOAL: PROMOTE CONSERVATION OF WATER.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
OBJECTIVE	 Use agricultural methods that reduce water utilization. Reduce water loss in acequias. Promote projects to increase irrigation efficiency (A-10). Reduce artificial open water evaporation (A-45). Meter all water supply wells (A-8). Limit wells that could impair surface or groundwater (A-61). 	BLAGIII		BEINEITIO		
	Capture flood flows.					

GOAL: PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR AREA RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAND USE, WATER AND					
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, AND WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER.					
OBJECTIVE ACTIONS LENGTH FUNDING/POLICIES BENEFITS					

GOAL: PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR AREA RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAND USE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, AND WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
 Create water conscious communities by providing education centered on soil and water conservation, and alternative energy and building methods. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers. 	 Develop school curricula and outdoor projects on these subjects. Develop school curricula concerning water conservation (A-56). Develop school curricula concerning water conservation methods, such as, mulching, composting, swales, rain barrels and other catchment systems, and uses hands on training. Work with local schools to involve children and young adults in agriculture. 	Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula.	Funding will support this education process (as above).	 Public understanding of the:. idea of healthy land and healthy watersheds as personal and community wealth. sacredness of water. interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds. roles of watersheds to store and release winter snowmelt and dissipate summer downpours. central roles of climate and fire in the ecology of natural communities. natural limits to the productivity of land. natural limits to plant, wildlife and human dependence on land. factors conducive to erosion, and methods to reduce or prevent it. importance of riparian and wetland areas. alternative methods of livestock handling, such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing and erosion. relevant contemporary farming technologies and practices, such as: low impact 	

GOAL: PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR AREA RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAND USE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, AND WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER.				
OBJECTIVE				BENEFITS
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	agricultural methods-shallow or no plowing-, alternative and expanding crop markets. • benefits, and means of water conservation.

GOAL: PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR AREA RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAND USE, WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, AND WAYS TO CONSERVE WATER.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Provide a secondary education facility.		•	• Funding will support this education facility (as above).	 Allow local residents to stay in the area. Teach technology and business skills needed to develop water and land centered occupations and enterprises. Train youth to create occupations, mini businesses and enterprises. 	

GOAL: PROVIDE FOR MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WATER PLAN.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Public participation in the water planning process and water management.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38). Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73). Maintain watershed steering committees. Fund ongoing water planning (A-58). Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53) through local water assemblies. 	Within 20 years	 Use state and federal support. Legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches 		

RIO PUERCO RIO JEMEZ SUBREGIONS COMBINED SCENARIO SEQUENCE

DRAFT COMBINED RIO PUERCO y RIO JEMEZ SUBREGIONAL SCENARIO: 2003-2050 (9-17-03)

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to					
		al sys	stems dependent on	water.	
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed. Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures. Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. 	•	30-year project	New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land	 Create many local jobs for sawyer crews, earth moving machinery, and hand crews. Additionally value added industry, and permanent jobs would be created to maintain a healthy watershed.
Decrease soil erosion and increase water retention and infiltration.	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to an effective water conservation plan. Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Use low impact agricultural 	•	Within 10 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and increase benefit to landowners and producers. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed.

ORIFCTIVE		al systems dependent or		DENEETC
OBJECTIVE	methods such as shallow or no plowing. • Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till methods. • Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing. • Laser level irrigated fields. • Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe. • Establish groundcover on rangeland.	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
• Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos to raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.	 rangeland. Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos. 	Within 30 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
• Rehabilitate freshwater areas. Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, ephemeral waterways, and in wetlands.	 Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways, plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments. Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock. Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures. 	•	•	 Guard against water reduction, and loss of important plant species such as willow and cattails in drought years, and both silting up and scouring out of important wetlands due to flooding during years of heavy precipitation. Improve degraded

ODIECENE		al systems dependent or		DENIEFIEC
OBJECTIVE	Re-create and induce stream meanders. Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems (storm water ponding, poor drainage, high water table). Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas.	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	riparian and wetland habitats to provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds
• Increase both the biodiversity and production of rangelands, and croplands.	 Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees. Control or eliminate noxious, invasive, and non-native weed species (A-1). Seed with native grasses, and plants. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. 	Within 20 years	•	 Benefit the watersheds. Using work corps and student labor, remove nonnative vegetation from riparian areas. Increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
• Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable source, and adequate distribution of rangeland water.	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water. Install improved well pump technology on existing wells. Install water pipelines and drinking troughs. Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. 	•	•	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife. Achieve a balanced animal-use pattern across the landscape to reduce overgrazing, and increase size and productivity of wildlife and livestock.
*Maintain agriculture and ranching as a part of the	*Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and	•	•	• •

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
whole ecosystem	sustainable Implement local Mgmnt plans. Maintain Customary Law and Practice. Implement rotation grazing practices. Maintain diversity of use by wildlife and livestock. Promote an attitude of stewardship of the ecosystems' integrity			
*Maintain the scenic and ecological conditions which attracted us here	*Ensure good water quality Include forests/forestry, rangelands/ranching and wetland/riparian areas	•	•	•
*Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity	*Maintain healthy and productive plant and animal communities by creating an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size, classes, and ages	•	•	•

Goal: su	Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS			
•	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water. Promote the sanctity of watercourses. Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil 	Within 30 years integrate community and spiritual leaders around water and land care.					

Goal: su	Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
*Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas, aside from the economic benefits.	management. Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages. Develop adopt-a-watercourse programs. Develop community gardens. *Maintain the local cultural and religious traditions.				
Institutionalize local control & discretionary authority.	Implement & apply right of self- determination & local governance of water issues.				

Goal: ensure treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Create agriculture conscious communities.	 Form local agricultural cooperatives to maintain productivity of agricultural lands in local communities. Support acequia and agricultural land improvement programs. Develop mechanisms to prevent transfer of surface and ground water rights from their locality. (Prohibit sale of water out of sub-region). Solicit funds from state and federal government agencies to map, catalog, and describe acequias including annual water use. "Rural Agricultural Areas" would protect and preserve areas presently 	Within 30 years have Legislators at every level integrate protection of water for agriculture into current and new statutes.			

	Goal: ensure treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	and historically used for agricultural				
	practices.				
	Develop water banking to				
	maintain local water rights.				
	Meter all surface water diversions				
	(A-7).				
	Authorize in-stream flow as a				
	beneficial use (A-63).				
	Address ground/surface water				
	interactions in state water-rights				
	statutes (A-144).				
	Identify, quantify, and adjudicate				
	surface water rights and order of wet				
	water utilization (A-71)				
*Respect existing rural, tribal	*Form lobbying group/local Acequia	•	•	•	
and farming/ranching	Assoc/Ag Assoc				
lifestyles.	Implement customary Law & practices				
	in existence prior to the Act of 1866 &				
	1848 Treaty of GH.				
	Recognize & implement USDA-FS				
	Reg. 3 policy (Wm D Hurst 1972).				
*Maintain the integrity of	*Acequia water banking	•	•	•	
traditional acequias systems	1866 Act Right-of-Way.				
that have existed for several	1848 Treaty.				
generations	Protect acequia priority of right-of-				
	way.				
*Protect agricultural lands	*Implement land use management	•	•	•	
from development	tools that prevent paving over and				
	building on agricultural lands				
	Require planning for growth to				
	consider impacts on traditional cultures				
	and lifestyles				
	Protect the option to pursue				
	farming/ranching full or part-time				
	Implement local and customary land				
WT7 . 1.1 .1 .1 .1	use management tools				
*Keep water with the land.	*Assessment fee if land removed from	•	•	•	

Goal: ensure treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	system.			
	Water rights are not lost if water is			
	kept in or returned to the river			

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Protect and improve the quality of the domestic supply of surface and ground water.	 Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47). Limit and reduce vehicular low-water stream crossings. Clean up watercourses, remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26). Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Remove trace elements. 	•	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	
Provide for increased, consistent and sustainable sources of both domestic and irrigation water.	 Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land. Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public and private land, and along the irrigation ditches. Construct water storage reservoirs or other storage facility. Install Domestic supply wells. Identify and provide for residential fire-fighting water. 	•	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
• A program that systematically fosters a greater cooperation among various sectors of the communities with water as a primary focus.	 Manage growth within the limits of water, and a rural landscape (A-52). Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management (A-30). Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres. Require water availability before land subdivision. Limit residential development to low-density housing. 	•			
Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities, and helps prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle.	 Develop local agricultural cooperatives. Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Promote a Farmers' Market, and sale of locally grown produce and meat. Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact). Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Plan and maintain a schedule for rotation of fallow acres. Reduce the amount of presently fallow cropland, and prevent further cropland being taken out of production. 	•	Within 50 years	 Accomplished by passage of state statutes, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies and process. Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center". Promote "locally-owned" businesses. Work with local banks, Acequia, and Stockmen Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, ecotourism, and co-operatives. 	Water use will match water supply. Agricultural Cooperatives will promote and sustain agriculture through:. Education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching children about the importance and benefit of agriculture, and good agricultural conservation methods.

