

City of Santa Fe Water

2021 Annual Report



City of Santa Fe

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City Councilors

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City of Santa Fe Water Staff

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2021 was a dry year in Santa Fe, snowpack was below normal and less of the snowpack that did exist became river water than had been expected. However, with help from strong monsoon rains in Santa Fe in July, total potable water production by City of Santa Fe Water (CoSFW) was still down in 2021 compared to 2020 despite continued City growth. Despite the dry conditions, reservoir storage, especially of San Juan Chama water allowed almost 80% of 2021 potable supply to come from river water (which we think of as our checking account) water levels in CoSFW wells (which we think of as our savings account) to continue to rise after decades of overuse. CoSFW estimates that by 2010, water levels in the City Wells and Buckman Wells had dropped by 150' and 600' respectively from predevelopment levels. However, since 2010, and corresponding with the Buckman Direct Diversion (BDD) coming online in 2011 those water levels have been recovering, with about 60' regained in the City Wells and 510' in the Buckman Wells.

On the Santa Fe River, 490 acre-feet (AF) of water was bypassed to the river to meet acequia needs and target flows on the river through town, and 1947 AF was treated to meet City needs. The majority (56%) of City potable supply came from the BDD which delivered 4878 AF to the City, while City Wells and Buckman Wells contributed a combined 1,860 AF (21%) to round things out. In 2021, the City's drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State water quality limits. Santa Fe River reservoir levels are low to start 2022, but abundant San Juan Chama water storage and better snowpack in the spring of 2022 again leave CoSFW well positioned to again meet about 80% of 2022 potable water needs with river water.

At the BDD, in 2021 and early 2022 the BDD Board of Directors (BDDB) agreed to accept \$70 million in funds from engineering firms involved in the design and construction of the BDD. Staff is now focused on creating a plan to put these funds to use to address

project shortcomings. Also at the BDD, City and County cooperation and a formal agreement allowed the City to benefit from use of County water at the BDD in 2021, and the County to carry a portion of that forward as credit for use when County water available at BDD doesn't meet County demand for that water.

CoSFW staff estimates that approximately 3,500 AF per year of water demand reduction has occurred since the advent of the City Water Bank in 2010. Of this, the City has formally taken credit for 90 AF per year related to conservation programs. CoSFW is currently evaluating options to use some of the unaccounted demand reduction to support affordable housing and City projects.

Annual and long range planning efforts were advanced in 2021. The Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator was developed as a data-driven and transparent method as a piloted method to inform seasonal conservation policy. This indicator could be used in the spring of each year to help define what water use restrictions City and County Utility customers should expect during the remainder of the year. On the long range planning front, CoSFW spent 2021 developing demand scenarios in support of the current long range planning effort that began in 2020.

Financially CoSFW is in a strong position, but impending capital spending will require use of cash balances and assumption of debt. CoSFW plans to implement four large capital improvement projects over the next several years: the Nichols Outlet Conduit, the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant Floc Sed project, the McClure Outlet Conduit, and the San Juan Chama Return Flow Project. These four projects are likely to cost between 40 and 80 million dollars to complete.

ACRONYMS

AF – Acre-Foot = a unit of measurement for large quantities of water based on irrigation standards. An acre-foot is enough water to cover an acre of land in one foot of water, 325,851 gallons. In Santa Fe, that's enough to support roughly five average single-family homes for one year.

AFY – Acre-Foot per Year. This is the unit of measurement generally used in New Mexico water rights permits including City of Santa Fe Water's water rights portfolio.

BDD – Buckman Direct Diversion.

BDDB – BDD Board of Directors.

BDDWTP – BDD Water Treatment Plant.

BWF – Buckman Well Field.

cfs – cubic feet per second.

CoSFW – City of Santa Fe Water, also known as City of Santa Fe Water Division, previously Sangre de Cristo Water.

CRWTP – Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant, located at the top of Canyon Road, which treats Santa Fe River water.

CWF – City Well Field.

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency.

GPCD – gallons per capita per day, an estimate of the amount of water used in a system per resident served that is used to track and compare the effectiveness of water conservation efforts.

MRG – Middle Rio Grande.

NMED – New Mexico Environment Department, a state agency that regulates water quality measures including those by which CoSFW operates.

OAWR – Optimized Annual Water Rights.

OSE – Office of the State Engineer.

PDR – Project Delivery Requirement, the total amount of water permitted by the OSE for diversion at a given acequia headgate.

PRWRF – Paseo Real Water Reclamation Facility, the wastewater treatment plant located on airport road near the airport.

SJCP – San Juan – Chama Project.

TNC – The Nature Conservancy.

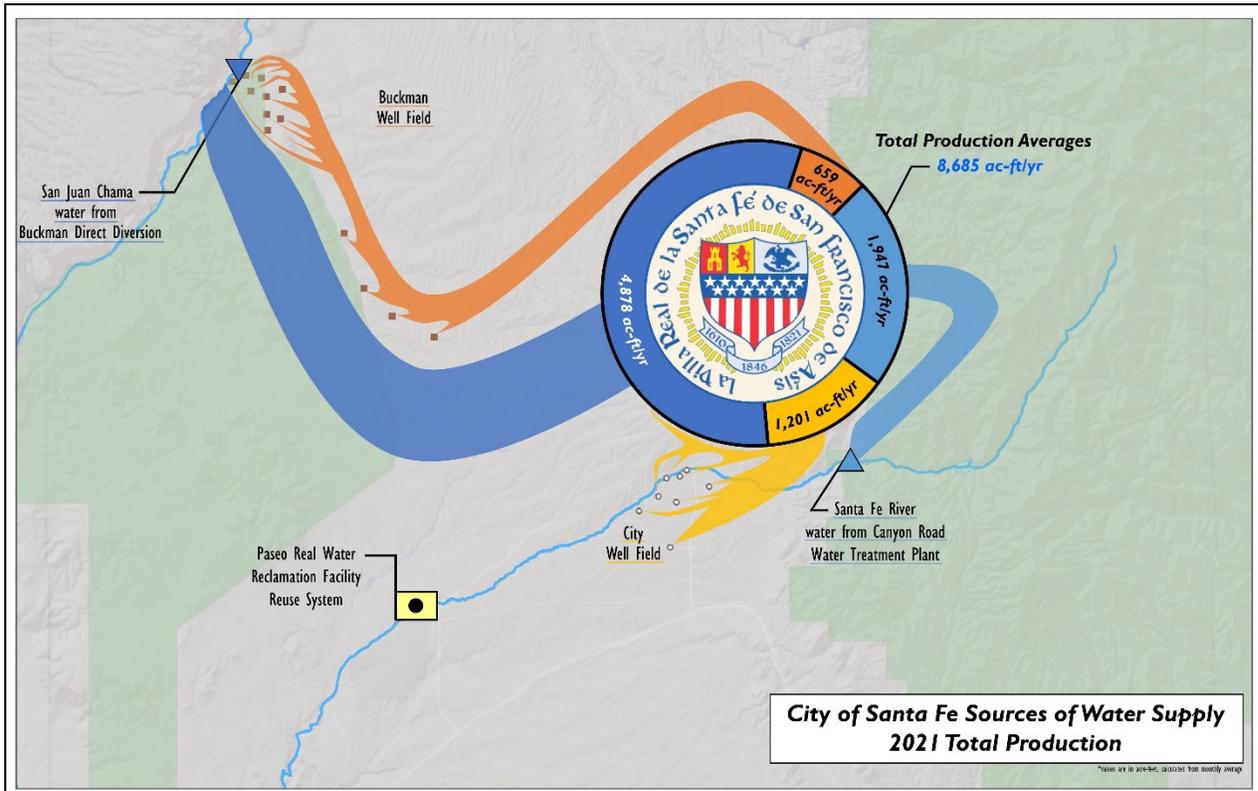
WRA – Water Resource Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to summarize information about City of Santa Fe Water (CoSFW) last year, including among other things summaries of water supply, water demand, water use efficiency and conservation, non-potable water use, water quality, and Santa Fe River operations. The report also provides an overview of the Santa Fe Water System and archives the intentions, strategies, and challenges faced by CoSFW in 2021.

With the exception of some welcome summer rains in July and August, 2021 was a dry year in Santa Fe. Snowpack was marginal in the headwaters of the San Juan River (where our San Juan – Chama water originates) and dismal in the headwaters of the Santa Fe River (70% and 30% of normal respectively on April

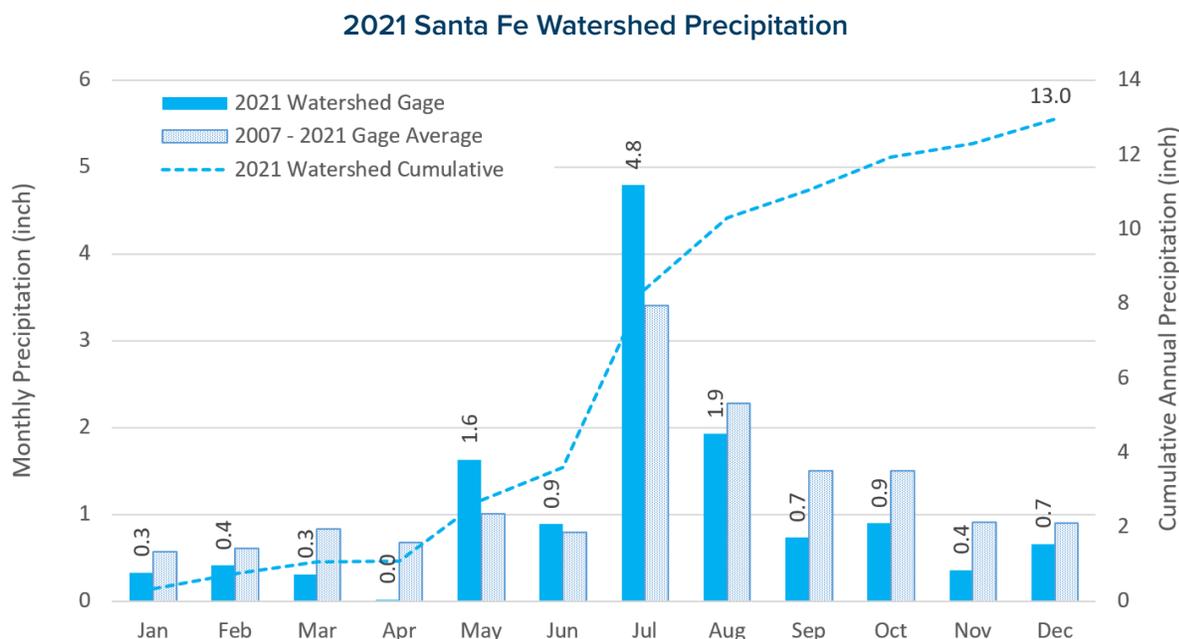
1st), and less of the snowpack in both basins ended up as river water than was expected. Thanks at least in part to summer rains helping water lawns and gardens, total water production in 2021 was down 1% to 8,685 Acre-Feet (AF) compared to 2020 (8,779 AF). 4,878 AF (56%) of production came from the Buckman Direct Diversion, 1,947 AF (22%) from the Santa Fe River, 1,201 AF (14%) from wells within City Limits, and 659 AF (8%) from the Buckman Wellfield. Despite relatively low river flows, 79% of 2021 potable supply came from river water (which we think of as our checking account). The remaining 21% was supplied by groundwater from wells (which we think of as our savings account). This 1,860 AF of groundwater production was less than half of our estimated sustainable groundwater availability of 4,500 AF per year.