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Increase efficiency of irrigation ditch system.	 Develop protective zoning for acequia irrigated lands. Use land use planning, and laws to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated farmland. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. Develop a consistent and sustained supply, and distribution of irrigation water. Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches (mains and laterals). Repair and construct head, and farm gates for water control. Line irrigation ditch systems and laterals, where necessary, with concrete or PVC pipe. Repair blown out culverts and broken flumes. Redirect ditches to reduce gradient where possible. Reduce and prevent increased incising of irrigation ditches. Re-contour segments of ditches that have become channelized. 	• EENGIII	• •	 Provide a topography that makes application of water to fields more. Reduce sheet and rill erosion which causes channelization. 	
*Maintain the rural nature of the sub-region with agriculture and ranching as an integral part	*Maintain the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the environment and economy together Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the sub-regions Create and maintain local farmer markets Promote and encourage use of local crops	•	•	•	
*Base regional growth/planning/zoning on entire ecosystem	*Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas. Manage growth by putting	•	•	•	

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	geographical or numerical limits on the				
	population				
	Tie land-use to demonstrated				
	availability of water.				
	Encourage areas of higher density with				
	clean, eco-friendly, nearby				
	businesses/industries.				
	Prevent planning that requires				
	commuting.				
	Create an economy which would not				
	require us to work away from the land				
	in order to maintain it and enable				
	future generations to farm and ranch				
	Establish Agricultural co-ops				
	Marketing				
	Include the cost of environmental				
	damage when assessing alternatives				

	Goal: promote conservation of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
Water wise residents and communities.	 Disseminate water-saving information (A-56). Develop water budget to understand water recharge and water use. Develop local water conservation and drought plans (A-18). Fund domestic water cooperatives to improve their water systems. Fund acequias to increase operating efficiency (A-60). Adopt graduated water rates in all domestic systems (A-21). Adopt a conservation fee added to all water systems for promotion of water conservation. Promote adoption of domestic 	• Over the next 50 years.	 Guide water use reduction in a trickle down fashion to the state level, and similarly from state level to local levels. Key federal legislation. Tax incentives and credits. Funding 	Public understanding of water conservation will increase.		

	Goal: promote conservation of water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	water-saving technologies (A-22).				
	• Promote greywater reuse (A-24).				
	Encourage rainwater harvesting				
	(A-44).				
	Improve storm water management				
	(A-34).				
	Use agricultural methods that				
	reduce water utilization.				
	Reduce water loss in acequias.				
	Promote projects to increase				
	irrigation efficiency (A-10).				
	Reduce artificial open water				
	evaporation (A-45).				
	Meter all water supply wells (A-				
	8).				
	Limit wells that could impair				
	surface or groundwater (A-61).				
	Capture flood flows.				
*Enhance conservation of	*Utilize new technologies	•	•	•	
water and preservation of the	Institute incentives for water				
land	conservation and recycling				
	Create an inter-water-systems board				
	Coordination/cooperation of water use				
	among area water systems				
	Ensure modernized, well-maintained				
1	water systems				

Goal: promote education fo	or area residents regarding the connection	on between land use, wa	ater and environmental health	, and ways to conserve water.
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
 Create water conscious communities by providing education centered on soil and water conservation, and alternative energy and building methods. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers. 	 Develop school curricula and outdoor projects on these subjects. Develop school curricula concerning water conservation (A-56). Develop school curricula concerning water conservation methods, such as, mulching, composting, swales, rain barrels and other catchment systems, and uses hands on training. Work with local schools to involve children and young adults in agriculture. 	Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula.	• Funding will support this education process (as above).	 Public understanding of the:. idea of healthy land and healthy watersheds as personal and community wealth. sacredness of water. interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds. roles of watersheds to store and release winter snowmelt and dissipate summer downpours. central roles of climate and fire in the ecology of natural communities. natural limits to the productivity of land. natural limits to plant, wildlife and human dependence on land. factors conducive to erosion, and methods to reduce or prevent it. importance of riparian and wetland areas. alternative methods of livestock handling, such as: fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing and erosion. relevant contemporary farming technologies and practices, such as: low impact

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
				agricultural methods-shallow or no plowing-, alternative and expanding crop markets. • benefits, and means of water conservation.
Provide a secondary education facility.	•	•	• Funding will support this education facility (as above).	 Allow local residents to stay in the area. Teach technology and business skills needed to develop water and land centered occupations and enterprises. Train youth to create occupations, mini businesses and enterprises.
*Assist future generations in learning about water	Create a Natural Resource Educational Program (partner the school district with agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District) Educate about ways to wisely use and reuse water. Provide seminars/courses at local school	•	•	•
*Educate folks who are not farmers by trade about the importance of land and water stewardship	*Share local agriculture knowledge Share local knowledge about stewardship as nurturing the land and husbanding the water Make educational packages available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices.	•	•	•

Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
*Minimize misunderstandings between newcomers/tourists and long time residents.	*Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles.	•	•	•

	Goal: provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
Public participation in the water planning process and water management.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38). Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73). Maintain watershed steering committees. Fund ongoing water planning (A-58). Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53) through local water assemblies. 	Within 20 years	Use state and federal support. Legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches	•		
• *None	• *None	•	•	•		

REGION 3 POLICY

Dealt with pueblo and Spanish American cultures of Northern NM as a unique resource in the National System.

Act of 1866- Right-of-Way from Highway Act

Prior to 1891 ditches were allowed to be constructed across public domain without permit or authorization, once constructed they were accorded easement status by local custom. 1971 memo FS HQ DC states legally recognized under Act of 1866.

1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Article 8-

Property of every kind... present owners, heirs... and all Mexicans who (word?) acquire... property by contract shall enjoy with respect to its guarantees equally ample(?) as if belong to US citizen.

DRAFT COMBINED RIO PUERCO y RIO JEMEZ SUB-REGIONAL SCENARIO: 2003-2050 (9/19/03)

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed. Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures. Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. 	• 30-year project	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Create many local jobs for sawyer crews, earth moving machinery, and hand crews. Additionally value added industry, and permanent jobs would be created to maintain a healthy watershed.
Decrease soil erosion and increase water retention and infiltration.	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to an effective water conservation plan. Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing. Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till 	Within 10 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and increase benefit to landowners and producers. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed.

8	he watersheds on public and private land preserve natura	l systems dependent o		,
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
OBJECTIVE	methods. • Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, **rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing. • Laser level irrigated fields. • Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe. • Establish groundcover on	DENGTH	Pending/I objects	DENETIS
• Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos to raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.	rangeland. Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos.	Within 30 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
• Rehabilitate freshwater areas. Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, ephemeral waterways, and in wetlands.	 Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways, plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments. Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock. Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures. Re-create and induce stream meanders. Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems (storm water 	Within 15 years	•	 Guard against water reduction, and loss of important plant species such as willow and cattails in drought years, and both silting up and scouring out of important wetlands due to flooding during years of heavy precipitation. Improve degraded riparian and wetland habitats to provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	l systems dependent or LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
OBJECTIVE	ponding, poor drainage, high water table). • Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas.	ZZZXOTII	Tenbindi official	DENETTS
• Increase both the bio- **diversity and production of rangelands, and croplands.	 Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees. Control or eliminate noxious, invasive, and non-native weed species (A-1). Seed with native grasses, and plants. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. Include diversity of both wildlife and livestock. 	• Within 20 years	•	 Benefit the watersheds. Using work corps and student labor, remove nonnative vegetation from riparian areas. Increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover. Increase benefit to landowners and producers. *Healthy and productive plant and animal communities in an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size classes, and ages.
• Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable source, and adequate distribution of rangeland water.	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water. Install improved well pump technology on existing wells. Install water pipelines and drinking troughs. Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. 	• Within 15 years		 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife. Achieve a balanced animal-use pattern across the landscape to reduce overgrazing, and increase size and productivity of wildlife and livestock.
*Maintain agriculture and ranching as part of the whole ecosystem.	*Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.	•	•	•

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	 *Create and implement local management plans. *Retain customary laws and practices that promote soil and water conservation. *Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems. 			
*Maintain the scenic and ecological conditions which attracted us to the area.	*Include forests, rangelands wetland/riparian areas; ranching and agriculture.	•	•	•

Goal: su	Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
*Realize the spiritual	Promote appreciation of the	Within 30 years	•	•		
benefits of ancient forests,	dependence of all life on water.	integrate community				
free-flowing rivers, living	Promote the sanctity of	and spiritual leaders				
deserts and the abundance of	watercourses.	around water and				
life flourishing in all these	Promote a spring water festival in	land care.				
areas, aside from the	which knowledge of water as a sacred					
economic benefits.	gift is restored by blessing of the local					
	acequias and streams by priests and					
	medicine men.					
	Promote a fall harvest festival					
	linked to the County Fair to celebrate					
	the perseverance and cohesion of rural					
	agricultural communities.					
	Promote water events throughout					
	the year to keep people focused on the					
	importance of water and soil					
	management.					
	 Develop public parks and 					
	interpretive areas along perennial					
	streams near villages.					
	Develop adopt-a-watercourse					
	programs.					

Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	Develop community gardens.			
	 *Maintain local cultural and 			
	religious traditions.			

Goal: ensure treaty water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Create agriculture conscious communities.	 Form local agricultural cooperatives to maintain productivity of agricultural lands in local communities. Support acequia and agricultural land improvement programs. Develop mechanisms to prevent transfer of surface and ground water rights from their locality. (Prohibit sale of water out of sub-region). Solicit funds from state and federal government agencies to map, catalog, and describe acequias including annual water use. "Rural Agricultural Areas" would protect and preserve areas presently and historically used for agricultural practices. Develop **water banking to maintain local water rights. Meter all surface water diversions (A-7). Authorize in-stream flow as a beneficial use (A-63). Address ground/surface water interactions in state water-rights statutes (A-144). Identify, quantify, and adjudicate surface water rights and order of wet water utilization (A-71) 	• Within 30 years have Legislators at every level integrate protection of water for agriculture into current and new statutes.	•	• BENEFITS	
*Promote respect for	*Form lobbying groups.	•	•	•	

G	Goal: ensure treaty water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
existing rural, tribal and farming/ranching lifestyles.	 *Form local Acequia/Ag Associations. *Promote customary laws & practices in existence prior to the Act of 1866 & 1848 Treaty of GH that promote soil and water conservation. 				
• *Maintain the integrity of the traditional acequia systems that have existed for generations.	 *Protect acequia priority of right-of-way. See other methods under "Land Use" Goal. 	•	•	Maintains the diversity of historic, and prehistoric cultures and traditions.	
*Protect agricultural lands from development.	 *Implement land use management tools that prevent paving over and building on agricultural lands. *Require that "growth and development" planning consider impacts on traditional cultures and lifestyles. Prevent loss of agricultural options due to "cumulative effects". 	•	•	*Maintains the option to pursue farming/ranching full or part-time.	
• *Keep water with the land.	 *Create an assessment fee for removal of land or water from an acequia system. *Create a mechanism to ensure water rights are not lost if water is kept in or returned to the river. or conversely, Create a mechanism to allow water to be kept in or returned to the river without loss of water rights. 	•	•	Maintains a link to the Customary Laws and Practices of historic and prehistoric cultures and traditions.	

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
*Base regional growth, planning, and zoning on retaining the health of the entire ecosystem.	 *Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water. *Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas. *Manage growth by putting 	•	•	•

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	geographical or numerical limits on the population. *Encourage areas of higher density with clean, eco-friendly, nearby businesses, and industries. *Use creative planning that does not require commuting. *Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing planning alternatives.			
Protect and improve the quality of the domestic supply of surface and ground water.	 Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47). Limit and reduce vehicular low-water stream crossings. Clean up watercourses, remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26). Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Remove trace elements. 	• Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	•
Provide for increased, consistent and sustainable sources of both domestic and irrigation water.	 Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land. Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public and private land, and along the irrigation ditches. Construct water storage reservoirs or other storage facility. Install Domestic supply wells. Identify and provide for residential fire-fighting water. 	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	•

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
• Create a program that systematically fosters a greater cooperation among various sectors of the communities with water as a primary focus.	 Manage growth within the limits of water, and a rural landscape (A-52). Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management (A-30). Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres. Require water availability before land subdivision. Limit residential development to low-density housing. 	•	•	
Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the sub-regional communities, and helps prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle.	 Develop local agricultural **cooperatives. Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Promote **Farmers' Markets, and **sale of locally grown produce and meat. Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact). *Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the sub-regions. Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Plan and maintain a schedule for rotation of fallow acres. Reduce the amount of presently 	• Within 50 years	 Accomplished by passage of state statutes, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies and process. Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center". Promote "locally-owned" businesses. Work with local banks, Acequia, and Stockmen Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, ecotourism, and co-operatives. 	Water use will match water supply. Agricultural Cooperatives will promote and sustain agriculture through:. Education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching children about the importance and benefit of agriculture, and good agricultural conservation methods. *Would not require farmers and ranchers to work away from the land in order to maintain it *Would enable future generations to farm and ranch.

	Goal: retain land use patterns that	support and ensure a r	rural lifestyle and economy.	
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	fallow cropland, and prevent further cropland being taken out of production. *Maintain the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the environment and economy together.			
Increase efficiency of irrigation ditch system.	 Develop protective zoning for acequia irrigated lands. Use land use planning, and laws to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated farmland. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. Develop a consistent and sustained supply, and distribution of irrigation water. Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches (mains and laterals). Repair and construct head, and farm gates for water control. Line irrigation ditch systems and laterals, where necessary, with concrete or PVC pipe. Repair blown out culverts and broken flumes. Redirect ditches to reduce gradient where possible. Reduce and prevent increased incising of irrigation ditches. Re-contour segments of ditches that have become channelized. 			 Provide a topography that makes application of water to fields more. Reduce sheet and rill erosion which causes channelization.

Goal: promote conservation of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Create water-wise	*Utilize new technologies.	• Over the next 50	Guide water use	Public understanding of	
residents and communities.	Disseminate water-saving	years.	reduction in a trickle down	water conservation will	

Goal: promote conservation of water.						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
OBJECTIVE				BENEFITS increase.		
*Promote local control and	irrigation efficiency (A-10). Reduce artificial open water evaporation (A-45). Meter all water supply wells (A-8). Limit wells that could impair surface or groundwater (A-61). Capture flood flows. Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling. *Ensure modernized, well-	•	•	•		

Goal: promote conservation of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
discretionary authority.	maintained water systems.				
	*Create an inter-water-systems				
	board.				
	*Coordinate water use among area				
	water systems.				
	*Create cooperation among area				
	water systems.				
	• *Implement and apply the right of				
	self-determination in local governance				
	of water issues.				