1 - Map of City of Santa Fe Water sources of supply.

PRECIPITATION

Overall, 2021 was drier than average with an exceptionally wet July. In 2021 a rain gage in the upper watershed between Nichols and McClure Reservoirs received 13 inches of rain. The average rainfall at this location from 2007 through 2021 is 15 inches, and as can be seen in Figure 2, average monthly rainfall was below the 15 year average in all months in 2021 except May, June, and July with July being unusually wet.



2 – Santa Fe 2020 monthly and annual precipitation.

POTABLE WATER DEMAND

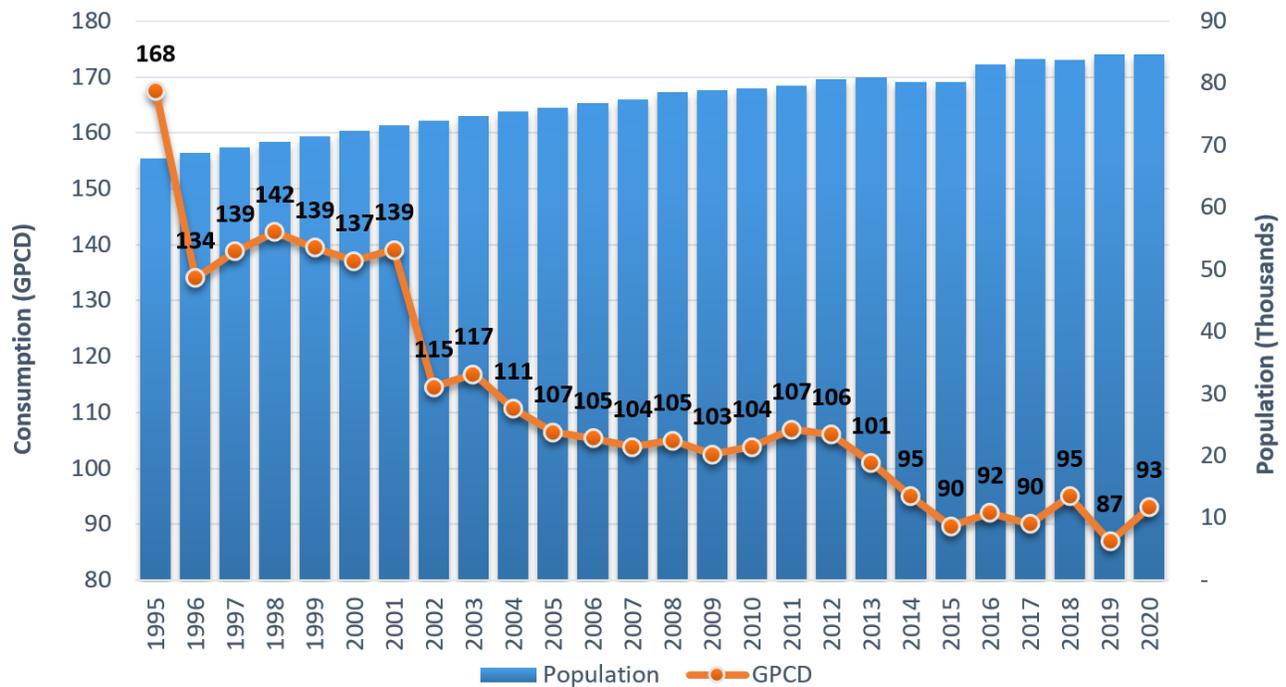
For the eighth year in a row, total CoSFW potable water demand was below 9,000 AF. This is about 33% lower than the 13,200 AF production seen in 1995 despite an increase to population served of about 25% in that same time period.

Per Capita Consumption

One measure of water use efficiency is gallons per capita per day (GPCD) which is the total potable production divided by the population served. The measurement is used internally to track program effectiveness over time and is reported to the New Mexico Office of the State Engineer (OSE) who require submittal of the calculation annually for the City’s water right permit compliance.

As seen in Figure 3, the City of Santa Fe has cut system GPCD nearly in half since purchasing Sangre de Cristo Water Company from PNM in 1995. The water conservation achieved by Santa Fe makes CoSFW more resilient in the face of drought and in combination with the Buckman Direct Diversion supply coming online in 2011 has allowed for steady wellfield recovery over the past decade. 2021 values are being calculated with reference to 2020 Census data and will be available in the 2022 annual report.

GPCD & Population



3 - Population and GPCD since 1995.

WATER SUPPLY SOURCES HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

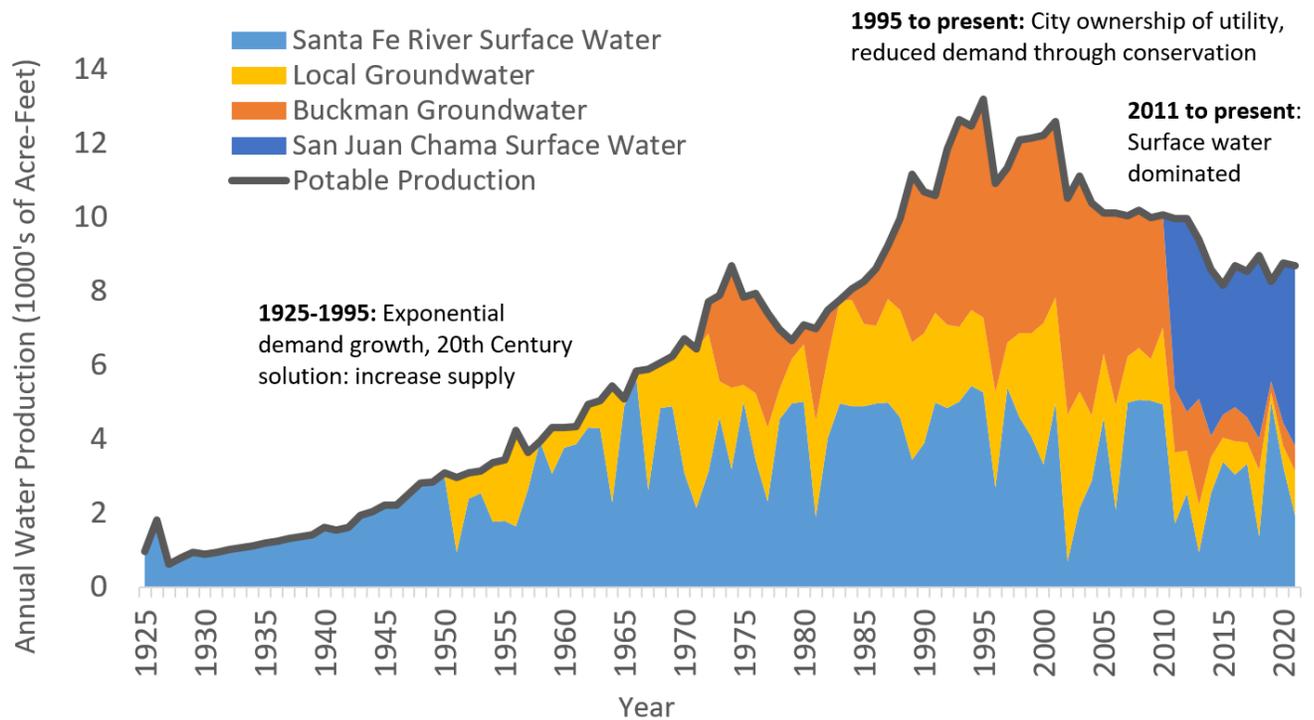
City of Santa Fe Water is fortunate to have 4 distinct sources of potable water with which to meet demand. Two of the sources are from rivers, also called surface water, and two are from wells, also called groundwater. Surface water is available to CoSFW from the Santa Fe River and the Colorado River (via the San Juan – Chama Project). Groundwater is available to CoSFW from 7 currently active wells within City Limits known collectively as the City Wellfield, and 13 wells between the City and the Rio Grande known collectively at the Buckman Wellfield.

Surface water moves quickly in defined channels and can be seen and measured easily. Though surface water can be used up, it can't really be overused. What flows down the rivers each year is variable and unpredictable, but it is inherently renewable and as a result can be thought of in some ways as a checking account. Groundwater on the other hand moves slowly, through large areas beneath the land and cannot be seen or measured easily. What it lacks in speed of movement it makes up in volume of water such that CoSFW estimates suggest that the amount of groundwater that could be sustainably pumped

from our wells in the Santa Fe River watershed (2,000 AF/yr, see Table 5 below) is similar in magnitude to the surface water produced on average by flows from snowmelt and rainfall in the upper Santa Fe River watershed.

Three periods of water resource use can be distinguished in the historical development of CoSFW's potable water supply (Figure 4). In the first period before 1995, potable water demand grew exponentially, and in the 1950s and 1970s, the City Wellfield and Buckman Wellfield respectively were added to keep up with demand. In 1995, the City purchased what to that point had been a private water company and began a new period characterized by conservation. Demand was steadily reduced from 1995 to 2015 and has been relatively flat since 2015 despite continued growth in the community throughout this time. The third period of water resource use overlaps the second, and started in 2011 when the Buckman Direct Diversion was brought online, providing the City direct access to San Juan Chama water and beginning a period of surface water dominated production that has allowed the City and Buckman Wellfields to rest and recover after unsustainable overuse in the 1990s and 2000s.

City of Santa Fe Annual Water Production by Source 1925 - 2021



4 – City of Santa Fe Water Supply 1925 – 2021.

The current supply portfolio has been available since 2011 when the Buckman Direct Diversion came online. Estimated average availability and average actual use of each source from 2011 through 2021 is shown in Table 5. Also shown is the maximum annual use of each source in that time and the legal limits of each source. Estimated one year availability for 2022 from each source if production were maximized is also shown. This one-time production could not be sustained but gives a sense of the potential magnitude of each source in a short duration water emergency.

Generally the current approach of CoSFW is to maximize surface water use in order to save groundwater for drier years. Despite a second consecutive dry year, Santa Fe was able to produce 79% of the potable water needed to meet customer

demand with treated river water in 2021. As a result, for the eighth year in a row, water production from wells was less than 3,000 AF (2/3rds of the 4,500 AF estimated sustainable availability from the well fields) and water levels continue to recover in our wellfields after overuse in the late 90's and early 2000s. Figure 6 shows potable water production from river water and well water since 2011 compared to 1995 when production peaked and the Santa Fe River was the only available surface water source. It should be noted that some groundwater use is necessary to keep wells ready for operation at any time, manage groundwater levels, and comply with environmental compliance and monitoring.

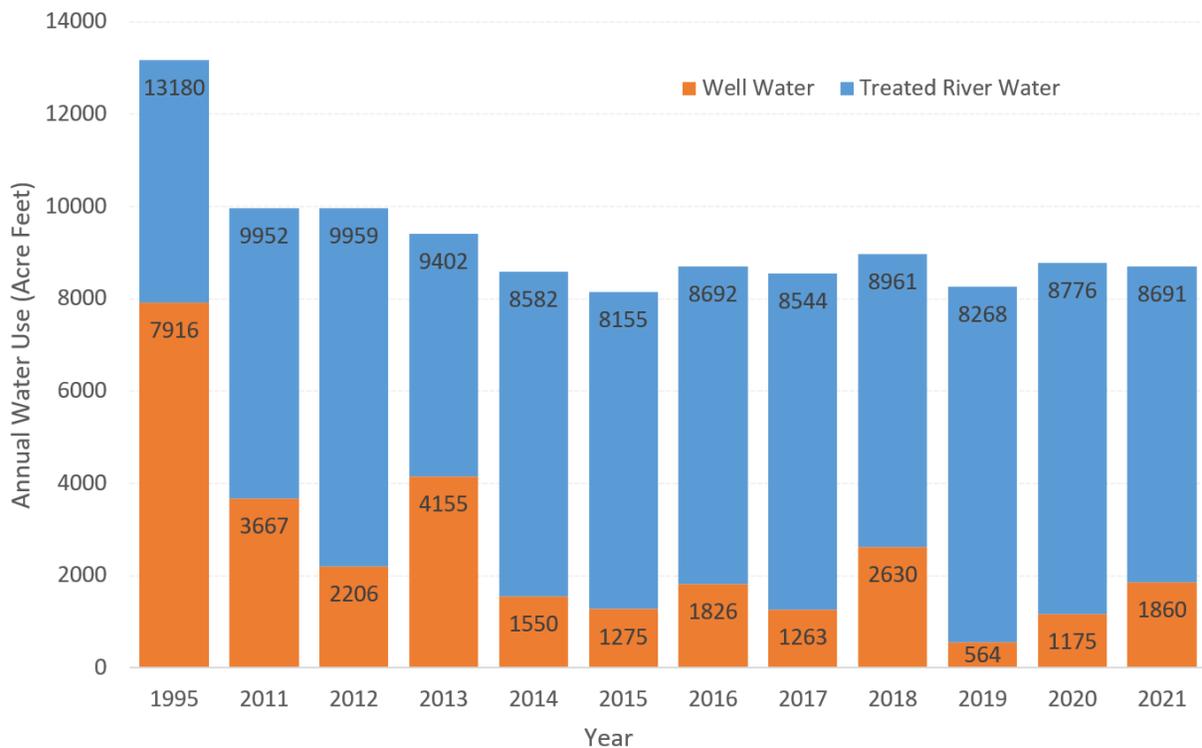
City of Santa Fe Water Availability 2022, & Sustainable Availability, Use, & Rights 2011 – 2022*

Water Source	2022 Estimated Availability** (AF/yr)	2011 - 2021 Estimated Sustainable Availability*** (AF/yr)	2011-2021 Average Use (AF/yr)	2011-2021 Maximum Use (AF/yr)	One Year Legal Limit (AF/yr)	10 Year Legal Limit (AF/yr)
Santa Fe River	2,422	2,614	2,646	5,006	5,040	Same
City Wellfield	4,865	2,000	1,025	1,942	4,865	3,507.2
Buckman Wellfield	5,891	2,500	991	2,890	10,000	Same
San Juan Chama	6,406.8	4,806	4,246	5,215	6,406.8	5,125.4
Total	19,585	11,920	8,908		26,312	23,673

* 2011 starting time for analysis because that is when BDD came online and CoSFW first had four distinct sources.
 ** For SF River 2022: Snow pack based 2022 projected inflows less living river bypass flows and Acequia demands.
 ** For San Juan Chama 2022: Legal max, as more than that available in storage.
 ** For City Wellfield legal limit as CoSFW believes this amount could currently be produced in a single year.
 ** For Buckman Wellfield, max historical annual production (1995).
 *** For SF River 2011-2021: McClure inflow less Acequia and Living River Requirements as if in place starting 2011.
 *** For San Juan Chama 2011-2021: Average historical allocation 2011 - 2021.
 *** For City and Buckman Wellfields 2011-2021: Geohydrologic based estimate of sustainable availability.

5 – City of Santa Fe Water Availability, Use, and Rights 2011-2021.

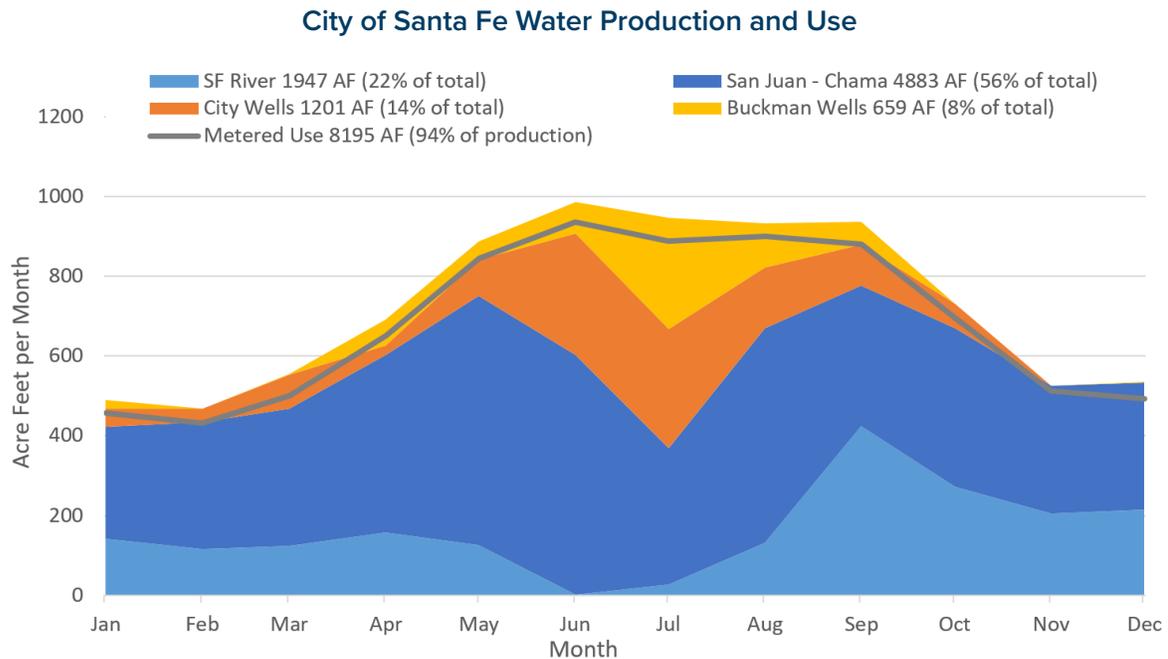
City of Santa Fe Annual Potable Water Production Since 2011 Compared to the 1995 Historical High



6 – Potable water production from surface and groundwater sources 1995 and 2011 – 2021.

SANTA FE'S FOUR POTABLE WATER SOURCES IN 2021

Figure 7 shows monthly potable water production by source during 2021. The seasonality of water demand is evident with the increase in production starting in March and going through October associated with outdoor water use. 94% of potable water produced was delivered to customers through meters with the other 6% representing unaccounted losses from the system, and any uses of water for which no revenue was generated. Each source is described in more detail in the following sections.



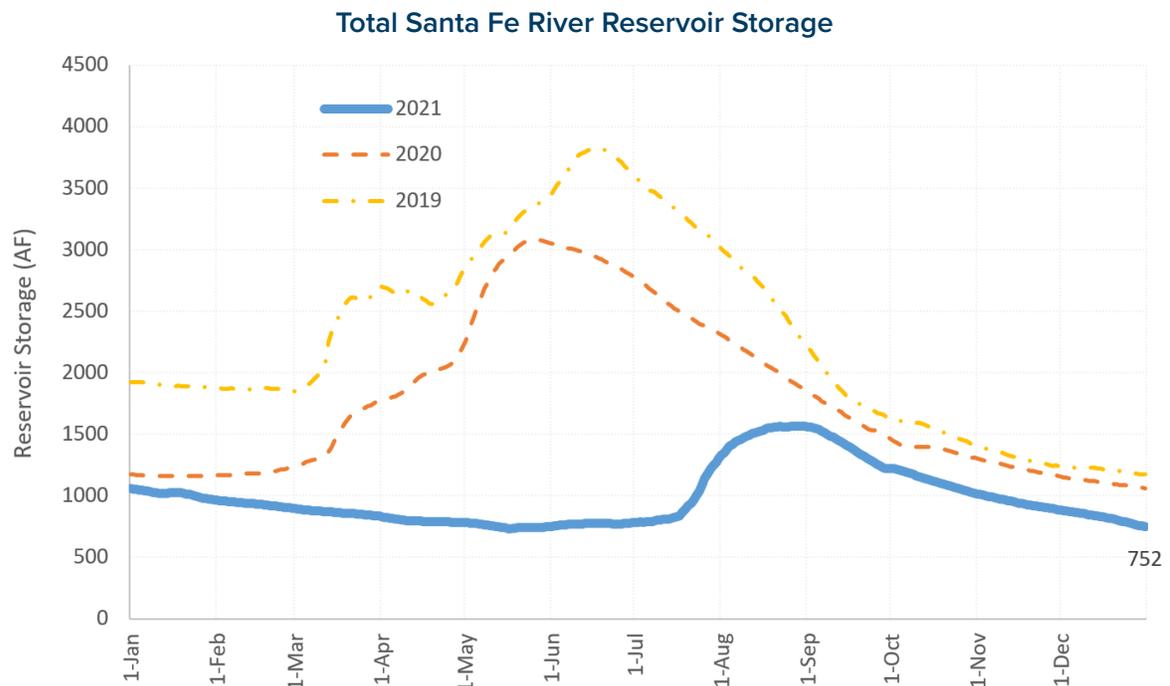
7 – 2021 Monthly Potable Water Production by Source.