Goal: promote education fo	Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS			
Create water conscious	 Develop school curricula and 	• Within 10 years	Funding will support the	Public understanding of			
communities by providing	outdoor projects on these subjects.	ensure every	education process (as above).	the:.			
education centered on soil	 Develop school curricula 	education level		 idea of healthy land and 			
and water conservation, and	concerning water conservation (A-56).	includes water and		healthy watersheds as			
alternative energy and	 Develop school curricula 	land use curricula.		personal and community			
building methods.	concerning water conservation			wealth.			
• Studies show a close	methods, such as, mulching,			 sacredness of water. 			
link between detrimental	composting, swales, rain barrels and			• interrelationship of water			
impacts to the local ecology	other catchment systems, and uses			and land management in			
and economic losses of local	hands on training.			watersheds.			
producers.	• Work with local schools to involve			 roles of watersheds to 			
	children and young adults in			store and release winter			
	agriculture.			snowmelt and dissipate			
				summer downpours.			
				• central roles of climate			
				and fire in the ecology of			
				natural communities.			
				• natural limits to the			
				productivity of land.			
				• natural limits to plant,			
				wildlife and human			
				dependence on land.			
				 factors conducive to 			

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
				erosion, and methods to
				reduce or prevent it.
				• importance of riparian
				and wetland areas.
				• alternative methods of
				livestock handling, such as:
				fencing, pasturing, rotationa
				grazing and other methods to
				reduce overgrazing and
				erosion.
				• relevant contemporary
				farming technologies and
				practices, such as: low impa
				agricultural methods-shallov
				or no plowing-, alternative
				and expanding crop markets
				• benefits, and means of
				water conservation.
*Assist future	Provide a secondary education	•	Funding will support	Allow local residents to
nerations in learning about	facility.		educational facilities (as	stay in the area.
ter.	*Create a Natural Resource		above).	 Teach technology and
	Educational Program (partner school			business skills needed to
	districts with agencies such as Cuba			develop water and land
	Soil and Water Conservation District).			centered occupations and
	*Educate about ways to wisely use			enterprises.
	and reuse water.			• Train youth to create
	Provide seminars and courses at			occupations, mini businesse
	local schools.			and enterprises.

Goal: promote education for	Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
*Educate people (farmers and non-farmers) about the importance of land and water stewardship.	 *Share local agriculture knowledge. *Share local knowledge and traditions regarding nurturing the land and husbanding the water. Make educational packets available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices. Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems. 	•	•			
• *Reduce misunderstandings between newcomers, tourists, and long time residents.	*Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles.	•	•	•		

Goal: provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Public participation in the water planning process and water management.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38). Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73). Maintain watershed steering committees. Fund ongoing water planning (A-58). Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53) through local water assemblies. 	Within 20 years	Use state and federal support. Legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches	•	
• *None	• *None	•	•	•	

REGION 3 POLICY

Dealt with pueblo and Spanish American cultures of Northern NM as a unique resource in the National System.

Act of 1866- Right-of-Way from Highway Act

Prior to 1891 ditches were allowed to be constructed across public domain without permit or authorization, once constructed they were accorded easement status by local custom. 1971 memo FS HQ DC states legally recognized under Act of 1866.

1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Article 8-

Property of every kind... present owners, heirs... and all Mexicans who (word?) acquire... property by contract shall enjoy with respect to its guarantees equally ample(?) as if belong to US citizen.

These were included elsewhere so deleted (see Pg #s)

- ► Implement rotation grazing practices (see ** pg 2).
- Maintain diversity of *use by* wildlife and livestock. (unsure what the meaning of this is)
- ➤ *Ensure good water quality (this is contained in a goal)
- ➤ *Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity (see ** Pg 4)
- ➤ GOAL: ENSURE TREATY of Guadalupe Hidalgo, WATER AND ACEQUIA RIGHTS TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT LOCAL AGRICULTURAL TRADITIONS. (The goals have already been finalized, and presented and accepted by the public. They should not be amended without a public participation process)
- Recognize & implement USDA-FS Reg. 3 policy (Wm D Hurst 1972). (Don't know what this is therefore it would probably need to be defined and accepted by the public)
- ➤ *Acequia water banking (see ** pg 6)
- > Create and maintain local farmer markets (see** Pg 9)
- > Promote and encourage use of local crops (again see ** Pg 9)
- *Maintain the rural nature of the sub-region with agriculture and ranching as an integral part. (again see Pg 9)
- Establish Agricultural co-ops (again see ** Pg 9)
- Marketing (again see ** Pg 9)
- *Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land (this is included in GOAL)

DRAFT COMBINED RIO PUERCO y RIO JEMEZ SUB-REGIONAL SCENARIO: 2003-2050 (9/20/03)

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Restore a fire-adapted watershed.	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66). Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner. Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed. Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning. Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units. Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures. Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire. 	• 30-year project	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land New state fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for state lands. 	 Create many local jobs for sawyer crews, earth moving machinery, and hand crews. Additionally value added industry, and permanent jobs would be created to maintain a healthy watershed.
Decrease soil erosion and increase water retention and infiltration.	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33). Promote good soil management practices as a necessary corollary to an effective water conservation plan. Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands resulting in sheet and rill erosion. Reduce development, and increasing use of unpaved roads. Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing. Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders, and conservation or no-till 	Within 10 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land New state fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for state lands. 	Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses, and increase benefit to landowners and producers. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.

		l systems dependent or		T
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	methods. • Improve grazing management through methods such as: fencing, pasturing, **rotational grazing and other methods to reduce overgrazing.			
	 Laser level irrigated fields. Line the ditch system, or segments most prone to erosion, with concrete or PVC pipe. Establish groundcover on rangeland. 			
Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos.	 Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos. Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment. Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures, weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams, and other similar methods. Use BMPs to catch soils and fill arroyos. 	Within 30 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land. New state fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for state lands. 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed. Increase benefit to landowners and producers. Raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps.
• Rehabilitate freshwater areas. Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, ephemeral waterways, and in wetlands.	 Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways, plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments. Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock. Stabilize channel banks by installing J-Hooks and other similar structures. Re-create and induce stream meanders. Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have 	• Within 15 years	 Increase federal water and wetland funds for public lands. Tax rebates and credits for private land. New or increase state water and wetland funds for state lands. 	 Guard against water reduction, and loss of important plant species such as willow and cattails in drought years, and both silting up and scouring out of important wetlands due to flooding during years of heavy precipitation. Improve degraded riparian and wetland habitats to provide both winter and summer habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	ll systems dependent o LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
OBJECTIVE	ponding, poor drainage, high water table). • Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas.	EEAGTII	Telibility of telebras	BEAUTIE
• Increase both the bio- **diversity and production of rangelands, and croplands.	 Work with relevant agencies to manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees. remove non-native vegetation from riparian areas. Control or eliminate noxious, invasive, and non-native weed species (A-1). Seed with native grasses, and plants. Develop grass banks and other cooperative mechanisms to reduce grazing during drought. Include diversity of both wildlife and livestock. 	• Within 20 years	Develop Federal, and state funding.	 Benefit the watersheds. Use work corps and student labor. Increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover. Increase benefit to landowners and producers. *Healthy and productive plant and animal communities in an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size classes, and ages.
• Provide for an increased, consistent and sustainable source, and adequate distribution of rangeland water.	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water. Install improved well pump technology on existing wells. Install water pipelines and drinking troughs. Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife. Prohibit sale of water out of subregion. 	• Within 15 years	Develop Federal, and state funding.	 Reduce general deterioration of the land, and its uses. Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife. Achieve a balanced animal-use pattern across the landscape to reduce overgrazing, and increase size and productivity of wildlife and livestock.
*Maintain agriculture and ranching as part of the whole ecosystem.	• *Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.	• Within 15 years.	•	*Would not require farmers and ranchers to work away from the land in order to

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	 *Create and implement local management plans. *Retain customary laws and practices that promote soil and water conservation. *Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems. 			maintain it *Would enable future generations to farm and ranch. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
*Maintain the scenic and ecological conditions which attracted us to the area.	• *Include forests, rangelands wetland/riparian areas; ranching and agriculture.	• Over the next 50 years.	•	 Provide sustainable tourist industry. Promote general well being of residents.

Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.					of water.
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
*Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas, aside from the economic benefits.	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water. Promote the sanctity of watercourses. Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men. Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities. Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil management. Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages. 	•	Within 30 years.	Integrate community and spiritual leaders around water and land care.	Cohesion of the community regarding care for the ecosystems that sustain us.
	Streams near villages. Develop adopt-a-watercourse				

Goal: support the cultural and spiritual values of water, and the universal need for and importance of water.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	programs.			
	 Develop community gardens. 			
	*Maintain local cultural and			
	religious traditions.			

Goal: ensure treaty water and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Create agriculture conscious communities.	 Form local agricultural cooperatives to maintain productivity of agricultural lands in local communities. Support acequia and agricultural land improvement programs. Develop mechanisms to prevent transfer of surface and ground water rights from their locality. (Prohibit sale of water out of sub-region). Map, catalog, and describe acequias including annual water use. "Rural Agricultural Areas" would protect and preserve areas presently and historically used for agricultural practices. Develop **water banking to maintain local water rights. Meter all surface water diversions (A-7). Include in-stream flow as a beneficial use (A-63). Address ground/surface water interactions in state water-rights statutes (A-144). Identify, quantify, and adjudicate surface water rights and order of wet water utilization (A-71) 	Within 30 years.	 Develop new funding and/or increase Federal and state funding. Solicit funds from state and federal government agencies. Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation to integrate protection of water for agriculture into current and new statutes. Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation to expand on ways to protect water rights for agriculture into current and new statutes. Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation to protect water for the natural environment into current and new statutes. 	Increase the ways in which agricultural water can be used without loss of water rights.
• *Promote respect for existing rural, tribal and	*Form lobbying groups.*Form local Acequia/Ag	•	•	Recognition of the diversity of historic, and

(Soal: ensure treaty water and acequia rig	ghts to preserve and pr	otect local agricultural traditio	ons.
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
farming/ranching lifestyles.	Associations. • *Promote customary laws & practices in existence prior to the 1848 Treaty of GH that promote soil and water conservation, and communal property.			prehistoric cultures and traditions.
*Maintain the integrity of the traditional acequia systems that have existed for generations.	 *Protect acequia priority of right-of-way. Have Acequias pass bylaws to approve a change of diversion in accord with \$73-2-21(E). Have Acequias pass bylaws to create a water bank in accord with \$73-2-55.1. See other methods under "Land Use" Goal. 	•	*Would not require farmers and ranchers to work away from the land in order to maintain it *Would enable future generations to farm and ranch. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.	 Maintains the diversity of historic, and prehistoric cultures and traditions. *Would not require farmers and ranchers to work away from the land in order to maintain it *Would enable future generations to farm and ranch. Increase benefit to landowners and producers.
*Protect agricultural lands from development.	 *Implement land use management tools that prevent paving over and building on agricultural lands. *Require that "growth and development" planning consider impacts on traditional cultures and lifestyles. Prevent loss of agricultural options due to "cumulative effects". 	•	•	*Maintains the option to pursue farming/ranching full or part-time.
*Keep water with the land.	 *Create an assessment fee for removal of land or water from an acequia system. *Create a mechanism to ensure water rights are not lost if water is kept in or returned to the river. or conversely, Create a mechanism to allow water to be kept in or returned to the river without loss of water rights. 	•	•	Maintains a link to the Customary Laws and Practices of historic and prehistoric cultures and traditions.

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
• *Base regional growth, planning, and zoning on retaining the health of the entire ecosystem.	 *Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water. *Implement land use plans that preserve both rural and urban areas. *Manage growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on the population. *Encourage areas of higher density with clean, eco-friendly, nearby businesses, and industries. *Use creative planning that does not require commuting. *Include the cost of environmental 	•	LENGTH	• FUNDING/POLICIES	• BENEFTTS
Provide for increased. Provide for increased. Provide for increased.	 damage when assessing planning alternatives. Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47). Limit and reduce vehicular low-water stream crossings. Clean up watercourses, remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos. Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26). Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36). Remove trace elements. 	•	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates. New federal & state **Transport of the state	•
Provide for increased, consistent and sustainable sources of both domestic and irrigation water.	 Work with relevant agencies to implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land. Work with relevant agencies to implement controlled burn projects on public and private land, and along the irrigation ditches. Construct water storage reservoirs or other storage facility. Install Domestic supply wells. 	•	Within 10 years	New federal & state taxes and tax incentives and rebates.	•

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy.				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	Identify and provide for residential				
	fire-fighting water.				
• Create a program that systematically fosters a greater cooperation among various sectors of the communities with water as a primary focus.	 Manage growth within the limits of water, and a rural landscape (A-52). Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management (A-30). Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land. Authorize no well permits on tracts of less than 40 acres. Require water availability before land subdivision. Limit residential development to low-density housing. 	•			
Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities, and helps prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle.	 Develop local agricultural **cooperatives. Develop markets for local agricultural products (A-11). Promote **Farmers' Markets, and **sale of locally grown produce and meat. Use creative marketing of livestock (organic, predator friendly, low-impact). *Maintain a wide diversity of crops throughout the sub-regions. Promote development of a diversity of crop markets including; native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops. Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production. Plan and maintain a schedule for 	• Within 50 years	 Accomplished by passage of state statutes, and rigorous integration of county, state, & federal policies and process. Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center". Promote "locally-owned" businesses. Work with local banks, Acequia, and Stockmen Associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources. Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, ecotourism, and co-operatives. 	Water use will match water supply. Agricultural Cooperatives will promote and sustain agriculture through:. Education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching children about the importance and benefit of agriculture, and good agricultural conservation methods. *Would not require farmers and ranchers to work away from the land in order to maintain it *Would enable future generations to farm and ranch.	

	Goal: retain land use patterns that su			
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	rotation of fallow acres.			
	Reduce the amount of presently			
	fallow cropland, and prevent further			
	cropland being taken out of production.			
	*Maintain the numbers of			
	livestock and tilled acres that best			
	benefits the environment and economy			
	together.			
Increase efficiency of	Develop protective zoning for	•	•	Provide a topography that
rrigation ditch system.	acequia irrigated lands.			makes application of water to
	Use land use planning, and laws to			fields more.
	prevent development on irrigated or			Reduce sheet and rill
	non-irrigated farmland.			erosion which causes
	Prohibit sale of water out of sub-			channelization.
	region.			
	Develop a consistent and sustained			
	supply, and distribution of irrigation			
	water.			
	 Provide annual maintenance to all 			
	irrigation ditches (mains and laterals).			
	Repair and construct head, and			
	farm gates for water control.			
	Line irrigation ditch systems and			
	laterals, where necessary, with			
	concrete or PVC pipe.			
	 Repair blown out culverts and 			
	broken flumes.			
	Redirect ditches to reduce gradient			
	where possible.			
	 Reduce and prevent increased 			
	incising of irrigation ditches.			
	Re-contour segments of ditches			
	that have become channelized.			

Goal: promote conservation of water.				
OBJECTIVE ACTIONS LENGTH FUNDING/POLICIES BENEFITS				

Goal: promote conservation of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Create water-wise residents and communities.	 *Utilize new technologies. Disseminate water-saving information (A-56). Develop water budget to understand water recharge and water use. Develop local water conservation and drought plans (A-18). Fund domestic water cooperatives to improve their water systems. Fund acequias to increase operating efficiency (A-60). Adopt graduated water rates in all domestic systems (A-21). Adopt a conservation fee added to all water systems for promotion of water conservation. Promote adoption of domestic water-saving technologies (A-22). Promote greywater reuse (A-24). Encourage rainwater harvesting (A-44). Improve storm water management (A-34). Use agricultural methods that reduce water utilization. Reduce water loss in acequias. Promote projects to increase irrigation efficiency (A-10). Reduce artificial open water evaporation (A-45). Meter all water supply wells (A-8). Limit wells that could impair surface or groundwater (A-61). Capture flood flows. *Institute incentives for water 	• Over the next 50 years.	Guide water use reduction in a trickle down fashion to the state level, and similarly from state level to local levels. Key federal legislation. Tax incentives and credits. Funding.	Public understanding of water conservation will increase.	