The Santa Fe River

The Santa Fe River, whose flows are driven mostly by snowfall in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains east of town has always provided drinking and irrigation water to Santa Fe residents. Prior to the purchase of the water company from PNM in 1995, CoSFW was known as the Sangre de Cristo Water Company because of the original source of its water. CoSFW is permitted to divert up to 5,040 acre-feet/year (AFY) of water from the Santa Fe River and has the ability to store up to 3,921 AF in McClure (3,257 AF capacity) and Nichols (664 AF capacity) reservoirs. In most years there is not enough snow and rain on the 17,000 acre watershed above the reservoirs to reach these limits (See Table 4). Water released from Nichols, the lower of the two reservoirs is treated to potable standards at the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant (CRWTP) and delivered – almost entirely through gravity – to customers throughout Santa Fe.

Santa Fe River Operations 2021

Combined reservoir storage in Nichols and McClure from 2019 through 2021 is shown in Figure 8. 2021 was a dry year on the Santa Fe River, with inflows to McClure Reservoir from March through July registering only 25% of the 1999 through 2021 average, the fifth lowest total since 1999. July inflows on the other hand were larger than any other July since 1999. 490 AF of Santa Fe River inflows to McClure were bypassed during the Calendar year for living river flows and Acequia use, and 1,947 was treated by CRWTP for potable use in 2021. CRWTP production made up less than a quarter (22%) of total potable production in 2021. CRWTP was not utilized at all between June 2nd and July 26th. This operation demonstrated the ability to move water throughout the system even during periods of peak demand without Santa Fe River water.



8 – 2019 - 2021 reservoir storage in the Santa Fe Municipal Watershed.

Santa Fe's Living River

Target flows for a 'Living River' support the Santa Fe River's riparian corridor, providing wildlife habitat, and aesthetic benefit along the Santa Fe River. In average years, the Santa Fe River target flows provide up to 1,000 AF of water to the Santa Fe River downstream of Nichols Reservoir, in drier years less, to a minimum of 300 AF in years with expected flows at or below 30% of normal.

The April 1st 2021 forecast was for 31% of normal flows resulting in Santa Fe River target flows of 310 AF from April 15th 2021 through April 14th of 2022. The annual target volume was distributed through the year based on a target hydrograph developed collaboratively by CoSF, City of Santa Fe River Watershed and Trails Section, and the Santa Fe River Commission. The target hydrograph included a four-day pulse flow in April of 4 cubic feet per second (cfs), a seven-day pulse flow in May of 3 cfs, and a 12 day pulse flow in October of 3 cfs. The April and May pulses did occur, while the October pulse target, which was based on planned dam work at Nichols was modified to steady flows throughout the winter when the dam work construction schedule was pushed out. Actual bypass flows were 282 AF, as of March 31, 2022 - 91% of the target volume.

Acequia Deliveries

Acequias are traditional irrigation ditches whose construction, maintenance, and operation are intertwined with the history of northern New Mexico. There are four operational Acequias which divert water from the Santa Fe River between Nichols Dam and Patrick Smith Park. New Mexico water rights, like the water rights in most Western U.S. States, recognize older rights as superior to younger ones. Some of the Acequia rights on the Santa Fe River may be older than those held by the City and the construction and operation of the municipal reservoirs and the CRWTP have changed the way that those acequias function. Operations of the City Water System and the acequias was a source of conflict for decades and resulted in a court ordered set of delivery requirements. CoSF is required to bypass water to Acequia Cerro Gordo and Acequia Madre and to strive to meet the Project Delivery Requirement (PDR) for each. Project delivery is the water required at the head of the entire Acequia system, while farm delivery is the sum of water required at each property boundary. The difference represents losses in the Acequia system outside of the farms. Flows to Acequia del Llano, Acequia Cerro Gordo, and Acequia Madre are measured at the point of diversion from the river. There is no gage or formal CoSF delivery requirement for Acequia Muralla which diverts available flows when Acequia Madre (the only acequia of the four downstream of Acequia Muralla) is not taking water. 2021 acequia diversions are shown in Table 9.

Acequia	del Llano ¹	Cerro Gordo	Madre ²	Muralla ³
2021 Project Delivery (AF)	106.5	11.7	43.4	Not measured
Project Delivery Requirement (AF)	Not Defined	11.08	82.40	Not Defined
Farm Delivery Requirement (AF)	46.4			39.2

9 - Annual diversions to acequias from the upper Santa Fe River.

The Nature Conservancy Restoration Channel

The only surface water diversion along the Santa Fe River east of the Plaza that is not for irrigation is at The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Restoration Channel in the Santa Fe Canyon Preserve (Preserve). The Preserve is at the top of Cerro Gordo Road around and within the former Two Mile Reservoir site. Two Mile Reservoir was used for many decades before being decommissioned in 1993. The reservoir was used to store water for the adjacent CRWTP and its predecessor, a filter plant whose foundations and remnants are still present just north of the Preserve trailhead amid the surviving trees from an old orchard. The Restoration Channel is used to divert water from the Santa Fe River, along the south side of the Preserve, to a channel on the north side of the Preserve which flows through the remnants of Two Mile Reservoir. The diversion is not permitted and on August 24, 2021 the OSE sent a letter to TNC ordering cessation of all diversion of water through the diversion structure on TNC property.

Rio Grande Compact Operations

The Rio Grande Compact (Compact) which governs sharing of Rio Grande Water between Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas was signed by the 3 states in 1938. After that agreement went into effect, City of Santa Fe Water expanded reservoir storage in the Santa Fe River. Because this expansion occurred after the Compact was signed, and because the Santa Fe River is a tributary to the Rio Grande, this newer storage space is governed by certain provisions in the Compact. In 2020 as a result of these provisions CoSFW stored 948 AF of “debit” water for release to the Rio Grande in January of 2021. In order to maintain local surface water in storage CoSFW had the option to release some or all of the debit water in Nichols and McClure “by exchange” by releasing San Juan – Chama Project (SJCP) water stored in Abiquiu Reservoir on the Rio Chama instead. CoSFW saw release of a portion of the debit water into the Santa Fe River as an opportunity to provide aesthetic and hydrologic benefits to the river system during a dry time and also learn about how much of the release would make it to the Rio Grande. After downstream Pueblos expressed concerns with a pulse

release on the Santa Fe River during the winter, all of the debit water was released from Abiquiu. Because the water released from Abiquiu was considered Santa Fe River water for accounting purposes, as that release was made from Abiquiu, the Santa Fe River water in storage in Nichols and McClure became SJCP water for accounting purposes. As a result, all of the 752 AF of water stored in Nichols and McClure at the end of 2021 is accounted for as Colorado River water.

Planned Santa Fe River Dam Rehabilitation

McClure Dam (first known as Granite Point Dam) was completed in 1926 and Nichols Dam was completed in 1943. Aging inlet works (which regulate water flow from each reservoir into an “outlet conduit”, a tunnel that carries water through each dam) were updated between 2014 and 2016 to add automation, metering, and dry access to the inlet works from the dams. Prior to this work the inlet works were accessed through vertical towers in the reservoirs reached by boat. Investigation by CoSFW associated with the inlet work updates identified potential issues associated with seepage through the dams and into the outlet conduits. In 2019, based on this information, the Office of the State Engineer Bureau of Dam Safety downgraded the status of both dams from “Satisfactory” to “Poor”. Major renovations to both dams scheduled to begin with Nichols in 2022 and last several years will address these potential seepage issues. CoSFW anticipates spending between 20 and 30 million dollars on these infrastructure upgrades. Water operations at CRWTP may be impacted by this construction over the next several years.

¹ Farm delivery requirement is estimated based on 17.2 acres in a 1977 Hydrographic Survey multiplied by 2.7 feet.

² The Acequia Madre diverts river water near the corner of Alameda and Canyon Road, and the acequia effectively ends above Railyard Park. The majority of the water associated with the PDR belongs to a farm near Agua Fria Village that can no longer be practicably served by water diverted near Alameda and Canyon Road.

³ Acequia Muralla is not metered so diversions are estimates only. Farm delivery requirement is estimated based on 14.5 acres in a 1977 Hydrographic Survey multiplied by 2.7 feet.

San Juan – Chama Project Water

The San Juan River Watershed is located in Southern Colorado and is part of the larger Colorado River Watershed. The SJCP is a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation project to deliver water from the San Juan River Watershed into the Rio Chama system where it is stored in Heron reservoir. CoSFW’s SJCP water is stored predominantly in Heron and Abiquiu reservoirs, though some is stored in El Vado at times to help with water operations on the Rio Chama. CoSFW releases stored SJCP water as needed to flow downstream and into the Rio Grande where it can be diverted at the BDD and treated for use. Some of CoSFW’s SJCP water is lost during storage and movement of the water from Heron to BDD.