Goal: promote conservation of water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	conservation and recycling.				
*Promote local control and discretionary authority.	 *Ensure modernized, well-maintained water systems. *Create an inter-water-systems board. *Coordinate water use among area water systems. *Create cooperation among area water systems. *Implement and apply the right of self-determination in local governance of water issues. 	•	•	•	

Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
 Create water conscious communities by providing education centered on soil and water conservation, and alternative energy and building methods. Studies show a close link between detrimental impacts to the local ecology and economic losses of local producers. 	 Develop school curricula and outdoor projects on these subjects. Develop school curricula concerning water conservation (A-56). Develop school curricula concerning water conservation methods, such as, mulching, composting, swales, rain barrels and other catchment systems, and uses hands on training. Work with local schools to involve children and young adults in agriculture. 	Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula.	Funding will support the education process (as above).	 Public understanding of the:. idea of healthy land and healthy watersheds as personal and community wealth. sacredness of water. interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds. roles of watersheds to store and release winter snowmelt and dissipate summer downpours. central roles of climate and fire in the ecology of natural communities. natural limits to the productivity of land. natural limits to plant, wildlife and human 	

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
				dependence on land.
				• factors conducive to
				erosion, and methods to
				reduce or prevent it.
				• importance of riparian
				and wetland areas.
				• alternative methods of
				livestock handling, such as:
				fencing, pasturing, rotationa
				grazing and other methods to
				reduce overgrazing and
				erosion.
				relevant contemporary
				farming technologies and
				practices, such as: low impa
				agricultural methods-shallov
				or no plowing-, alternative
				and expanding crop markets
				• benefits, and means of
				water conservation.
*Assist future	Provide a secondary education	•	Funding will support	Allow local residents to
enerations in learning about	facility.		educational facilities (as	stay in the area.
ater.	*Create a Natural Resource		above).	Teach technology and
	Educational Program (partner school			business skills needed to
	districts with agencies such as Cuba			develop water and land
	Soil and Water Conservation District).			centered occupations and
	*Educate about ways to wisely use			enterprises.
	and reuse water.			• Train youth to create
	Provide seminars and courses at			occupations, mini businesse
	local schools.			and enterprises.

Goal: promote education fo	Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
*Educate people (farmers and non-farmers) about the importance of land and water stewardship.	 *Share local agriculture knowledge. *Share local knowledge and traditions regarding nurturing the land and husbanding the water. Make educational packets available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices. Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems. 	•	•	•		
*Reduce misunderstandings between newcomers, tourists, and long time residents.	*Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles.	•	•	•		

Goal: provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan.					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Public participation in the water planning process and water management.	 Increase monitoring and modeling of surface and groundwater (A-38). Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73). Maintain watershed steering committees. Fund ongoing water planning (A-58). Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53) through local water assemblies. 	Within 20 years	Use state and federal support. Legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches		

These were included elsewhere so deleted (see Pg #s)

- Implement rotation grazing practices (see ** pg 2).
 Maintain diversity of use by wildlife and livestock. (unsure what the meaning of this is)
- ➤ *Ensure good water quality (this is contained in a goal)
- > *Preserve the greatest amount of biological diversity (see ** Pg 4)
- ➤ *Acequia water banking (see ** pg 6)
- Create and maintain local farmer markets (see** Pg 9)
- > Promote and encourage use of local crops (again see ** Pg 9)

- *Maintain the rural nature of the sub-region with agriculture and ranching as an integral part. (again see Pg 9)
- Establish Agricultural co-ops (again see ** Pg 9)
- Marketing (again see ** Pg 9)
- *Enhance conservation of water and preservation of the land (this is included in GOAL)

History: Laws 2003, ch. 54, \S 1 and Laws 2003, ch. 132, \S 1.

73-2-21 E.

E. Pursuant to the rules or bylaws duly adopted by its members, an acequia or community ditch may require that a change in point of diversion or place or purpose of use of a water right served by the acequia or community ditch, or a change in a water right so that it is moved into and then served by the acequia or community ditch, shall be subject to approval by the commissioners of the acequia or community ditch. The change may be denied only if the commissioners determine that it would be detrimental to the acequia or community ditch or its members. The commissioners shall render a written decision explaining the reasons for the decision. If the person proposing the change or a member of the acequia or community ditch is aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners, he may appeal the decision in the district court of the county in which the acequia or community ditch is located within thirty days of the date of the decision. The court may set aside, reverse or remand the decision if it determines that the commissioners acted fraudulently, arbitrarily or capriciously, or that they did not act in accordance with law. (also 73-3-4.1. Commissioners; additional duties; approval of changes in place or purpose of use of water; appeals. (Effective March 1, 2004.).)

73-2-55.1. Water banking; acequias and community ditches.

An acequia or community ditch may establish a water bank for the purpose of temporarily reallocating water without change of purpose of use or point of diversion to augment the water supplies available for the places of use served by the acequia or community ditch. The acequia or community ditch water bank may make temporary transfers of place of use without formal proceedings before the state engineer, and water rights placed in the acequia or community ditch water bank shall not be subject to loss for non-use during the period the rights are placed in the water bank. An acequia or community ditch water bank established pursuant to this section is not subject to recognition or approval by the interstate stream commission or the state engineer.

FINAL DRAFT COMBINED RIO PUERCO y RIO JEMEZ SUB-REGIONAL SCENARIO: 2003-2050 (9/21/03)

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
Restore a fire-adapted watershed	 Thin forests and woodlands in an ecologically sound manner (A-66) Treat grassland brush in an ecologically sound manner Develop a network of natural and artificial fire and fuel breaks to define 5000+ acre fire management units throughout the watershed Manage forage utilization to maintain ground cover and carry fire Apply prescribed fire frequently and extensively to established fire management units Create defensible spaces around all dwellings and structures Provide for adequate fire protection of structures to facilitate burning 	Within 30 years	 New federal fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for public lands Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land New state fuel reduction and fire prevention funds for state lands Use Best Management Practices 	 Protect watershed, land and property values Reduce potential of catastrophic wildfires Save costs in suppression of catastrophic fires Create many local jobs Create value added industry, and permanent jobs 	
Decrease soil erosion and increase water retention and infiltration	 Expand watershed management programs (A-33) Promote good soil management practices Reduce and prevent surface water runoff on grazed lands Reduce development and increasing use of unpaved roads Use low impact agricultural methods such as shallow or no plowing Apply soil conservation techniques such as installation of field borders Improve grazing management through methods such as fencing, pasturing, rotational grazing 	Within 15 years	 New federal soil erosion funds for public lands Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land New state soil erosion funds for state lands 	 Reduce deterioration of the land Increase productivity of land Increase benefit to landowners and producers Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed Reduce flash runoff and gullying 	

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	11 55	stems dependent of LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	 Laser level irrigated fields Line or pipe irrigation ditch systems, or segments most prone to erosion Improve groundcover on rangeland 				
Reduce, prevent and repair incising of arroyos	 Reduce formation of, and stabilize head cuts, gullies and arroyos Use Best Management Practices to catch soils and fill arroyos Repair deeply eroded cuts with heavy equipment Repair smaller cuts with grade stabilization structures such as weirs, net wire diversions, rock and brush dams Monitor and maintain all structures 	•	Within 30 years	 New federal erosion funds for public lands Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land New state erosion funds for state lands 	 Reduce general deterioration of the land Increase benefit to landowners and producers Retain soil nutrients, topsoil and seed Raise the water table and recharge springs and seeps
Reduce, prevent, and repair habitat loss along streams, arroyos, and in wetland and riparian areas	 Re-vegetate along streams and ephemeral waterways, plant willow and cottonwood trees at unstable banks and along non-vegetated segments Construct fencing to protect riparian and wetland areas, and plantings from livestock Stabilize channel banks Re-create and induce stream meanders Enhance and protect floodplains Prohibit development in areas within flood plains, or which have hydrologic problems such as storm water ponding, poor drainage, high water table Prohibit development in wetlands or riparian areas 	•	Within 15 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land 	Reduce loss of important plant species in drought years Improve functioning of vegetation for flood and sediment control Reduce flooding damages Provide habitat for numerous wildlife species, and migratory birds Increase opportunities for wildlife viewers and hunters