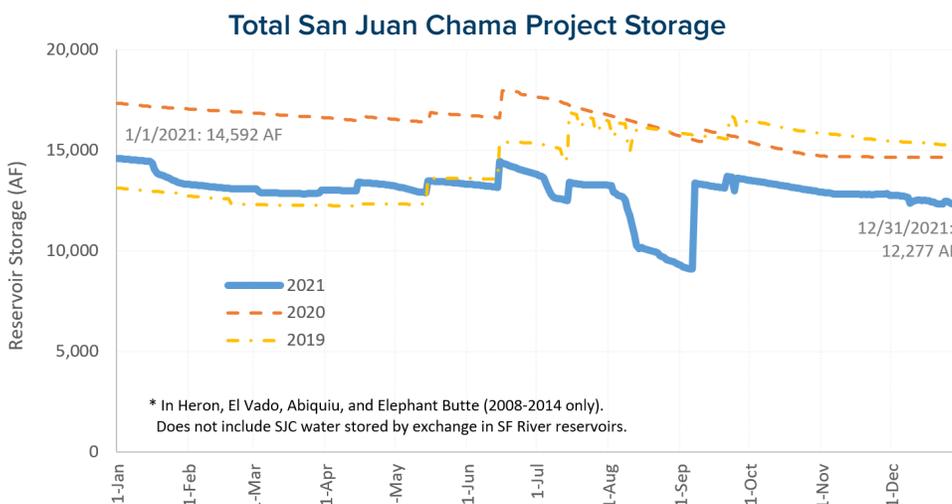
City of Santa Fe Water’s maximum SJCP allocation is 5,230 AFY dependent on water availability in the San Juan watershed. The size of CoSFW’s SJC allocation

was based on historical hydrology at the time of design and construction (1960s) of the San Juan – Chama Project and was considered “firm” meaning hydrologists expected that based on the size of diversions, tunnels, and reservoirs the project would yield that amount of water to contractors in any and all years. Climate change and regional aridification have changed that paradigm and past hydrology is no longer an adequate representation of future conditions. In 2014 for the first time in Project history contractor’s did not get a full allocation, and in the past 10 years (2012 – 2021) contractors have only received full allocations in four years and have been shorted an average of 9% (Table 10). This is consistent with Bureau of Reclamation analysis used by CoSFW in the 2015 Santa Fe Basin Study that suggested that SJCP contractor allocations would be shorted by an average of 25% by the end of the 21st century. 2021 was the smallest contractor allocation in the history of the Project with contractors only getting 62% of full allocation.

Calendar Year	CoSFW SJCP Allocation (AF)	As % Total
2012	5,230	100%
2013	5,230	100%
2014	4,650	89%
2015	4,855	93%
2016	5,029	96%
2017	5,230	100%
2018	4,676	89%
2019	5,230	100%
2020	4,240	81%
2021	3,262	62%
Average	4,763	91%

CoSFW’s SJCP water in storage in Heron, El Vado, and Abiquiu Reservoirs from 2019 through 2021 is shown in Figure 11. CoSFW started 2021 with 14,592 AF of SJCP water in storage in the Chama system, and ended 2021 with 12,277 AF. 948 AF were transferred to the Santa Fe River reservoirs in January as described above. A 3,262 AF allocation was added to CoSFW’s account at Heron in April through July, 600 AF of Las Campanas leased SJCP water was transferred to CoSFW’s account in Heron in September, and 4,551 AF were diverted during the year at BDD. The “missing” 678 AF were lost to reservoir evaporation and transmission losses.

10 – City of Santa Fe Water San Juan Chama Project Annual Allocations for Previous Ten Years.



11 – Storage of CoSFW San Juan Chama Project Water in the Chama Watershed 2019-2021.

Buckman Direct Diversion

The BDD diverts water from the Rio Grande at a point near the terminus of Diablo Canyon, near the former Buckman townsite along the historic Chili Line Railroad. The Buckman Direct Diversion, and the Buckman Wellfield are named for the historical Buckman townsite. The BDD is a facility co-owned by CoSFW, the Santa Fe County Water Utility, and the Club at Las Campanas where untreated river water is used for golf course irrigation. The BDD is the City’s largest single source of water, having provided 47% of the City’s water since coming online in 2011. In 2021, 4,878 AF of potable water deliveries from the BDD Water Treatment Plant (BDDWTP) made up the majority (56%) of potable water production for City use.

The BDD Shared Pool

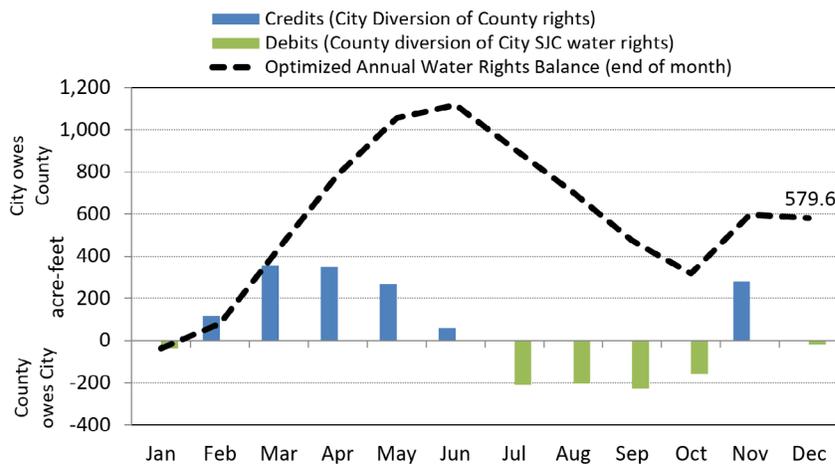
The City diverts SJCP water at BDD, and the County diverts mostly native Rio Grande water at BDD. Since 2020, BDD has formally included “Optimized Annual Water Rights” (OAWR) operations which allows the City and County to share water rights through the year depending on which water is more available. For the reader really paying attention, it was previously noted that 4,551 AF of CoSFW SJCP water was diverted at BDD, while BDD accounted for 4,883 AF of City use.

The difference is a result of OAWR operations. In 2021 the City and County entered into the BDD Shared Pool Agreement which allows for some of the excess balance potentially accrued by the County (which has excess water rights but no ability to store them) in a given year to be deposited into a “Shared Pool” that the County can draw from when Rio Grande water isn’t available for diversion at BDD. In 2021 the County built up 579.6 AF of credit during the year as a result of OAWR, of which 455.2 AF of credit is available in the Shared Pool to start 2022. Accounting for each of these balances is shown in Figure 12 below.

BDD Litigation

Since coming online in 2011, the BDD has been plagued by maintenance issues, many of which are associated with the large amounts of sediment in the water that is diverted from the Rio Grande and pumped up to the BDDWTP. In 2018, the BDD Board (BDDDB) filed two legal complaints against three different engineering firms for their role in alleged design and construction flaws at BDD. In 2021 and 2022 the BDDDB agreed to accept a combined \$70 million from the firms to settle the legal complaints. The availability of these funds is timely and will be put to use in the near term to begin to address project shortcomings.

2021 City-County BDD Optimized Annual Water Rights Balance



12 – 2021 accounting of City-County shared water resource use at BDD.

2021 Shared Pool Accounting		AF
"Optimized Annual Water Rights" Ending Balance		579.6
Section 2.a Deposit to Shared Pool (Ending Balance minus 10% UAW)		521.6
Section 3.a Withdrawals, discretionary shutdown		0.0
Section 3.b Withdrawals, non-discretionary shutdown*		-15.9
County water credit balance, Dec. 31		505.7
Section 4 evaporative losses		-50.6
Carryover to 2022		455.2

*Two days of non-discretionary shutdown in July. Volume estimated as 2/31 of monthly total or 14 AF *1.1 withdrawal ratio for non-discretionary shutdowns.

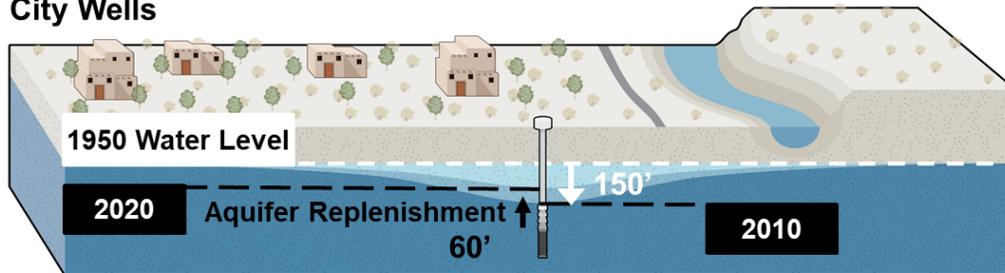
The City Wellfield

The City Wellfield (CWF) currently consists of seven production wells within the City Limits, mostly along the Santa Fe River between St. Francis and Frenchy’s Field, which pump water from the aquifer beneath Santa Fe. As noted previously (Table 5), from a water rights perspective, CoSFW can legally pump up to 4,865 AFY from the wellfield in any given year, and up to an average of 3,507.2 AFY over any ten year period. The St. Mike’s well, also in the City limits, is older than other wells in the CWF and is permitted separately – as a Supplemental Well associated with the City’s Santa Fe River permit. In this report the water pumped from the St. Mike’s well is included in the CWF totals to differentiate water sources based on ground- or surface water. In 2017 CoSFW completed an analysis of CWF including and ranking of rehabilitation and replacement projects that should be completed to maximize the

value of the wellfield and ensure its ongoing availability as a drought proof supply for CoSFW. Following this analysis the Torreon Well on the corner of Alameda and Alire was rehabilitated in 2020. Replacement of the St. Mike’s well is next on the list of planned improvements for the CWF.

In 2021 CoSFW produced 1201 AF from the CWF, about 20% more than the 1,025 AFY average since BDD came online in 2011, but only 60% of the 2,000 AFY that CoSFW estimates could be pumped from the CWF and the St. Mike’s well year in and year out without impacting the long term productivity of the wells. As a result, CoSFW expects that groundwater was added to storage under the City Limits in 2021, continuing a trend that since 2010 has seen water levels in the CWF rise by an average of about 60 feet, recovering about 40% of historical drawdown in the wellfield (Figure 13).

City Wells

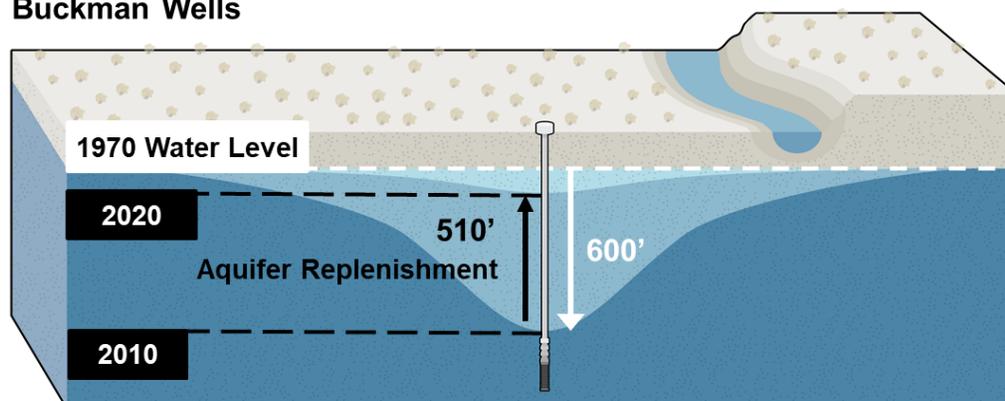


13 – City wellfield drawdown 1950-2010 and recovery 2010-2020.