Goal. restore and manage ti	ne watersheds on public and private land preserve natura	al systems dependent of		e the timeat of whiting, and to
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Increase the bio- diversity and production on public and private lands including wild and domestic species	 Manage sagebrush monocultures and reduce numbers of juniper trees Remove non-native vegetation from riparian areas Control noxious, invasive, and non-native weed species (A-1) Seed with native grasses, and plants Develop grass banks and other cooperative programs Develop drought management plans for grazing 	Within 20 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land 	 Healthy and productive plant and animal communities in an ecosystem with a diversity of species, size classes, and ages Increase drought resistance Increase forage, native grass production, and groundcover Create local jobs Increase benefit to landowners and producers
Provide, consistent and sustainable sources, and adequate distribution of rangeland water	 Drill wells for development of alternative upland water Install improved well pump technology on existing wells Install water pipelines and drinking troughs Use various methods to reduce competition for forage between livestock and wildlife 	Within 15 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land 	 Achieve a balanced animal-use pattern across the landscape to reduce overgrazing, and increase size and productivity of wildlife and livestock Increase water availability and distribution to reduce competition for water resources between livestock and wildlife
Maintain agriculture and ranching as part of the whole ecosystem	 Implement management practices that are environmentally friendly and sustainable Create and implement local management plans Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems 	• Over the next 50 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Work with land management agencies to develop plans Work with local planners to create and maintain relevant zoning 	 Increase sustainability of farming and ranching Increase benefit to landowners and producers
 Maintain the scenic and 	Create and implement local	• Over the next 50	Work with land	Promote general well

Goal: restore and manage the watersheds on public and private land to enhance water retention and quality and to reduce the threat of wildfire, and to preserve natural systems dependent on water						
OBJECTIVE ACTIONS LENGTH FUNDING/POLICIES BENEFITS						
ecological conditions which	management plans	years	management agencies to	being of residents		
attracted our ancestors and us	merade rerests, rangerands		develop plans	Provide sustainable		
to the area	wetland/riparian areas; ranching and		Work with local	tourist industry		
	agriculture		planners to create and			
			maintain relevant zoning			

Goal: su	ipport the cultural and spiritual values o	of wa	ater, and the unive	rsal need for and importance	of water
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Realize the spiritual benefits of ancient forests, free-flowing rivers, living deserts and the abundance of life flourishing in all these areas, aside from the economic benefits	 Promote appreciation of the dependence of all life on water Promote the sanctity of watercourses Promote a spring water festival in which knowledge of water as a sacred gift is restored by blessing of the local acequias and streams by priests and medicine men Promote a fall harvest festival linked to the County Fair to celebrate the perseverance and cohesion of rural agricultural communities Promote water events throughout the year to keep people focused on the importance of water and soil management Develop public parks and interpretive areas along perennial streams near villages Develop adopt-a-watercourse programs Develop community gardens Maintain local cultural and religious traditions 	•	Within 10 years	Integrate community and spiritual leaders around water and land care	Promote cohesion of the community regarding care for the ecosystems that sustain us

Goal: ensure treaty, water, and acequia rights to preserve and protect local agricultural traditions						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		

G	oal: ensure treaty, water, and acequia ri	ights to preserve and pr	rotect local agricultural traditi	ons
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Promote agriculture and its beneficial use of water	Form local agricultural cooperatives to work fallow land Support acequia and agricultural land improvement programs	• Over the next 50 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation which integrates and expands on ways to protect water for agriculture 	 Maintain productivity of agricultural lands Maintain agricultural water rights Protect and preserve areas presently and historically used for agricultural practices
Maintain the integrity of the traditional acequia systems that have existed for generations	 Protect acequia priority of rights-of-way Encourage acequias to pass bylaws to review any change of diversion in accord with \$73-2-21(E) Encourage acequias to pass bylaws to create a water bank in accord with \$73-2-551 Map, catalog, and describe acequias including annual water use Identify, quantify, and adjudicate surface water rights and order of water utilization (A-71) 	• Over the next 50 years	Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation which integrates and expands on ways to protect acequias	 Maintains the diversity of historic, and prehistoric cultures and traditions Increase benefit to landowners and producers
Increase efficiency of irrigation ditch systems	 Develop a consistent and sustained supply, and distribution of irrigation water Provide annual maintenance to all irrigation ditches Line or pipe irrigation ditch systems Construct head, and farm gates for water control Maintain and repair culverts, flumes, head, and farm gates Re-contour and repair segments of ditches to reduce gradient, and prevent 	Within 10 years	 Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation which integrates and expands on ways to maintain acequias Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for 	 Increase productivity of irrigated land Increase availability of water during drought Provide a topography that makes application of water to fields more

OBJECTIVE	oal: ensure treaty, water, and acequia ri	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
	incising • Laser level fields		private land	
Keep water with the land	 Establish a severance fee to discourage removal of water and land from an acequia system Develop mechanisms to ensure water rights are not lost if water is kept in or returned to a waterway Develop mechanisms to prevent transfer of surface and ground water rights from their locality Prevent sale of water out of subregions Promote customary laws & practices in existence prior to the 1848 Treaty of GH that promote agriculture and communal property 	• Over the next 50 years	Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation which integrates and expands on ways to maintain traditional communal concepts	 Maintains a link to the customary laws and practices of historic and prehistoric cultures and traditions Increase options for the use of agricultural water without loss of water rights
Promote respect for rural, tribal, farming, and ranching lifestyles	 Form lobbying groups Form local acequia and agricultural Associations Educate about the importance of farming and ranching 	• Over the next 50 years	Work with legislators and local officials to develop mechanisms and legislation which integrates and expands on ways to maintain rural, tribal, farming, and ranching lifestyles Work with school officials to develop curricula	Recognition of the importance of agriculture and rural areas

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
Base regional growth, planning, and zoning on retaining the health of the entire ecosystem	 Tie land-use to demonstrated availability of water Manage growth within the limits of water, and a rural landscape (A-52) Require water availability before land subdivision Manage growth by putting geographical or numerical limits on population Implement land use plans that differentiate between rural, suburban, and urban areas Maintain large areas of mostly vacant and predominantly undeveloped land, with limited low-density housing Encourage designated areas for higher density housing with clean, eco-friendly, nearby businesses, and industries Use creative planning that does not require commuting Include the cost of environmental damage when assessing planning alternatives Consider the cumulative affects of development 	• Over the next 50 years	Work with local and county planners Work with legislators	 Promote general well being of residents Provide a sustainable economy Increase ability to withstand drought 		

	Goal: retain land use patterns tha	t support and ensure a	rural lifestyle and economy	
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Develop a program that systematically fosters cooperation among various sectors of the sub-regions with water as a primary focus	Adopt policies to integrate land use planning and water resource management (A-30) Create an inter-water-systems board Enhance cooperation and coordinate water use among area water systems Promote local control and discretionary authority Implement and apply the right of self-determination in local governance of water issues	• Within 10 years	Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials	 Share experience and knowledge Coordinate projects and activities Prevent duplication of effort
Create a sustainable economy that bolsters self-sufficiency of the subregional communities, and helps prevent loss of the agrarian lifestyle	 Develop local agricultural cooperatives Encourage development of a wide diversity of crops throughout the subregions such as native and traditional crops, contemporary crops, and new and emerging crops Develop markets for locally grown produce and meat (A-11) Promote farmers' markets Develop creative marketing of livestock such as organic, predator friendly, low-impact Implement new farming technologies that will help to increase production Plan and maintain a schedule for rotation of fallow acres Reduce the amount of presently fallow cropland Manage the numbers of livestock and tilled acres that best benefits the 	• Over the next 50 years	 Work with legislators and local officials to develop legislation and mechanisms which integrate county, state, and federal policies and processes Promote a "Very-Small-Business Center" Promote locally-owned businesses Work with local banks, and agricultural associations to aid local agricultural producers who lack financial resources Provide low interest loans for enterprises that promote a rural lifestyle, cottage industries, ecotourism, and cooperatives 	 Agricultural cooperatives will promote and sustain agriculture through education, financial support, improved farming methods, crop diversity, shared use of equipment and teaching children about the importance and benefit of agriculture, and good agricultural conservation methods Allow farmers and ranchers to work on the land, rather than elsewhere in order to maintain it Enable future generations to farm and ranch Provide sustainable tourist industry

Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS		
	environment and economy together					
Protect agricultural lands from development	 Develop "Rural Agricultural Areas" Develop protective zoning for acequia irrigated lands Require that planning and zoning consider impacts on traditional cultures and lifestyles, and cumulative effects Prevent paving over and building 	• Over the next 50 years	Work with legislators and local officials to develop laws Work with land trusts to develop mechanisms to retain agricultural land Work with officials to develop land use management tools to prevent development on irrigated or non-irrigated	 Maintains an agricultural land base Promote general well being of residents Maintains rural atmosphere 		
Protect and improve the quality of the domestic supply of surface and ground water	on agricultural lands Identify and protect groundwater recharge areas (A-47) Ensure modernized, well-maintained water systems Limit and reduce vehicular low-water stream crossings Clean up watercourses, remove garbage, trash, and vehicles from arroyos Require sewage treatment systems in higher density communities (A-26) Use constructed wetlands for final sewage treatment (A-36) Remove trace elements	Within 10 years	farmland • Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials • Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding • Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations • Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land • Create programs to aid rural water organizations with the proposal writing and funding process	Ensure satisfactory water quality		
Provide for increased, consistent and sustainable sources of both domestic and agricultural water	 Implement projects to thin trees and brush on public and private land Implement controlled burn projects on public and private land Construct water storage reservoirs and tanks Install community domestic supply wells Identify and provide for residential fire-fighting water 	Within 10 years	 Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for 	Water use will match water supply Increase ability to withstand drought		

	Goal: retain land use patterns that support and ensure a rural lifestyle and economy						
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS			
	 Limit domestic wells to 16 per section Address ground/surface water interactions in state water-rights statutes (A-144) 		private land • Create programs to aid rural water organizations with the proposal writing and funding process				
	 Limit wells that could impair surface or groundwater (A-61) Develop local drought plans (A-18) 		randing process				

	Goal: pron	ote	conservation of wa	ter	
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS		LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Develop water-wise residents and communities	 Disseminate water-saving information (A-56) Develop local water budgets to understand water recharge and water use Develop local water conservation and drought plans (A-18) Adopt graduated water rates in all domestic systems (A-21) Institute incentives for water conservation and recycling Adopt a conservation fee added to all water systems for promotion of water conservation Meter all water supply wells (A-8) Meter all surface water diversions (A-7) 	•	Within 15 years	 Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations Tax rebates and credits, and matching funds for private land 	Increase in public understanding of water use and conservation Increase in water conservation
• Increase efficiency of water use	 Encourage use of new watersaving technologies (A-22) Encourage greywater reuse (A-24) Encourage rainwater harvesting (A-44) Improve storm water management (A-34) Capture flood flows 	•	Within 15 years	 Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with relevant agencies and non-profit organizations 	Reduction in water waste

Goal: promote conservation of water					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
	Reduce water loss in acequias		Tax rebates and credits,		
	• Increase irrigation efficiency (A-		and matching funds for		
	10)		private land		
	Reduce artificial open water				
	evaporation (A-45)				
	 Fund domestic water cooperatives 				
	to improve their water systems				
	Fund acequias to increase				
	operating efficiency (A-60)				

Goal: promote education for area residents regarding the connection between land use, water and environmental health, and ways to conserve water				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Create water conscious communities and assist future generations in learning about water	Develop school curricula and outdoor projects on subjects such as soil and water conservation, and alternative energy and building methods (A-56) Develop school curricula concerning water conservation methods, such as, mulching, composting, swales, rain barrels and other catchment systems, and uses hands on training Provide a secondary education facility Create a Natural Resource Educational Program (partner school districts with agencies such as Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District) Educate about ways to wisely use and reuse water Provide seminars and courses at local schools	Within 10 years ensure every education level includes water and land use curricula	Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials, and non-profit organizations Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with local schools to develop water and land use projects and curricula	 Understanding of healthy land and watersheds as personal and community wealth Understanding of the interrelationship of water and land management in watersheds Understanding of the role of watersheds to store and release water Understanding of the central role of climate and fire in the ecology of natural communities Understanding of the natural limits to the productivity of land Understanding of the natural limits to plant, wildlife and human dependence on land Understanding of factors conducive to erosion, and methods to reduce or prevent

	or area residents regarding the connection			
Educate people (farmers and non-farmers) about the importance of land and water stewardship, and farming and ranching	Share local agriculture knowledge Share local knowledge and traditions regarding nurturing the land and husbanding the water Make educational packets available at Pueblo and Forest Service offices Promote an attitude of stewardship of the integrity of the ecosystems Involve children and young adults in agriculture Educate newcomers and visitors about local traditions and lifestyles	Within 10 years ensure every education level includes curricula regarding the importance of agriculture	Work with federal, state, county, and local agencies and officials, and non-profit organizations Develop federal, state, local, and charitable funding Work with local schools to develop agricultural projects and curricula	it Understanding of the importance of riparian and wetland areas Understanding of alternative methods of livestock handling, Understanding of relevant contemporary farming technologies and practices, Understanding of the benefits and means of water conservation Understanding of the link between detrimental impacts to the natural environment and economic losses of local producers Allow local residents to stay in the area Teach technology and business skills needed to develop water and land centered occupations and enterprises Train youth to create occupations, mini businesses and enterprises Reduce misunderstandings between newcomers, tourists, and long

Goal: provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan				
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS
Public participation in	Increase monitoring and modeling	Within 20 years	Use state and federal	•
the water planning process	of surface and groundwater (A-38)		support	

Goal: provide for monitoring the implementation of the water plan					
OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	LENGTH	FUNDING/POLICIES	BENEFITS	
and water management	 Develop geographic watershed information system (A-73) Maintain watershed steering committees Fund ongoing water planning (A-58) Ensure continued public participation in water issues (A-53) through local water assemblies 		Legislation will create and support citizen water assemblies/forums until their functions can be integrated into all levels of executive and legislative branches		

Two laws, passed by the New Mexico legislature in 2003, give more control to the acequias, should they chose to exercise same:

1) §73-3-4.1. Commissioners; additional duties; approval of changes in place or purpose of use of water; appeals. (Effective March 1, 2004.). (2003)

Pursuant to rules or bylaws duly adopted by its members, an acequia or community ditch may require that a change in the point of diversion or place or purpose of use of a water right served by the acequia or community ditch, or a change in a water right so that it is moved into and then served by the acequia or community ditch shall be subject to the approval by the commissioners. The change may be denied only if the commissioners determine that it would be detrimental to the acequia or community ditch or its members. The commissioners shall render a written decision explaining the reasons for the decision. If the person proposing the change or a member of the acequia or community ditch is aggrieved by the decision of the commissioners, he may appeal the decision in the district court of the county in which the acequia or community ditch is located within thirty days of the date of the decision. The court may set aside, reverse or remand the decision if it determines that the commissioners acted fraudulently, arbitrarily or capriciously or that they did not act in accordance with law. (duplicate language is included in §73-2-21 (E) Commissioners' powers and duties; mayordomo's duties.) (Effective March 1, 2004, NMSA 1978 Comp. 2003.)

2) §73-2-551 Water banking; acequias and community ditches (2003)

An acequia or community ditch may establish a water bank for the purpose of temporarily reallocating water without change of purpose of use or point of diversion to augment the water supplies available for the places of use served by the acequia or community ditch. The acequia or community ditch water bank may make temporary transfers of place of use without formal proceedings before the state engineer, and water rights placed in the acequia or community ditch water bank shall not be subject to loss for non-use during the period the rights are placed in the water bank. An acequia or community ditch water bank established pursuant to this section is not subject to recognition or approval by the interstate stream commission or the state engineer. History: Laws 2003, ch 54, § 1 and Laws 2003, ch 132, §