The Buckman Wellfield (BWF)

The Buckman Wellfield (BWF) consists of 13 wells located near the Rio Grande at the historic Buckman townsite which pump water from a deep aquifer in that area. Water from these wells is pumped to the 10 Million Gallon Tank in the La Tierra Open Space where it is chlorinated before being distributed into the potable drinking water system. Some groundwater pumping each year is necessary to keep wells ready for operation at any time, comply and cooperate on environmental compliance and monitoring, and manage groundwater levels, particularly in the two Buckman Wells closest to the Rio Grande.

Buckman Wells



14 – Buckman wellfield drawdown 1950-2010 and recovery 2010-2020.

In 2021 CoSFW produced 659 AF from the BWF, 2/3rds of the 991 AFY average since BDD came online in 2011, and only about a quarter of the 2,500 AFY that CoSFW estimates could be pumped from the BWF year in and year out without impacting the long term productivity of the wells. As a result, CoSFW expects that as with the CWF, groundwater was added to storage in the BWF in 2021. This continues a trend of rising water levels in the BWF that since 2010 has seen water levels rise by 510 feet, recovering about 85% of historical drawdown in the wellfield (Figure 14).

In 2021 the failing pump on Buckman Well #11 was replaced and a video inspection of the well completed. Similar work is scheduled for Buckman Well #12 during the first half of 2022.

Surface Water Offsets for Buckman Wellfield Groundwater Pumping

When a well is pumped near a river it can induce leakage from the river to fill the underground space created when the water was pumped out, or groundwater that would otherwise have flowed to the river may be intercepted by the space created by the pumping. In either case, there is less water in the river as a result of the groundwater pumping. The strength

of this effect depends on many things including the distance between the well and the river and the hydrologic properties of the aquifer being pumped and is further complicated by lags in time between the well pumping and the impact on the river.

The City's Buckman Wellfield Permit requires that we offset Buckman Wellfield pumping impacts on the Rio Grande and tributaries by acquiring water rights in those basins to ensure that our pumping is not impacting a more senior water right downstream. CoSFW submits monthly reports to the OSE which are input into a computer model to determine the extent and duration of surface water impacts each year as a result of pumping the BWF. The impacts from a single year of groundwater pumping are spread over many subsequent years. The annual offset calculations provided by the OSE include both the new offsets incurred in 2020 as well as the residual offsets owed from previous years of groundwater use.

CoSFW holds numerous surface water rights in surrounding basins to satisfy the OSE offset requirements. Table 15 shows the distribution of offsets for 2020 (calculations for 2021 were not available in time for inclusion here).

Basin	2020* offsets to nearest AF	CoSFW rights available to nearest AF
Rio Pojoaque – Nambe	59	113
Rio Tesuque	34	66
Rio Grande above Otowi Gage**	105	0
Rio Grande below Otowi Gage (pre 1907 Rio Grande)	775	1,680***
La Cienega	3	4
Total	976	1,851

*2021 Offsets had not been calculated and released by the OSE as of April 1, 2022.

** San Juan – Chama water releases are used to offset pumping impacts to the Rio Grande above Otowi Gage.

*** 633 AF City owned designated to specific developments, 207 AF City owned undesignated, 428 owned by others undesignated, and 412 County owned undesignated (which are not tracked in the Water Bank). San Juan – Chama water could also be used.

15 – 2021 surface water offsets due to BWF pumping.

Developments in Santa Fe must offset their added demand on CoSFW's water resources, and one way to do this is by acquiring water rights and transferring them to CoSFW, and specifically the BWF to meet the increased demand for their project. Water rights established prior to the 1907 creation of the Territorial (now State) Engineer's Office from the area between Cochiti Reservoir and Elephant Butte Reservoir are transferred to CoSFW in amounts equal to the project water budget of the new development. In this way development leads to more water rights available to offset BWF pumping. There are also conservation related mechanisms available to CoSFW to offset new water demands which takes us from water rights in the Buckman Wellfield to the Water Bank.

THE WATER BANK

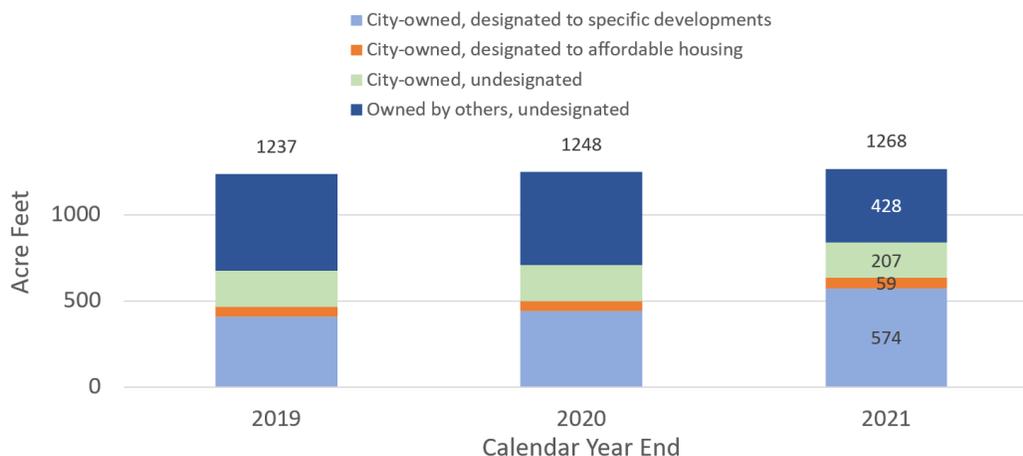
The City Water Bank, defined in City Code 25-10, became effective January 1, 2010 and connects land use planning directly to available water supply by requiring that developers offset new demand on the water utility system. Residential, mixed, and commercial developments with water demands larger than 10, 7.5, and 5 AFY respectively are considered "above threshold developments" and must offset their water demand either by purchasing an equivalent amount of toilet retrofit credits or an equivalent amount of Middle Rio Grande water rights for transfer into the CoSFW's Buckman Wellfield permit. (As explained in more detail above, pumping of Buckman Wellfield impacts the Rio Grande, and nearby tributaries and CoSFW must have water rights in the wellfield greater than this impact.) Toilet retrofit credits could be obtained during a previous initiative to replace older, high-flow toilets with more efficient, low-flow toilets. Developments smaller than the above threshold developments are termed "sub-threshold" and can use either of the

above mechanisms to offset new water demand, but are also given a third option to pay a water offset fee rather than seeking toilet retrofit credits or Middle Rio Grande water rights. In practice, this simpler fee option is preferred by developers and used for nearly all sub-threshold developments. The water offset fees charged to developers are used by CoSFW for purchase of Middle Rio Grande water rights or toilet retrofit credits, or importantly to support conservation efforts. This brings us to the third way that the Water Bank allows for growth besides purchase of water rights or toilet retrofit credits, which is in the space created by demand reductions achieved since January 1, 2010 (as opposed to toilet retrofit credits which represent water savings achieved before 2010).

The Water Bank tracks the water rights and water conservation credits available to support development. The goal of the program is to maintain sufficient water rights and system capacity to meet increasing water demand associated with new construction. Balances and transfers in the Water Bank have been tracked since its inception. Beginning with this report, and effective back to 2019 these balances are reported based on status of Buckman Wellfield water rights in the Water Bank as seen in Figure 16 below.

Water demand added each year from 2009 through 2021 is shown in Table 17 below. The 119 AF of affordable housing development demand has or will be offset by City water rights (59 AF of rights dedicated for that purpose when the Water Bank was established seen in Figure 16 above, and a proposed dedication of additional water rights working its way through committees in 2022). Thus, 423 (304 + 119) AF per year or 59% of calculated added water demand has been offset with water rights, while almost one third has been offset by fees and the remainder with toilet retrofit credits.

Water Rights in Water Bank at Calendar Year End



16 – Water Rights in Water Bank 2019-2021.

City of Santa Fe Added Water Demand by Year (AF/yr)

Year: 20__	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total	%
Offset with rights	10	6	7	19	40	6	37	25	25	6	21	31	71	304	42%
Offset with toilet retrofit credits	1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	10	8	1	4	9	8	2	7	51	7%
Affordable housing	2	6	5	4	4	5	2	2	3	17	8	26	35	119	17%
Offset with fees	0	6	10	17	17	14	15	13	28	25	35	14	54	248	34%
Total	13	18	22	40	61	35	62	41	60	57	72	73	167	722	100%

17 – Added Water Demand Offset Methods 2010-2021.

Water Bank Accounting of Water Conservation

Conservation Credits are a way for CoSFW to account for and track water conservation associated with conservation activities including Water Rebate Credits issued by the Water Conservation Office. Conservation credits accounted each year are deposited in the Water Bank and have been used to offset subthreshold development projects. Three AF of Conservation Credits were accounted for in 2021 bringing the total to 90 AF since Water Bank inception as shown in Table 18. This is less than the 248 AF of development that has been offset with fees (Table 17) meaning the remaining 158 AF will need to be offset with City owned but undesignated water rights unless a mechanism can be developed to account for more of the conservation that has occurred since the inception of the Water Bank as described further in the next section.

Conservation Credits Accounted by City of Santa Fe Water (AF/yr)

Year: 20__	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total
Conservation Credits	0	32	9	7	6	6	3	8	7	3	4	2	3	90

18 – Conservation Credit Accounting 2010-2021.

Demand Reduction Achieved Since Inception of Water Bank

According to City Code, “the purpose of the City Water Bank Ordinance is to establish a city water bank consisting of various accounts holding water rights, water credits and water conservation credits” which can be dedicated “to a specific development water budget”. As described to some degree above, but in more detail here, there are three types of rights or credits that can be used to offset added demand:

1. Pre-1907 Middle Rio Grande (MRG) water rights can be transferred to the water rights limited Buckman Wellfield as described above. There is an external market for these rights and they can be used by developers to offset new demands associated with development⁴.
2. Toilet retrofit credits are estimated savings associated with pre-2010 conservation used to offset development from 2010 forward. These credits might be bought and sold if willing buyers can identify willing sellers but there is not a well-defined market for them. They can be used by developers to offset new demands associated with development⁵.
3. Conservation Credits are estimated savings associated with conservation from 2010 forward used to offset development from 2010 forward. There is not a market for these credits, they have been used by the City to offset demands associated with sub-threshold development, but could also be used to offset new demands associated with affordable housing or City projects.

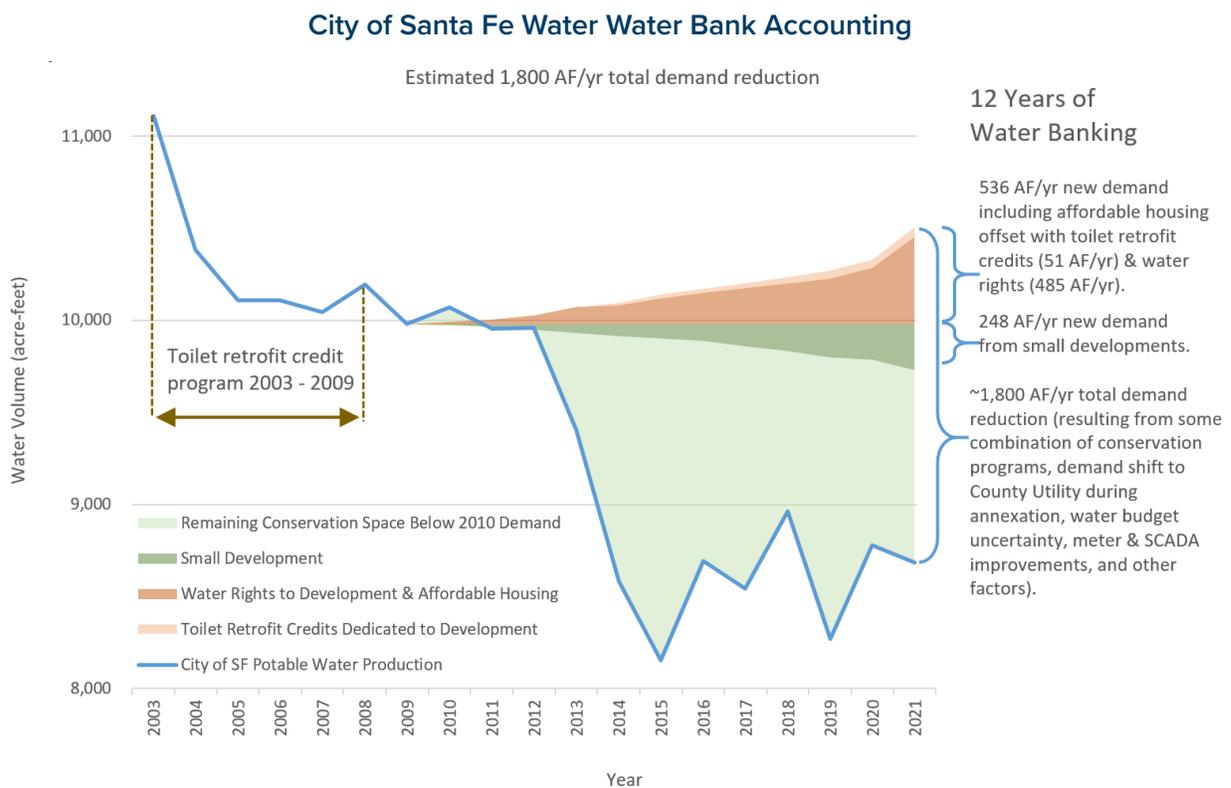
⁴ Water rights (or toilet retrofit credits) can be used to offset demand for any development, but “sub-threshold” development (residential, mixed, and commercial developments with water demands below 10, 7.5, and 5 AFY respectively) can opt to pay an offset fee designed to reflect the cost to the City of obtaining water rights. This is a simpler path for developers, and as a result, sub-threshold developments generally pay the offset fee and water rights (or toilet retrofit credits) are used for above threshold development.

⁵ See previous footnote.

A key difference between these three types of rights or credits is that development that is offset with MRG water rights or toilet retrofit credits would be expected to add to total system demand that existed when the Water Bank went into effect, while development that is offset by Conservation Credits is using space created by reduced demand since the Water Bank went into effect, and so would not be expected to add to the total system demand that existed when the Water Bank went into effect.

It is interesting to compare actual system demand in 2021 to what system demand would be expected to be in 2021 based on the development that has occurred since the Water Bank went into effect. In 2009, total potable production was about 10,000 AF. The Water Bank went into effect on January 1st of 2010 and from

then through 2021 536 AF/yr of added demand has been offset with water rights and toilet retrofit credits meaning that it would be reasonable to expect current system production of around 10,500 AF/yr. However we are below 8,700 AF/yr suggesting that there has been approximately 1,800 AF/yr of demand reduction in the past 12 years when development is taken into consideration. This is shown graphically in Figure 19. Of this 1,800 AF/yr, the City has formally taken credit for 90 AF/yr of credits from rebate programs. This represents 5% of total calculated demand reductions. City of Santa Fe Water is currently evaluating options to use some of the unaccounted demand reduction to support affordable housing and City projects with conservation credits rather than by acquisition of Middle Rio Grande water rights which can be expensive, time consuming, and politically sensitive.



19 – Water Bank Accounting 2010-2021.

WATER QUALITY

As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can also pick up substances from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants in drinking water may include microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive contaminants. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public drinking systems.

Water quality information from each of our sources of water is reported in detail in the Annual Water Quality Report, available online at https://www.santafenm.gov/water_quality. Some of the contaminants measured for at least annually include Arsenic, Barium, Nitrate, Radium, Uranium, Lead, and Copper. City of Santa Fe Water tests regularly throughout the system to ensure sufficient Chlorine levels in the water to prevent biological growth. In 2021, the City's drinking water met all U.S. EPA and State water quality limits.

The New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) completed a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan with the City of Santa Fe in 2021 which includes a determination of source water protection areas of concern. NMED concluded: "The Susceptibility Analysis of the City of Santa Fe water utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water are generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is 'moderately low.'"

SANTA FE COUNTY WATER DELIVERIES

Up until 2012, CoSFW served a number of customers located outside of City limits. Following the conclusion of a round of annexations that ended in 2012 – ending a period of annual annexations that began in 1955 – the County began operating its own water utility serving customers outside the City with water derived from the County's portion of the BDD facility and its native Rio Grande water rights.

Negotiations between the City and County over the operational and financial relationship of the two utilities resulted in the 2016 Water Resource Agreement and its subsequent revision in the 2018 Amended and Restated Water Resources Agreement (WRA). The terms of the WRA specify the conditions under which CoSFW provides water to Santa Fe County at times when BDD is inadequate to meet demand. The WRA also specifies that CoSFW can begin to charge Santa Fe County wheeling fees for County water that is moved (or wheeled) through the CoSFW transmission and distribution system for delivery to the County. A simple example of why this is necessary is Hyde Park Estates where County BDD water can only be delivered by passing through the CoSFW system. A wheeling agreement between the City and County is currently under development, and a master meter will be constructed at Campo Conejo by the end of 2022 to allow wheeled water to be measured at that point.

At the BDD, CoSFW diverts SJC water from the Rio Grande while the County generally diverts native Rio Grande rights. Coordinated management of the two sources diverted by the BDD is providing flexibility for both the City and County. In 2020 CoSFW and the County began sharing water resources at BDD within a given calendar year, and in 2021 the Santa Fe County Commission and the City Council passed a shared pool agreement allowing the County to build up credit and carry it through time for County water used by the City at BDD in excess of City water used by the county. This shared pool water can be used by the County during shutdowns at BDD in order to avoid terms of the WRA. As seen previously in Table 12, the County used 15.9 AF of shared pool water during a July shutdown of the BDD associated with muddy Rio Grande water. As a result of the availability of shared pool water, in 2021, no WRA water was delivered to Santa Fe County.

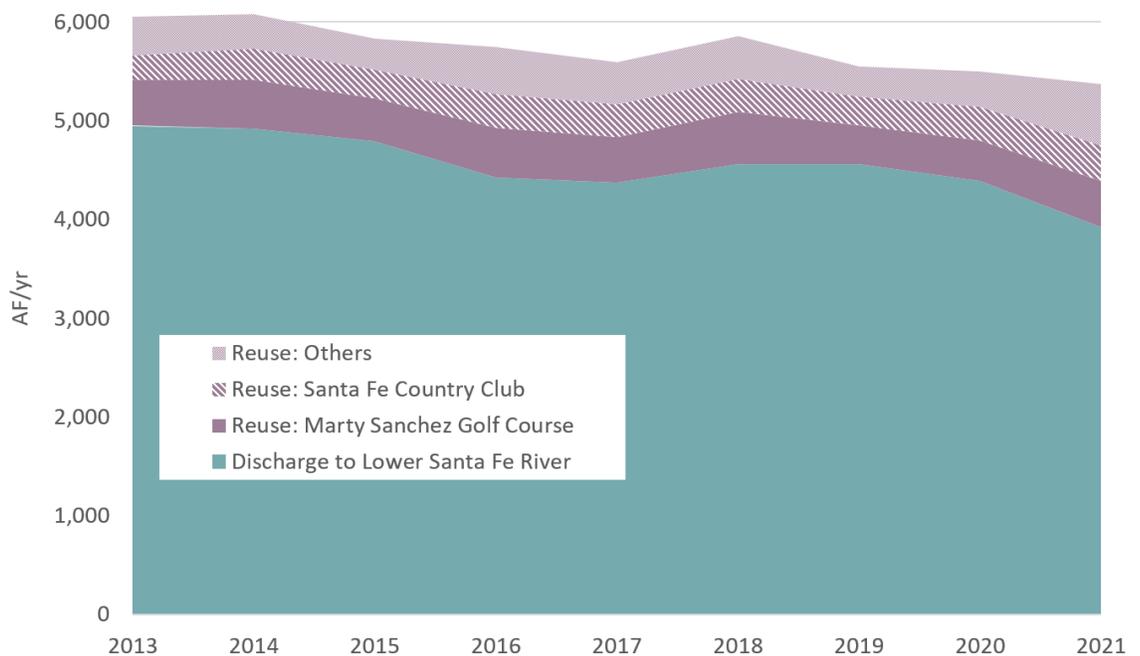
NON-POTABLE WATER USE

Water demands in Santa Fe are not met exclusively with treated drinking water. As discussed above, CoSFW manages bypass flows of Santa Fe River past McClure and Nichols Reservoirs to serve (non-potable) needs of acequias and river flow targets defined by the City’s Living River Ordinance. The Wastewater Management division of the Public Utilities Department provides reclaimed wastewater for a variety of non-potable re-use applications, mostly turf grass irrigation.

Paseo Real Water Reclamation Facility (PRWRF)

The Paseo Real Water Reclamation Facility (PRWRF) located on Airport Road is operated by the Wastewater Management Division of the Public Utilities Department and treats all of the wastewater collected by Santa Fe’s sewer system. Unlike CoSFW’s Water Treatment Plants which are able to rotate operations and shut down for occasional maintenance, the PRWRF has been operating continually for decades. Most of the treated water that leaves the facility is returned to the Santa Fe River while some is used to meet non-potable demands including for irrigation of turf at the Marty Sanchez golf course, the Santa Fe Country Club, the Municipal Recreation Complex, and the Santa Fe Downs among others. Figure 20 shows where effluent from the PRWRF has gone since 2013.

Fate of Paseo Real Water Reclamation Facility Treated Effluent 2013-2021



20 – Fate of treated effluent 2013-2021.

WATER RESOURCES PLANNING

CoSFW plans for the future at a variety of different time scales and uses different technical tools to assist in each type of planning. Three of those time scales are shown in Table 21. Planning for low probability, high consequence events which might disrupt the system for weeks to months is getting underway in 2022 with development of worst-case catastrophic supply disruption scenarios. To plan for year to year variability and help guide seasonal conservation policy a tool called the Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator was developed in 2021 to be piloted in 2022. The tool is described more below. Long-range planning out to the year 2100 is also underway and will utilize a computer model known as STEWaRDS. That long range planning process is also further described below.

Types of Water Resources Planning Done by City of Santa Fe Water

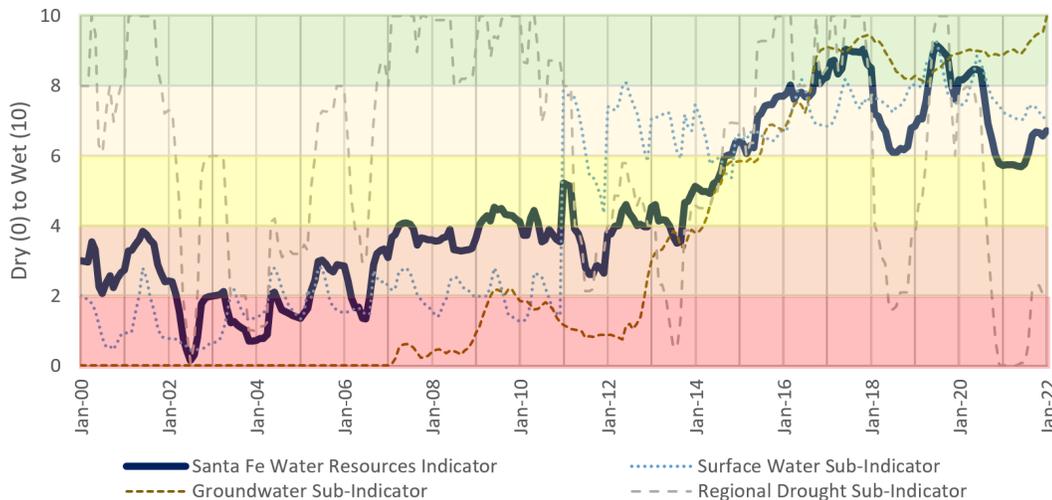
<i>Time Scale</i>	<i>Technical Tools Used by Santa Fe Water Utilities</i>
Weeks to Months	Worst case scenarios evaluated with hydraulic (pipe network) model
1 Year	Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator
Decades	STEWaRDS long range water resources planning model

21 – Types of water resources planning.

Drought Planning – The Water Resources Indicator

The Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator (Indicator) is a quantitative tool used to summarize water availability to the City and County Water Utility systems that is being piloted in 2022 as a possible way to inform seasonal conservation policy. The Indicator could be used in the spring of each year to help define what water use restrictions City and County Utility customers should expect during the remainder of the year. The Indicator, as a transparent, data based representation of seasonal water resources availability and regional drought conditions in Santa Fe could be used to explain to Utility customers why they are or are not subject to water use restrictions in a given year.

Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator



22 – Historical values of the proposed Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator.

The proposed Indicator goes from zero representing an emergency situation to ten representing abundant water resource availability, and is based 40% on groundwater availability, 30% on surface water availability, and 30% on regional drought conditions. The values from one to ten of the proposed Indicator since 2000 are shown in Figure 20. The zero value in 2002 corresponds to one of the most difficult periods of time in the history of City of Santa Fe Water. From that point forward, conservation efforts and weakening regional drought conditions allowed the indicator to rise slowly to about four in 2011 when the Buckman Direct Diversion came online and from there forward the Indicator rises more quickly to almost nine in 2017. The value has been mostly above six. Tree ring data suggests the 22 year period shown in Figure 22 was the driest 22 year period since at least 800 AD, so it is particularly remarkable that the Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator representation of water availability to utility customers increased so markedly during that period.

Long Range Planning – Santa Fe Water 2100

In 2015, CoSFW and Santa Fe County Utilities completed a long-range water resource management plan known as the Santa Fe Basin Study that was the first time either entity had included climate change impacts in long range water planning. In 2020 CoSFW and Santa Fe County Utilities initiated a new planning cycle to develop new long range water resource management plans. The process was finalized in early 2021 and called for development of supply and demand scenarios by the end of 2021. The demand scenario development is underway in 2022 but more recent climate change data than what was used in the Santa Fe Basin Study is still being processed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Thus, to include the latest climate change science in this round of long-range planning will require additional delay. A revised tentative schedule is shown in Table 23 below. The current planning cycle, which began in 2020 and is now scheduled to be complete by the end of 2026, will be evaluated, refined, and repeated every 10 years or as necessary in future years.

Year	Objective	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
2020	Define Process		Draft 5-Year Planning Process	Public workshops to define process	Final 5 Year Planning Process (this document)
2023	Supply & Demand Scenarios	Public workshops on supply and demand	Draft Supply and Demand Scenarios	Public Comment	Final Supply and Demand scenarios
2024	Evaluate Shortages & Adaptation Strategies	Public workshop on shortages		Public workshop on adaptation strategies	
2025	Evaluate Adaptation Strategies		Draft Ranked Project List	Public Comment	Final Ranked Project List
2026	Develop Plan		Draft 80 Year Water Plan	Public Comment	Final 80 Year Water Plan

Color Key: Public Input Public Engagement Draft Deliverable Final Deliverable

23 - 7-Year Planning Cycle for Santa Fe Water 2100.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

The mission of City of Santa Fe Water is to provide a safe, reliable, and resilient water supply to meet the City’s needs. Strategic planning allows us to occasionally step back, (re)define our core mission and values, (re)vision our desired future, and make a plan to get there. In 2020 CoSFW engaged in a strategic planning process. Input from CoSFW staff, other City staff, and community stakeholders was used to develop the plan. The mission, vision, and values developed in this process feed into four goals which were used to develop scored performance measures on a City of Santa Fe Water “Scorecard”, and complementary scorecards for each Section within CoSFW. Table 24 shows these goals and the 2021 CoSFW self-assessed grade. It is important to note that as mentioned previously, the City’s drinking water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State water quality limits in 2021. The water system is reliable and resilient. Overall CoSFW is satisfying the mission very well, the scorecard represents efforts to improve from an already strong position.

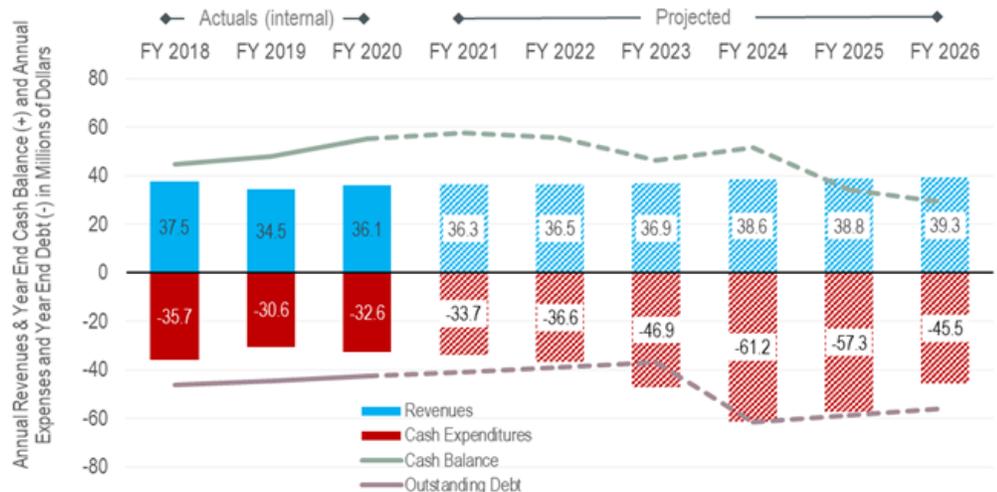
Goal	2021 CoSFW Grade
Increase System Safety, Reliability, and Resiliency	B-
Workforce Development	B
Strengthen Organizational Systems	B
Improved Communication	A

24 – Historical values of the proposed Santa Fe Water Resources Indicator.

FINANCIALS

The most recent audited financial information for CoSFW is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. In that year, CoSFW had 37 million dollars in operating revenues and 32 million dollars in cash expenditures (does not include depreciation expenses). Cash balance on June 30, 2020 was 55 million, and outstanding debt was 42.5 million. Overall, CoSFW is in a strong financial position but significant capital spending in the next few years will require use of cash balances and assumption of additional debt. CoSFW plans to implement four large capital improvement projects over the next several years. These projects are the Nichols Outlet Conduit, the Canyon Road Water Treatment Plant Floc Sed project, the McClure Outlet Conduit, and the San Juan Chama Return Flow Project. In 2021 costs for these four projects were estimated at 42.2 million dollars but increases in construction costs and recent cost estimates for the Nichols Outlet Conduit project suggest this number is likely to at least double.

City of Santa Fe Water: Revenues, Cash Expenses, Cash Balance and Debt
Fiscal Years Ending June 2018 through June 2026



25 - CoSFW actual and projected capital spending.

CLOSING

Thank you for taking the time to read through CoSFW’s 2021 Annual Report. 2021 was an interesting year with poor inflows on the Santa Fe River from snowmelt, but a strong July monsoon. 2021 was the second dry year in a row in our watershed, and BDD provided the majority of water to CoSFW. As this goes to print in April 2022 there is hope for a bit more local water this year, but if it doesn’t come, our wellfields and BDD remain poised to keep us in a good water place. If you have questions as a result of this report or associated presentations, the CoSFW staff is happy to try to answer them. Visit our website at www.santafenm.gov/water to get in touch.